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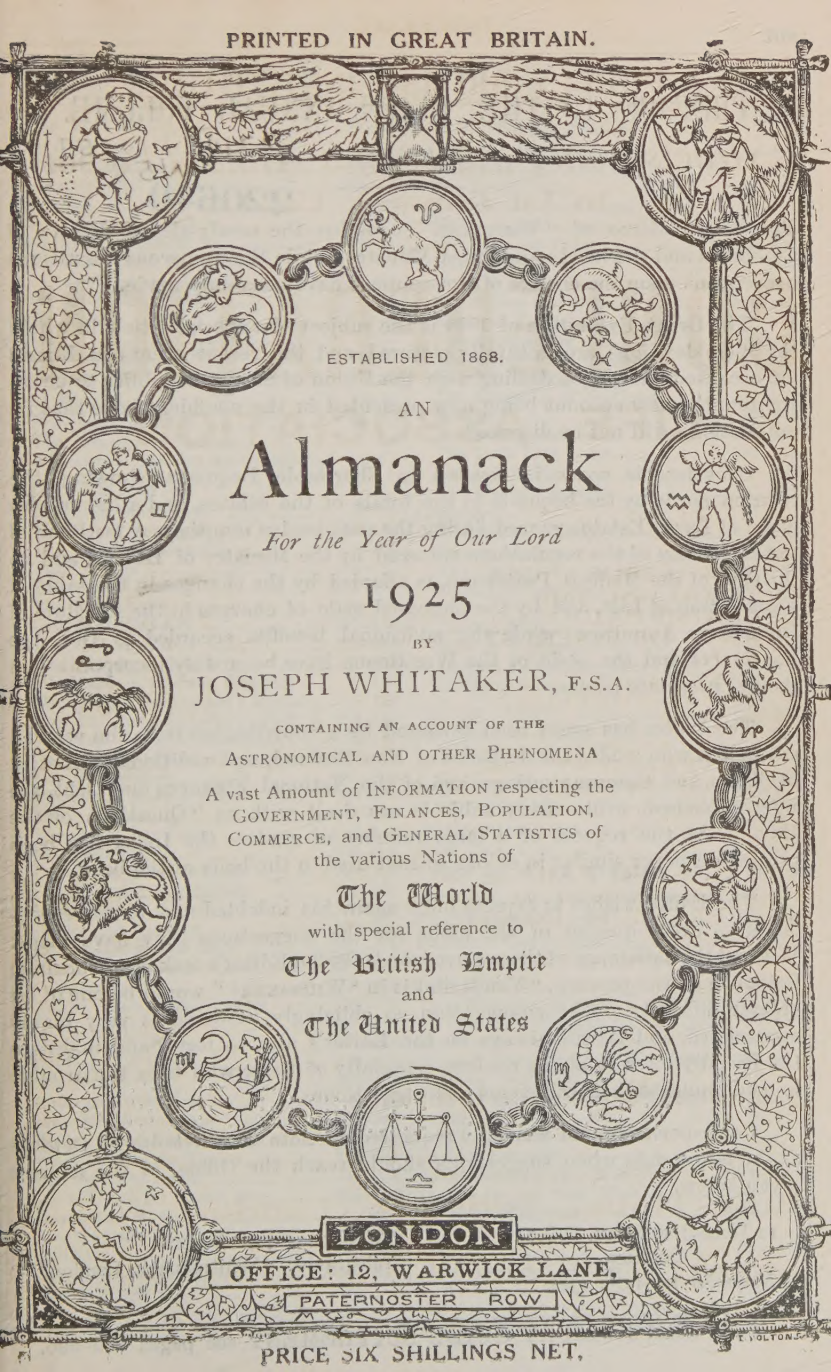

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THE 57th volume of "WHITAKER" contains the newly-elected House of Commons and the newly-appointed Ministry, while the numerous alterations consequent upon the change of Government have been duly made.

The Great Exhibition of 1924 is the subject of a special article in which the Wembley lions are faithfully pictured, and the recent events in Russia have caused the pages dealing with the Union of Soviet Republics to be re-written, the new account being now presented in the confident hope that its authenticity will not be disputed.

Considerable space is devoted to Charitable Bequests, showing the relation borne by the bequests to the totals of the estates, and a list is also given of Large Estates proved during the past twelve months. A testimonial to the efficacy of the regulations enforced by the Ministry of Health, and to the skill of the Medical Profession, is afforded by the changes in the table of Expectation of Life, and by the increased scale of charges in the schedule of Immediate Annuities, while the additional benefits accorded to Old Age Pensioners and the scale of the War Bonus have been duly incorporated in their appropriate places.

The Editor has again been favoured by a contribution from the veteran statesman who guides the destinies of New Zealand, and additional statistics of Trade and Communications, and of the National Finances and Debt, are now published, while many subjects are dealt with as "Questions of the Day." At the request of a large number of readers the Index has been printed on paper similar in colour to that used in the body of the book.

The Editor wishes to express once again his indebtedness to correspondents in every quarter of the globe for the suggestions they have made. Without the assistance of these correspondents the Editor's task in establishing the truth of the proverb, "You'll find it in 'WHITAKER'" would be one of far greater difficulty. The co-operation so obligingly rendered is very highly appreciated, and it will always be the Editor's aim to foster and maintain the friendly interest of his readers, especially of those who take the trouble to communicate their criticisms and suggestions.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date when suggestions should reach the Office, at the address given below.

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FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT see pages 976–996.

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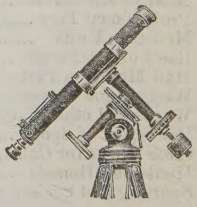

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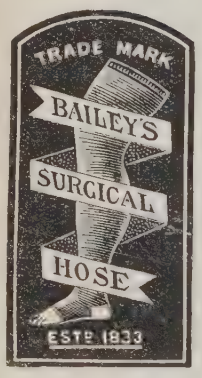

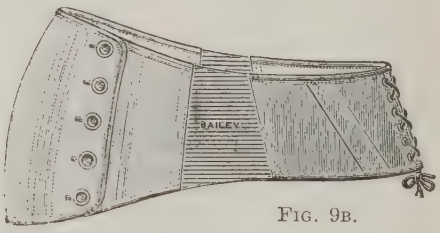

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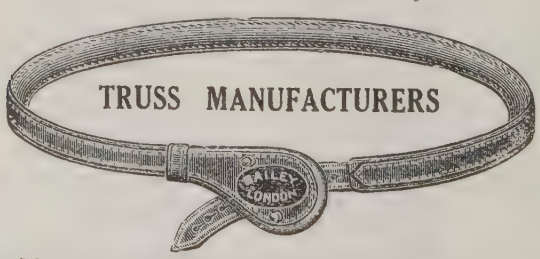

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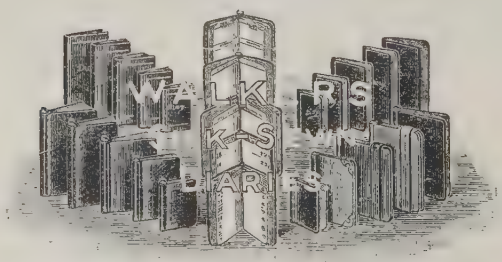

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NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1925.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 15 AND 16 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	VII.
Epact	5
Solar Cycle	2
Roman Indiction	8
Dominical Letter	D
Year of Julian Period	6638
New Year's Day (Thursday)	Jan. 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 8
Ash Wednesday	,, 25
Good Friday	April 10
Easter Day	,, 12
St. George's Day	,, 23
Accession of King George V. (1910)	May 6
Ascension Day	,, 21
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26
Whit Sunday	May 31
Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Trinity Sunday	,, 7
Corpus Christi	,, 11
Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	,, 23
Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Jewish New Year	Sept. 19
Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Sundays after Trinity	24
First Sunday in Advent	,, 29
St. Andrew's Day	,, 30
Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
CHRISTMAS DAY—Friday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1925–1926.

Spring Equinox (1925)	Sun enters	Sign	Aries	March 21*d.* 3*h.* 13*m.*
Summer Solstice	,,	,,	Cancer	June 21 22 50
Autumn Equinox	,,	,,	Libra	Sept. 23 13 44
Winter Solstice	,,	,,	Capricornus	Dec. 22 8 37
Spring Equinox (1926)	,,	,,	Aries	March 21 9 2

Phases of the Moon, 1925.

January.

First Quarter	1*d.*	23*h.*	26*m.*
Full Moon	10	2	47
Last Quarter	17	23	33
New Moon	24	14	45
First Quarter	31	16	43

February.

Full Moon	8*d.*	21*h.*	49*m.*
Last Quarter	16	9	41
New Moon	23	2	12

March.

First Quarter	2*d.*	12*h.*	7*m.*
Full Moon	10	14	21
Last Quarter	17	17	22
New Moon	24	14	3

April.

First Quarter	1*d.*	8*h.*	12*m.*
Full Moon	9	3	33
Last Quarter	15	23	40
New Moon	23	2	28

May.

First Quarter	1*d.*	3*h.*	20*m.*
Full Moon	8	13	43
Last Quarter	15	5	46
New Moon	22	15	48
First Quarter	30	20	4

June.

Full Moon	6*d.*	21*h.*	48*m.*
Last Quarter	13	12	44
New Moon	21	6	17
First Quarter	29	9	43

July.

Full Moon	6*d.*	4*h.*	54*m.*
Last Quarter	12	21	34
New Moon	20	21	40
First Quarter	28	20	23

August.

Full Moon	4*d.*	11*h.*	59*m.*
Last Quarter	11	9	11
New Moon	19	13	15
First Quarter	27	4	46

September.

Full Moon	2*d.*	19*h.*	53*m.*
Last Quarter	10	0	12
New Moon	18	4	12
First Quarter	25	11	51

October.

Full Moon	2*d.*	5*h.*	23*m.*
Last Quarter	9	18	34
New Moon	17	18	6
First Quarter	24	18	38
Full Moon	31	17	17

November.

Last Quarter	8*d.*	15*h.*	13*m.*
New Moon	16	6	58
First Quarter	23	2	6
Full Moon	30	8	11

December.

Last Quarter	8*d.*	12*h.*	11*m.*
New Moon	15	19	5
First Quarter	22	11	8
Full Moon	30	2	1

Calendar for the Year 1925.

January.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	31

February.

Su.	1	8	15	22	—
M.	2	9	16	23	—
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

March.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

April.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	—	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30
F.	—	3	10	17	24	—
S.	—	4	11	18	25	—

May.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—

June.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28
M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	3	10	17	24	—
Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—

July.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	31
S.	4	11	18	25	—

August.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

September.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
W.	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	3	10	17	24	—
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

October.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	31

November.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

December.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
W.	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	3	10	17	24	31
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 20d. 13h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	**Circumcision.** NEW YEAR'S DAY.	8 8	15 59	1	364
2		F	(*For note on Sunrise and Sunset, see p.* 54. *For*	8 8	16 0	2	363
3		S	*Light and Dark, see p.* 71.)	8 8	16 2	3	362
4		S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas.** Marshal Joffre b. 1852.	8 7	16 3	4	361
5		M	Gordon Coll. founded, 1899. Sir E. Shackleton d. 1922.	8 7	16 4	5	360
6		Tu	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. St. Joan of Arc born, 1412.	8 7	16 5	6	359
7		W	Old Christmas Day. Loss of Calais, 1558.	8 7	16 6	7	358
8		Th	Eli Whitney (Cotton gin), d. 1825. Gallipoli evac. 1916.	8 6	16 8	8	357
9		F	Napoleon III. died 1873. Victor Emmanuel died, 1878.	8 6	16 9	9	356
10		S	Inland penny postage established, 1840.	8 5	16 10	10	355
11		S	**1st Sun. after Epiphany.** Marq. Curzon, K.G., b. 1859.	8 4	16 12	11	354
12		M	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Plow Monday. [1900.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13		Tu	Prince Arthur of Connaught b. 1883. C.I.V.'s sailed,	8 3	16 15	13	352
14		W	Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G., b. 1845. Lord Napier d. 1890.	8 2	16 16	14	351
15		Th	Brit. Museum opened, 1759. Sandwich Is. disc. 1778.	8 1	16 18	15	350
16		F	Coruña, 1809. Edward Gibbon, historian, died, 1794.	8 1	16 19	16	349
17		S	D. Lloyd George b. 1863. Adm. Earl Beatty b. 1871.	8 0	16 21	17	348
18		S	**2nd Sun. after Epiphany.** Scott reached S. Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 23	18	347
19		M	Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Wilkes exp. from Commons, 1764.	7 58	16 24	19	346
20		Tu	J. Howard, philanthropist, d. 1790. J. Ruskin d. 1900.	7 57	16 26	20	345
21		W	Gen. Rt. Hn. Sir D. Probyn, V.C., b. 1833; d. 6 June, 1924.	7 56	16 28	21	344
22		Th	Qn. Victoria d., 1901. 1st Lab. Govt. took office, 1924.	7 55	16 29	22	343
23		F	Charles Kingsley d. 1875. Argentine Conf. inaug. 1825.	7 53	16 31	23	342
24		S	Sir David Gill died, 1914. Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 52	16 33	24	341
25		S	**3rd Sun. after Epiphany. Conversion of St. Paul.**	7 51	16 34	25	340
26		M	Gen. Gordon k. at Khartoum, 1885. Dr. Jenner d. 1823.	7 50	16 36	26	339
27		Tu	C. L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) b. 1832; d. 14 Jan. 1898.	7 48	16 38	27	338
28		W	Aliwal, 1846. German air raid on London, 1918.	7 47	16 40	28	337
29		Th	V.C. instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated 1871.	7 46	16 42	29	336
30		F	Charles I. beheaded, 1649. Charles Bradlaugh d. 1891.	7 44	16 43	30	335
31		S	Corn Laws abolished, 1849. Nelson Column com- [pleted, 1867.	7 43	16 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter.....	1d.	23h.	25·6m.
○ Full Moon	10	2	47·3
☾ Last Quarter	17	23	33·0
● New Moon	24	14	45·0
☽ First Quarter.....	31	16	43·1

Apogee 8d. 8·5h. 252,520 miles.
Perigee 23d. 13·5h. 222,940 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1924, on 15 days; total fall 2·86 inches; *above* the average by 1·17 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Her. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time See pp. 4, 8
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 35	1·19	18 46 4	11·05	23 1 5 S	0·20	18 42 29	17 16 39
2	4 3	1·17	18 50 29	11·03	22 56·4	0·22	18 46 25	17 12 43
3	4 31	1·16	18 54 53	11·02	22 50·9	0·24	18 50 22	17 8 47
4	4 59	1·14	18 59 17	11·00	22 44·9	0·26	18 54 18	17 4 52
5	5 25	1·12	19 3 41	10·98	22 38·4	0·28	18 58 15	17 0 56
6	5 53	1·10	19 8 4	10·96	22 31·5	0·30	19 2 11	16 57 0
7	6 19	1·08	19 12 27	10·94	22 24·2	0·32	19 6 8	16 53 4
8	6 44	1·06	19 16 49	10·92	22 16·4	0·33	19 10 5	16 49 8
9	7 10	1·04	19 21 11	10·90	22 8·2	0·35	19 14 1	16 45 12
10	7 34	1·01	19 25 32	10·87	21 59·5	0·37	19 17 58	16 41 16
11	7 58	0·99	19 29 53	10·85	21 50·4	0·39	19 21 54	16 37 20
12	8 22	0·97	19 34 13	10·83	21 40·9	0·41	19 25 51	16 33 24
13	8 45	0·94	19 38 32	10·80	21 31·0	0·42	19 29 47	16 29 28
14	9 7	0·91	19 42 51	10·77	21 20·7	0·44	19 33 44	16 25 32
15	9 28	0·89	19 47 9	10·75	21 9·9	0·46	19 37 40	16 21 37
16	9 49	0·86	19 51 26	10·72	20 58·7	0·47	19 41 37	16 17 41
17	10 10	0·83	19 55 43	10·69	20 47·2	0·49	19 45 34	16 13 45
18	10 29	0·80	19 59 59	10·66	20 35·2	0·51	19 49 30	16 9 49
19	10 48	0·77	20 4 15	10·63	20 22·9	0·52	19 53 27	16 5 53
20	11 6	0·74	20 8 30	10·60	20 10·1	0·54	19 57 23	16 1 57
21	11 24	0·71	20 12 44	10·57	19 57·0	0·56	20 1 20	15 58 1
22	11 41	0·68	20 16 57	10·51	19 43·5	0·57	20 5 16	15 54 5
23	11 56	0·65	20 21 9	10·51	19 29·7	0·58	20 9 13	15 50 9
24	12 12	0·62	20 25 21	10·47	19 15·5	0·60	20 13 9	15 46 13
25	12 26	0·58	20 29 32	10·44	19 0·9	0·61	20 17 6	15 42 17
26	12 40	0·55	20 33 42	10·41	18 46·0	0·63	20 21 3	15 38 22
27	12 52	0·51	20 37 52	10·37	18 30·8	0·64	20 24 59	15 34 26
28	13 4	0·48	20 42 0	10·34	18 15·2	0·66	20 28 56	15 30 30
29	13 15	0·44	20 46 8	10·30	17 59·2	0·67	20 32 52	15 26 34
30	13 26	0·41	20 50 15	10·27	17 43·0	0·68	20 36 49	15 22 38
31	13 35	0·38	20 54 20	10·23	17 26·5 S	0·70	20 40 45	15 18 42

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot. Direct'n.	RAIN-FALL inch.	SUN-SHINE hours.
	°	°	°	inches.			
1	49·3	42·7	38·6	29·964	1·4 NNW	·08	...
2	48·0	44·0	·4	·842	1·0 WSW	·03	...
3	44·0	30·9	·3	·839	2·0 WNW	...	1·2
4	35·2	25·9	·3	30·095	0·0 Calm	...	...
5	37·4	26·3	·2	·131	0·0 Calm	...	4·9
6	41·2	30·8	·1	29·924	1·1 SE	...	6·4
7	38·5	27·4	38·0	·616	0·4 ESE	...	5·0
8	37·3	30·0	37·9	·178	9·6 ESE	·09	...
9	30·1	27·0	·9	·081	7·5 NE	·15	...
10	40·6	29·6	·9	·155	0·9 SW	·28	...
11	45·8	35·1	·9	·550	7·5 WSW	·04	4·4
12	52·0	45·7	37·9	·708	11·2 SW	...	...
13	47·9	43·0	38·0	·487	4·9 SSW	...	1·6
14	48·8	44·5	·0	·488	2·0 SSW	...	...
15	48·9	38·2	·1	·444	1·9 SSE	...	5·2
16	41·7	34·1	·3	·377	0·8 E	...	1·7
17	36·5	32·4	·5	·597	2·0 E	·03	...
18	51·4	36·0	·6	·524	3·0 SW	·27	...
19	49·8	42·8	·7	·337	12·0 WSW	·54	4·0
20	50·2	38·3	·8	·747	3·2 WSW	·04	2·5
21	48·5	41·1	·8	·859	1·5 SSE	·51	...
22	48·4	43·7	·8	·751	0·5 SE	·31	...
23	45·0	40·5	·9	·951	0·3 E	·14	...
24	46·3	39·1	·9	·955	0·5 SSW	·27	...
25	47·4	33·6	38·9	30·297	0·6 NNW	·08	5·8
26	45·3	32·8	39·3	·424	1·0 WSW	...	3·4
27	46·5	36·8	·5	·358	2·8 NW	...	5·8
28	46·9	35·1	·6	·293	1·6 N	...	3·5
29	44·8	37·5	·7	·165	0·2 WSW	...	...
30	43·7	41·0	·7	·160	0·2 W	...	...
31	45·1	41·2	39·7	·151	0·2 SW	...	...
Mn	44·6	36·3	38·6	29·789	—	2·86	55·4

MEMORANDA.

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30.
31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
1	2·0 E	3·2 S	115·9
11	2·9 W	4·3	244·2
21	7·5 W	5·2 S	212·5

See Note, below.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h m s	° ′	″	″	d. h.	
1	11 53	17 53	0 5	0 48 42	0 28·1N	56 25	15 22	6 20	Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites will not be visible in this month. See note, p. 40.
2	12 15	18 38	1 13	1 36 13	4 46·3	55 40	15 10	7 20	
3	12 38	19 23	2 19	2 23 11	8 46·6	55 3	15 0	8 20	
4	13 1	20 7	3 24	3 10 15	12 21·2	54 35	14 52	9 20	
5	13 27	20 52	4 27	3 57 55	15 22·8	54 15	14 47	10 20	
6	13 57	21 38	5 28	4 46 28	17 44·7	54 3	14 44	11 20	
7	14 31	22 25	6 24	5 35 56	19 20·8	53 58	14 42	12 20	
8	15 11	23 12	7 15	6 26 7	20 6·3	53 59	14 43	13 20	
9	15 58	0 1	8 1	7 16 40	19 58·4	54 5	14 44	14 20	
10	16 51	0 49	8 40	8 7 8	18 57·0	54 16	14 47	15 20	
11	17 50	1 33	9 14	8 57 5	17 4·4	54 32	14 51	16 20	
12	18 52	2 23	9 43	9 46 20	14 25·6	54 52	14 57	17 20	
13	19 58	3 9	10 8	10 34 52	11 7·1	55 17	15 4	18 20	
14	21 5	3 54	10 32	11 22 56	7 16·7	55 48	15 12	19 20	
15	22 13	4 40	10 55	12 11 1	3 3·2N	56 24	15 22	20 20	
16	23 24	5 26	11 18	12 59 45	1 24·0S	57 6	15 33	21 20	
17	...	...	...	13 49 55	5 53·8	57 52	15 46	22 20	
18	0 37	6 15	11 42	14 42 18	10 13·3	58 41	15 59	23 20	
19	1 51	7 6	12 10	15 37 37	14 6·7	59 29	16 12	24 20	
20	3 8	8 0	12 44	16 36 12	17 15·7	60 12	16 24	25 20	
21	4 25	8 58	13 26	17 37 54	19 21·5	60 45	16 33	26 20	
22	5 39	9 59	14 18	18 41 42	20 8·3	61 4	16 38	27 20	
23	6 44	11 2	15 22	19 45 59	19 28·6	61 5	16 39	28 20	
24	7 39	12 5	16 35	20 48 58	17 26·1	60 47	16 34	0 9	
25	8 24	13 5	17 54	21 49 18	14 15·1	60 13	16 24	1 9	
26	9 0	14 2	19 13	22 46 21	10 15·6	59 25	16 11	2 9	
27	9 30	14 55	20 31	23 40 14	5 48·7	58 30	15 56	3 9	
28	9 55	15 45	21 46	0 31 27	1 12·8S	57 33	15 41	4 9	
29	10 19	16 32	22 57	1 20 47	3 17·4N	56 38	15 26	5 9	
30	10 42	17 18	0 7	2 8 58	7 30·4	55 49	15 12	6 9	
31	11 5	18 3	1 13	2 56 43	11 17·5N	55 9	15 1	7 9	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1	17 56 33	20 15·8S	16 48 0	21 16·6S	0 29 5	3 10·4N
6	17 46 16	20 22·2	17 14 34	22 6·4	0 40 20	4 29·7
11	17 51 51	21 1·4	17 41 25	22 40·0	0 51 44	5 48·5
16	18 8 11	21 48·6	18 8 28	22 56·5	1 3 17	7 6·4
21	18 31 4	22 25·8	18 35 36	22 55·7	1 14 58	8 23·4
26	18 57 55	22 42·0	19 2 40	22 37·4	1 26 48	9 39·1
31	19 27 17	22 31·4S	19 29 33	22 1·8S	1 38 46	10 53·3N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	°
1	18 14 13	23 15·4S	14 41 33	13 16·9S	9 38 44	14 24·6N
6	18 19 11	23 13·9	14 43 5	13 23·1	9 38 20	14 26·7
11	18 24 7	23 11·8	14 44 30	13 28·6	9 37 54	14 28·9
16	18 29 0	23 9·1	14 45 47	13 33·4	9 37 27	14 31·3
21	18 33 49	23 5·9	14 46 55	13 37·5	9 36 57	14 33·8
26	18 38 35	23 2·3	14 47 54	13 40·9	9 36 27	14 36·5
31	18 43 14	22 58·2S	14 48 44	13 43·5S	9 35 55	14 39·1N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·95	11·5	6·0	7·5	1·4	0·9	16 18	4·4	5·8	4·0	14·8	7·3
15	8·95	9·1	5·9	6·9	1·4	0·9	16 17	3·5	5·6	3·7	14·9	7·4
25	8·94	7·7	5·7	6·5	1·4	0·9	16 16	2·9	5·5	3·4	15·1	7·5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 135° 36′ 8.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks 6*h.* 2*m.* Civil twilight ends, 16*h.* 52*m.* Night begins, 18*h.* 5*m.* The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h.* 51*m.*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below.

Jan. 2. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 14*h.* 22*m.* ☌ 4° 31′ N.

Jan. 3, 16*h.* Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,337,000 miles.

Jan. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·6*s.*

Jan. 6, *aft.* Occultation of Aldebaran. See p. 59.

Jan. 7, 0*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

Jan. 16. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 7*h.* 32*m.* ☿ 1° 9′ N.

Jan. 17, 22*h.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 24° 4′ W.

Jan. 19. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 49*m.* ♄ 3° 4′ S.

Jan. 21. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 2*h.* 34*m.* ♀ 0° 10′ N.

Jan. 22. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 3*h.* 50*m.* ☿ 0° 36′ N.

Jan. 22. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 21*h.* 34*m.* ♃ 2° 57′ S.

Jan. 22. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 49*m.* ☿ 2° 25′ S.

Jan. 23. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 0*h.* 50*m.* ♀ 2° 43′ S.

Jan. 24, *aft.* Total eclipse of the Sun, partly visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Jan. 30. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 30*m.* ☌ 5° 57′ N.

Uranus, *Jan.* 1, R.A. 23*h.* 17·5*m.*, Dec. 5° 23·5′ S. Sets, *Jan.* 1, 22*h.* 10*m.*; sets *Jan.* 31, 20*h.* 19*m.*

Neptune rises *Jan.* 1, 15*h.* 36*m.*, *Jan.* 31, 17*h.* 33*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, the Afternoons 46*m.* Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h.*: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

Note on Tables of the Moon, &c.—Some alterations that are made in this issue of the Almanack are to be noted. On page 2 of each month the time given in column 9 is now reckoned from the midnight which begins the day according to the system used in other pages. This time is called Mean, following the practice of the Nautical Almanac, whereas it has hitherto been called Civil Time.

On page 3 the position of the Moon, the Moon's age, and other details relating thereto, are now given for the *midnight which ends*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week	London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	6 7	18 51	3 45	16 6	11 34	23 59	11 6	22 57	4 44	16 59	7 28	19 46	3 58	16 26
2	F	7 0	19 43	4 44	17 10	...	12 24	11 50	23 52	5 33	17 52	8 22	20 44	4 56	17 27
3	S	7 57	20 41	5 47	18 16	0 55	13 30	...	12 41	6 29	18 54	9 19	21 46	5 57	18 27
4	☉	9 5	21 51	6 53	19 24	2 8	14 47	1 1	13 51	7 31	20 1	10 20	22 50	6 58	19 29
5	M	10 21	23 1	7 57	20 28	3 24	16 2	2 29	15 9	8 38	21 9	11 23	23 54	8 0	20 30
6	Tu	11 31	...	8 56	21 24	4 32	17 4	3 42	16 9	9 39	22 6	...	12 22	8 59	21 26
7	W	0 1	12 28	9 44	22 9	5 26	17 55	4 38	16 52	10 30	22 55	0 50	13 10	9 52	22 16
8	Th	0 49	13 13	10 24	22 49	6 13	18 41	5 24	17 27	11 14	23 39	1 35	13 49	10 37	22 55
9	F	1 29	13 53	11 0	23 26	6 55	19 21	6 4	18 0	11 54	...	2 13	14 25	11 12	23 28
10	S	2 5	14 29	11 34	...	7 31	19 56	6 44	18 35	0 19	12 31	2 50	14 59	11 44	...
11	☉	2 38	15 4	0 2	12 10	8 5	20 29	7 22	19 8	0 57	13 6	3 24	15 34	0 1	12 18
12	M	3 11	15 38	0 37	12 43	8 40	21 3	7 57	19 42	1 34	13 41	4 3	16 12	0 36	12 54
13	Tu	3 44	16 12	1 10	13 17	9 14	21 34	8 26	20 16	2 10	14 15	4 41	16 49	1 12	13 30
14	W	4 16	16 44	1 44	13 52	9 47	22 5	8 55	20 51	2 43	14 50	5 16	17 25	1 48	14 6
15	Th	4 49	17 18	2 17	14 27	10 20	22 37	9 27	21 31	3 17	15 27	5 52	18 4	2 25	14 45
16	F	5 25	17 55	2 54	15 10	10 54	23 12	10 3	22 15	3 53	16 8	6 32	18 48	3 6	15 28
17	S	6 7	18 39	3 39	15 59	11 30	23 53	10 43	23 3	4 35	16 54	7 17	19 39	3 52	16 18
18	☉	6 55	19 29	4 32	17 0	...	12 15	11 29	23 57	5 22	17 48	8 10	20 38	4 46	17 17
19	M	7 53	20 31	5 37	18 11	0 47	13 21	...	12 24	6 20	18 53	9 11	21 44	5 50	18 24
20	Tu	9 3	21 46	6 49	19 24	2 3	14 45	1 6	13 40	7 28	20 6	10 19	22 56	6 58	19 32
21	W	10 26	23 7	8 0	20 35	3 28	16 9	2 38	15 7	8 42	21 22	11 30	...	8 6	20 43
22	Th	11 44	...	9 4	21 38	4 43	17 19	4 2	16 13	9 52	22 29	0 7	12 35	9 15	21 47
23	F	0 15	12 46	10 0	22 32	5 46	18 20	5 4	17 5	10 53	23 28	1 9	13 30	10 17	22 44
24	S	1 10	13 40	10 50	23 22	6 43	19 16	5 57	17 53	11 48	...	2 3	14 20	11 8	23 35
25	☉	*2 0	*14 31	11 38	...	7 36	20 7	6 49	18 45	0 25	12 42	2 53	15 10	11 55	...
26	M	*2 49	*15 22	0 13	12 28	8 25	20 53	7 39	19 35	1 19	13 31	3 46	16 2	0 20	12 44
27	Tu	*3 37	*16 9	1 2	13 14	9 11	21 36	8 22	20 18	2 6	14 18	4 37	16 50	1 8	13 31
28	W	4 20	16 51	1 46	13 59	9 53	22 16	9 2	21 3	2 50	15 2	5 22	17 36	1 55	14 18
29	Th	5 0	17 32	2 29	14 43	10 33	22 53	9 41	21 47	3 31	15 44	6 6	18 21	2 40	15 2
30	F	5 40	18 13	3 11	15 27	11 8	23 26	10 19	22 32	4 10	16 25	6 49	19 7	3 23	15 43
31	S	6 22	18 55	3 56	16 18	11 45	...	11 1	23 18	4 50	17 9	7 34	19 55	4 8	16 33
Springs rise		ft. in. 20 9		ft. in. 26 3		ft. in. 33 1		ft. in. 20 10		ft. in. 9 9		ft. in. 16 4		ft. ft. 12 to 14	
Neaps	,,	17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ S'ths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	6 40	10 54	15 4	6 5	10 9	14 13	11 18	17 41	0 5	7 28	11 23	15 17	2 55	7 49	12 43
11	6 20	10 30	14 38	6 21	10 19	14 18	10 57	17 29	0 3	7 8	11 2	14 56	2 30	7 23	12 16
18	6 25	10 27	14 30	6 34	10 30	14 26	10 36	17 18	0 1	6 47	10 42	14 36	2 5	6 57	11 50
25	6 37	10 35	14 34	6 42	10 40	14 38	10 16	17 7	23 59	6 26	10 21	14 16	1 39	6 31	11 24

☿ Mercury being at Western Elongation on January 17th is a morning star, and rises 1½ hours before the Sun in the middle of the month nearly S.E.

♀ Venus is also a morning star, rising in the dawn with Mercury as a near neighbour. Venus is the higher of the two objects in the first part of the month but the lower at the end. Moving from right to left it passes below Mercury on the 16th. Mag. − 3·4. (*For note on Magnitude see p. 71.*)

♂ Mars is a bright object in the south and west evening sky. Mag. + 0·4 to + 0·9.

♃ Jupiter rises shortly before the Sun in the S.E. On the 21st it will be near Venus and Mercury, and at 7h. Jupiter and Venus will be very near together about 2 degrees above the horizon in the S.E. Mercury will be nearly a degree above and to the left of Jupiter. Magnitude of Jupiter − 1·4.

♄ Saturn in Libra is a morning star, to be seen in the S.E. about 4 o'clock. Mag. + 0·8.

the day specified in the first column. As in the issues of recent years the second column gives the time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type, and it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line.* A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 13, 17, 21, &c.).

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 4*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**4th Sunday after Epiphany.** First U.K. Par., 1801.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2		M	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 49	33	332
3		Tu	T.W. Robertson, dramatist, d.1871. W.Bagehot b.1826.	7 38	16 51	34	331
4		W	W. H. Ainsworth b. 1805. Capture of Kumasi, 1874.	7 36	16 52	35	330
5		Th	Thomas Carlyle died, 1881; born, 4 Dec. 1805.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6		F	Charles II. died, 1685. Sir Henry Irving born, 1838.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7		S	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 31	16 58	38	327
8		S	**Septuagesima.** Half Quarter Day.	7 30	17 0	39	326
9		M	Lord Carson born, 1854. Röntgen (X Rays) died, 1923.	7 28	17 2	40	325
10		Tu	Charles Lamb born, 1775. Sobraon, 1846.	7 26	17 3	41	324
11		W	Welsh Guards regiment founded, 1915.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12		Th	Charles Darwin b. 1809. Abraham Lincoln b. 1809.	7 22	17 7	43	322
13		F	Mersey Tunnel completed, 1885.	7 21	17 9	44	321
14		S	St. Valentine's Day. St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	17 11	45	320
15		S	**Sexagesima.** Relief of Kimberley, 1900. [met, 1886.	7 17	17 13	46	319
16		M	Franklin sailed from L'pool, 1825. H. of Laymen first	7 15	17 14	47	318
17		Tu	Malthus born, 1766. Meeance, 1843. Ancre, 1917.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18		W	Order of Bath revived, 1725. Cameroons captd., 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19		Th	David Garrick born, 1717. Maurus Jokai born, 1825.	7 9	17 20	50	315
20		F	Princess Royal b.1867. Sir H.Lucy (Toby, M.P.) d. 1924.	7 7	17 22	51	314
21		S	Card. Newman b. 1801. British occupied Jericho, 1918.	7 5	17 23	52	313
22		S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sunday. Washington b.1732.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23		M	Samuel Pepys, diarist, born, 1632; died, 26 May, 1703.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24		Tu	**St. Matthias.** Shrove Tuesday.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25		W	**Ash Wednesday.** Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.	6 57	17 31	56	309
26		Th	Loss of the *Birkenhead*, 1852 (454 drowned).	6 55	17 32	57	308
27		F	Ellen Terry born, 1848. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 52	17 34	58	307
28		S	Ladysmith, 1900. Princess Mary married, 1922.	6 50	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon ...	8*d.*	21*h.*	49·1*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	16	9	41·4
● New Moon.....	23	2	12·0
Apogee	4*d.*	19·1*h.*	252,070 miles.
Perigee	20*d.*	19·0*h.*	225,900 ,,

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1925.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	6	7	7	6
Wolverhampton ...W.	7	8	8	7
Birmingham .....Th.	8	9	9	8
Stourbridge .....F.	9	10	10	9
Dudley ....S.	10	11	11	10

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
10. Last day for Claims (Spring Register).
—. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
16. Objections and New Claims to be published.
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register).

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1924, on 12 days; total fall 0·66 inches; *below* the average by 0·91 inch.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time See pp. 4, 9.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 44	0·34	20 58 26	10·20	17 9·6 S	0·71	20 44 42	15 14 46
2	13 51	0·31	21 2 30	10·16	16 52·4	0·72	20 48 38	15 10 50
3	13 58	0·27	21 6 33	10·13	16 35·0	0·73	20 52 35	15 6 54
4	14 4	0·24	21 10 36	10·09	16 17·2	0·75	20 56 32	15 2 58
5	14 10	0·20	21 14 38	10·06	15 59·2	0·76	21 0 28	14 59 2
6	14 14	0·17	21 18 39	10·02	15 40·9	0·77	21 4 25	14 55 6
7	14 18	0·13	21 22 39	9·99	15 22·3	0·78	21 8 21	14 51 11
8	14 21	0·10	21 26 38	9·96	15 3·5	0·79	21 12 18	14 47 15
9	14 23	0·07	21 30 37	9·92	14 44·4	0·80	21 16 14	14 43 19
10	14 24	0·04	21 34 35	9·89	14 25·1	0·81	21 20 11	14 39 23
11	14 24	0·00	21 38 32	9·86	14 5·6	0·82	21 24 7	14 35 27
12	14 24	0·03	21 42 28	9·83	13 45·8	0·83	21 28 4	14 31 31
13	14 23	0·06	21 46 23	9·80	13 25·7	0·84	21 32 1	14 27 35
14	14 21	0·09	21 50 18	9·77	13 5·5	0·85	21 35 57	14 23 39
15	14 19	0·12	21 54 12	9·74	12 45·0	0·86	21 39 54	14 19 43
16	14 15	0·15	21 58 6	9·71	12 24·4	0·87	21 43 50	14 15 47
17	14 11	0·18	22 1 58	9·68	12 3·5	0·87	21 47 47	14 11 52
18	14 7	0·21	22 5 50	9·65	11 42·4	0·88	21 51 43	14 7 56
19	14 2	0·23	22 9 41	9·62	11 21·2	0·89	21 55 40	14 4 0
20	13 56	0·26	22 13 32	9·60	10 59·8	0·90	21 59 36	14 0 4
21	13 49	0·29	22 17 22	9·57	10 38·2	0·90	22 3 33	13 56 8
22	13 42	0·31	22 21 11	9·54	10 16·4	0·91	22 7 30	13 52 12
23	13 34	0·34	22 25 0	9·52	9 54·5	0·92	22 11 26	13 48 16
24	13 26	0·37	22 28 48	9·49	9 32·4	0·92	22 15 23	13 44 20
25	13 16	0·39	22 32 36	9·46	9 10·2	0·93	22 19 19	13 40 24
26	13 7	0·42	22 36 23	9·44	8 47·9	0·93	22 23 16	13 36 28
27	12 57	0·44	22 40 9	9·42	8 25·4	0·94	22 27 12	13 32 32
28	12 46	0·46	22 43 55	9·39	8 2·8 S	0·94	22 31 9	13 28 37

MEMORANDA.

1. ☽.
2.
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8. ☾.
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15. ☽.
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22. ☾.
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28.

*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1924.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.*			inch.	hours.
1	44·0	35·5	39·6	30·321	1·0	N	·01	5·4
2	48·9	33·6	·5	·274	2·0	WSW	...	2·1
3	48 8	37·1	·5	·255	2·0	NW	...	2·0
4	47·3	37·3	·5	·143	1·9	WNW	...	0·9
5	47·1	39·2	·6	29·842	4·5	W	...	...
6	50·5	46·1	·6	·804	2·5	NW	·18	...
7	46·8	40·5	·5	·835	1·5	WNW	...	...
8	45·0	39·0	·3	·561	1·5	SSE	...	...
9	47·1	38·0	39·1	28·933	7·0	SW	·09	...
10	43·3	38·2	38·9	·903	0·2	E	...	...
11	38·2	35·3	·8	29·150	0·1	Calm	...	...
12	43·0	35·1	38·8	·291	2·0	E	·01	...
13	40·9	30·4	39·0	·463	10·0	E	·01	...
14	35·0	27·8	·3	30·019	6·3	NE	...	0·9
15	35·0	21·2	·4	·109	0·3	WSW	·01	0·4
16	39·9	28·6	·5	·257	1·8	ESE	...	6·4
17	38·3	24·7	·6	·243	0·1	Calm	...	1·2
18	41·0	29·7	·5	29·880	3·1	WSW	·08	...
19	38·7	32·2	·5	·896	4·2	NE	...	0·2
20	35·3	31·9	·5	30·103	0·9	NE	...	...
21	41·4	26·1	·6	·027	1·5	NNE	...	...
22	40·3	35·0	·7	·098	4·4	NNE	·03	...
23	42·1	33·1	39·9	·231	2·1	N	...	0·9
24	44·0	34·6	40·0	29·859	4·1	W	·05	0·2
25	39·9	31·5	·1	·782	4·9	NNE	·01	...
26	37·2	28·9	·2	30·046	2·4	NE	...	2·8
27	34·1	29·2	·3	·016	2·0	NE	·09	0·2
28	37·2	28·3	·3	29·886	4·2	N	...	4·7
29	46·0	25·9	40·4	·320	9·0	WSW	·09	0·3
Mn	41·9	32·9	39·6	29·853	—	—	0·66	28·6

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	12·3W.	6·1S.	67·7
11	16·1	6·7	256·1
21	19·4W.	7·1S.	164·4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. 30m. (See p. 40.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	11 30	18 48	2 17	3 44 36	14 31·5N	54 38·1	14 53	8 9	4 2 1 ○ 3
2	11 59	19 34	3 19	4 33 3	17 6·3	54 17·1	14 47	9 9	● 4 3 ○ 1
3	12 31	20 21	4 17	5 22 14	18 56·2	54 6·1	14 44	10 9	● 3 ○ 4 2
4	13 9	21 8	5 10	6 12 10	19 56·7	54 3·1	14 44	11 9	☽ 3 2 ○ 4
5	13 54	21 56	5 58	7 2 37	20 4·5	54 9·1	14 45	12 9	2 3 ○ 1 4
6	14 45	22 44	6 39	7 53 13	19 18·3	54 20·1	14 48	13 9	1 ○ 2 3 4
7	15 41	23 32	7 15	8 43 37	17 39·4	54 37·1	14 53	14 9	○ 1 2 3 4
8	16 43	0 20	7 46	9 33 29	15 11·5	54 58·1	14 59	15 9	2 1 ○ 3 4
9	17 48	1 7	8 13	10 22 43	12 0·7	55 22·1	15 5	16 9	2 ○ 3 1 4
10	18 55	1 53	8 37	11 11 24	8 15·2	55 49·1	15 12	17 9	3 1 ○ 2 4
11	20 5	2 39	9 0	11 59 49	4 4·2N	56 17·1	15 20	18 9	☽ 3 ○ 4 ♀
12	21 15	3 25	9 22	12 48 30	0 21·6S	56 48·1	15 28	19 9	2 4 3 ○ 1
13	22 26	4 12	9 47	13 38 2	4 50·7	57 20·1	15 37	20 9	4 1 ○ 2 3
14	23 39	5 1	10 13	14 29 6	9 10·7	57 54·1	15 46	21 9	4 ○ 1 2 3
15	.....	.....	.....	15 22 22	13 7·2	58 28·1	15 56	22 9	4 2 1 ○ 3
16	0 54	5 53	10 44	16 18 16	16 24·9	59 2·1	16 5	23 9	4 2 ○ 3 1
17	2 9	6 48	11 21	17 16 55	18 47·8	59 33·1	16 14	24 9	4 3 1 ○ 2
18	3 21	7 45	12 7	18 17 52	20 1·2	59 59·1	16 21	25 9	3 4 ○ 2 1
19	4 28	8 45	13 3	19 20 4	19 55·4	60 15·1	16 25	26 9	● 3 2 4 ○
20	5 26	9 46	14 10	20 21 8	18 28·4	60 19·1	16 26	27 9	1 ○ 2 3 4
21	6 14	10 46	15 24	21 22 43	15 47·5	60 9·1	16 23	28 9	○ 1 2 3 4
22	6 53	11 44	16 43	22 20 57	12 7·9	59 44·1	16 17	29 9	1 2 ○ 3 4
23	7 26	12 39	18 2	23 16 32	7 48·8	59 8·1	16 7	0 22	2 ○ 3 1 4
24	7 54	13 31	19 20	0 9 38	3 10·0S	58 23·1	15 54	1 22	3 1 ○ 2 4
25	8 19	14 21	20 34	1 0 45	1 30·7N	57 33·1	15 41	2 22	3 ○ 2 1 4
26	8 43	15 8	21 47	1 50 31	5 58·7	56 42·1	15 27	3 22	3 2 1 ○ 4
27	9 7	15 55	22 56	2 39 31	10 2·6	55 56·1	15 14	4 22	☽ 4 ○ ●
28	9 31	16 41	0 3	3 28 18	13 33·5N	55 16·1	15 3	5 22	4 ○ 1 2 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	19 58 15	21 50·4S	19 56 10	21 9·6S	1 50 53	12 5·7N
10	20 30 16	20 37·2	20 22 24	20 1·6	2 3 8	13 16·1
15	21 3 0	18 50·5	20 48 13	18 38·9	2 15 31	14 24·2
20	21 36 16	16 29·7	21 13 34	17 2·8	2 28 3	15 29·8
25	22 10 1	13 34·4S	21 38 26	15 14·6S	2 40 44	16 32·7N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	18 47 48	22 53·6S	14 49 25	13 45·3S	9 35 22	14 41·9N
10	18 52 15	22 48·8	14 49 55	13 45·3	9 34 49	14 44·6
15	18 56 35	22 43·6	14 50 15	13 46·6	9 34 17	14 47·4
20	19 0 46	22 38·2	14 50 25	13 46·2	9 33 44	14 50·1
25	19 4 47	22 32·6S	14 50 25	13 45·0S	9 33 12	14 52·8N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·92	6·9	5·6	6·0	1·5	0·9
15	8·91	6·5	5·5	5·7	1·5	0·9
25	8·89	6·4	5·4	5·4	1·5	0·9

ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 15	2·6	5·3	3·2	15·3	7·7
16 13	2·5	5·2	3·0	15·6	7·8
16 11	2·4	5·1	2·8	15·9	7·9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 133° 58′ ♋.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 44*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 35*m.* Night begins at 18*h.* 44*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 6*m.*

Feb. 2, *midnight.* Occultation of Aldebaran by the moon. See p. 59.

Feb. 3. Mercury and Venus in conjunction 7*h.* 28*m.* ☿ 0° 33′ S.

Feb. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·6*s.*

Feb. 8, *aft.* A partial eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, See p. 58.

Feb. 9, *morn.* Occultation of the planet Neptune by the ☽. See p. 59.

Feb. 10, *morn.* Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth. 2,704,180,000 miles.

Feb. 15. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 40*m.* ♄ 2° 57′ S.

Feb. 16. Occultation of γ Librae (Mag. 4·0) by ☽. See p. 59.

Feb. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 16*h.* 19*m.* ♃ 2° 33′ S.

Feb. 21. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 23*h.* 17*m.* ♀ 0° 39′ S.

Feb. 22. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 52*m.* ☿ 1° 11′ S.

Feb. 22, 21*h.* Saturn at a stationary point.

Feb. 28. Mars in conjunction with ☽ 3*h.* 57*m.* ♂ 6° 25′ N.

Uranus sets *Feb.* 1, 20*h.* 15*m.*; *Feb.* 28, 18*h.* 37*m.*

Neptune rises *Feb.* 1, 17*h.* 29*m.*; *Feb.* 28, 15*h.* 39*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m.*; the Afternoons 49*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

Right Ascension.—Sidereal Time. The Celestial Sphere like the Terrestrial is supposed to be marked with meridians and parallels as reference lines for expressing the position of points on it. Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which name the place of a star or other celestial body as longitude and latitude define the position of a place on the Earth. The meridian of Greenwich is the starting point or zero of terrestrial longitude, and in the same way the meridian on the celestial sphere through a point called the First Point of Aries is the zero of Right Ascension.

The Celestial Sphere rotates about the axis of the Earth, or apparently about a line parallel to that axis through any place where one may be situated. This

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 9	19 44	4 49	17 17	0 6	12 32	11 44	...	5 35	18 1	8 23	20 50	5 1	17 31
2	M	8 4	20 43	5 50	18 24	0 59	13 36	0 7	12 35	6 31	19 4	9 21	21 56	6 2	18 35
3	Tu	9 15	21 59	7 0	19 37	2 14	15 1	1 16	13 58	7 39	20 19	10 30	23 9	7 9	19 43
4	W	10 39	23 18	8 11	20 47	3 39	16 23	2 50	15 21	8 53	21 32	11 40	...	8 18	20 51
5	Th	11 54	...	9 15	21 46	4 51	17 27	4 10	16 24	9 58	22 31	0 17	12 42	9 21	21 49
6	F	0 22	12 51	10 6	22 32	5 47	18 19	5 7	17 7	10 49	23 19	1 14	13 30	10 14	22 36
7	S	1 10	13 35	10 45	23 10	6 33	19 1	5 49	17 43	11 32	...	1 56	14 7	10 55	23 12
8	S	1 47	14 13	11 19	23 43	7 13	19 37	6 25	18 18	0 1	12 10	2 33	14 41	11 28	23 44
9	M	2 21	14 47	11 52	...	7 48	20 10	6 58	18 55	0 38	12 46	3 7	15 14	...	12 0
10	Tu	2 52	15 21	0 16	12 27	8 23	20 43	7 32	19 32	1 14	13 21	3 42	15 50	0 17	12 34
11	W	3 25	15 53	0 49	12 59	8 56	21 14	8 3	20 5	1 48	13 57	4 18	16 28	0 51	13 9
12	Th	3 57	16 26	1 21	13 34	9 30	21 46	8 30	20 40	2 22	14 32	4 54	17 4	1 27	13 45
13	F	4 31	16 58	1 55	14 10	10 1	22 20	9 0	21 16	2 55	15 8	5 28	17 42	2 3	14 22
14	S	5 5	17 32	2 30	14 47	10 34	22 52	9 33	21 56	3 30	15 46	6 6	18 24	2 42	15 3
15	S	5 43	18 10	3 9	15 31	11 9	23 26	10 12	22 42	4 8	16 27	6 48	19 10	3 24	15 47
16	M	6 27	18 55	3 55	16 23	11 48	...	10 54	23 33	4 51	17 17	7 35	20 4	4 12	16 41
17	Tu	7 22	19 53	4 56	17 34	0 11	12 45	11 46	...	5 47	18 22	8 35	21 13	5 14	17 50
18	W	8 30	21 8	6 11	18 56	1 20	14 10	0 38	12 58	6 57	19 41	9 48	22 31	6 28	19 8
19	Th	9 59	22 40	7 33	20 18	2 54	15 47	2 11	14 38	8 19	21 6	11 7	23 51	7 47	20 25
20	F	11 29	...	8 49	21 29	4 24	17 8	3 47	16 1	9 39	22 21	...	12 22	9 1	21 36
21	S	0 0	12 41	9 52	22 27	5 36	18 11	4 56	17 2	10 44	23 21	1 1	13 23	10 8	22 36
22	S	1 1	13 36	10 43	23 14	6 35	19 5	5 46	17 50	11 37	...	1 57	14 12	10 59	23 21
23	M	*1 49	*14 24	11 29	23 58	7 26	19 52	6 31	18 39	0 13	12 26	2 42	14 57	11 43	...
24	Tu	*2 33	*15 9	...	12 14	8 12	20 35	7 15	19 26	1 2	13 12	3 28	15 44	0 4	12 26
25	W	*3 16	*15 50	0 40	12 56	8 54	21 13	7 55	20 7	1 45	13 56	4 13	16 29	0 47	13 8
26	Th	*3 55	*16 27	1 19	13 36	9 32	21 48	8 30	20 44	2 24	14 34	4 54	17 9	1 28	13 48
27	F	4 33	17 2	1 56	14 15	10 7	22 21	9 2	21 20	2 59	15 11	5 31	17 49	2 8	14 27
28	S	5 9	17 36	2 34	14 54	10 41	22 52	9 37	21 59	3 34	15 48	6 9	18 29	2 47	15 6

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 49	10 49	14 49	6 47	10 50	14 54	9 56	16 56	23 58	6 4	10 0	13 55	1 13	6 5	10 57
8	6 57	11 5	15 14	6 48	11 0	15 12	9 36	16 46	23 56	5 42	9 38	13 35	0 47	5 38	10 30
15	7 0	11 23	15 47	6 45	11 8	15 33	9 17	16 35	23 55	5 20	9 17	13 14	0 20	5 11	10 3
22	6 59	11 42	16 27	6 39	11 16	15 54	8 58	16 25	23 54	4 57	8 55	12 53	23 49	4 40	9 32

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is still a morning star, but is approaching Superior Conjunction.

♀ Venus remains in the neighbourhood of Mercury, and rises shortly before the Sun. The two planets are in conjunction on the 3rd. Venus is now not very bright, its stellar magnitude being −3·3.

♂ Mars will be seen in the south-west sky in the late twilight. It sets in the west-nor-west about midnight. Magnitude +1·0 to +1·3.

♃ Jupiter rises at daybreak throughout the month, and may be seen in the south-east in the dawn. Magnitude −1·5.

♄ Saturn, still in the constellation Libra, rises before midnight at the end of the month.

Rotation is used to regulate the going of a sidereal clock. When the First Point of Aries is on the meridian of any place the local sidereal time is *oh. om. os.*, and the Mean Time of this occurrence at Greenwich (counted from midnight) is given in column 9 of the second page of each month. When any other point or object is on the meridian the sidereal time is equal to its Right Ascension or in other words, the Right Ascension of an object is the sidereal time of its Southing, which may be converted into Mean Time by the rules and tables given on pp. 77 and 57.

It will be understood that if the Sidereal Time in column 8 be converted into Mean Time as aforesaid and added to the figures in column 9 of the preceding or same line according to circumstances, the sum will be precisely 36 or 12 hours.

The Equation of Time is the difference of Right Ascension of the Mean Sun and of the actual Sun. Hence column 2, in the second page of each month, is the difference between columns 4 and 8.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 21*d.* 3*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent.** ST. DAVID'S DAY.	6 48	17 38	60	305
2		M	Thames Tun. commd. 1825. Brest-Litovsk Treaty, 1918.	6 46	17 40	61	304
3		Tu	Sir Thos. Bodley, founder of Bodleian Library, b. 1545.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4		W	Inauguration Day, U.S.A. Charles Dibdin, b. 1745.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5		Th	F. A. Mesmer ("Mesmerism"), died, 1815.	6 40	17 45	64	301
6		F	Dr. Samuel Parr, scholar and divine, died, 1825.	6 37	17 47	65	300
7		S	Sir John Herschel b. 1792, d. 1871. Sir A. Helps, d. 1875.	6 35	17 48	66	299
8		S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** Aboukir, 1801.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9		M	Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. 1862.	6 31	17 52	68	297
10		Tu	Guildhall Library opened, 1873. Neuve Chapelle, 1915.	6 28	17 54	69	296
11		W	Baghdad captured by General Maude, 1917.	6 26	17 55	70	295
12		Th	Cæsar Borgia died, 1507. Russian Revolution, 1917.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13		F	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., born 1857.	6 22	17 59	72	293
14		S	Ivry, 1590. Karl Marx, Socialist writer, died, 1883.	6 19	18 0	73	292
15		S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Czar Nicholas abdicated, 1917.	6 17	18 2	74	291
16		M	Egypt became an independent kingdom, 1922. [1640.	6 15	18 4	75	290
17		Tu	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Philip Massinger, dramatist, d.	6 13	18 6	76	289
18		W	Sir R. Walpole d. 1745. Naval attack Dardanelles, 1915.	6 10	18 7	77	288
19		Th	David Livingstone b. 1813. Sir Richd. Burton b. 1821.	6 8	18 9	78	287
20		F	Empire War Cabinet first met, 1917.	6 6	18 11	79	286
21		S	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727. 2nd Battle of Somme, 1918.	6 4	18 12	80	285
22		S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** Allenby crossed Jordan, 1918.	6 1	18 14	81	284
23		M	Novara, 1849. Viscount Milner, K.G., born, 1854.	5 59	18 16	82	283
24		Tu	S.S. *Sussex* (Capt. Fryatt) torpedoed, 1916.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25		W	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 54	18 19	84	281
26		Th	Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes d. 1902. Baghdadieh, 1918.	5 52	18 21	85	280
27		F	James I. d. 1625. 1st Allied War Conference met, 1916.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28		S	Crimean War declared, 1854. Archbp. Trench d. 1886.	5 48	18 24	87	278
29		S	**5th Sunday in Lent.** Beau Brummell died, 1840.	5 45	18 26	88	277
30		M	Privateering abol. 1856. "Big Bertha" shelled Paris, 1918.	5 43	18 27	89	276
31		Tu	Charlotte Brontë died, 1855. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter.....	2*d.*	12*h.*	6·6*m.*
○ Full Moon	10	14	20·9
☾ Last Quarter	17	17	21·8
● New Moon	24	14	2·9

Apogee 4*d.* 13·6*h.* 251,490 miles.
Perigee 20*d.* 0·9*h.* 229,170 ,,

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1924,
on 8 days; total fall, 0·70 inches; *below* the average by 1·03 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Oh Sidereal Time See pp. 4, 5
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 34	0·49	22 47 40	9·37	7 40·0 S	0·95	22 35 5	13 24 41
2	12 22	0·51	22 51 24	9·35	7 17·3	0·95	22 39 2	13 20 45
3	12 10	0·53	22 55 9	9·33	6 54·3	0·96	22 42 59	13 16 49
4	11 57	0·55	22 58 52	9·31	6 31·3	0·96	22 46 55	13 12 53
5	11 44	0·57	23 2 35	9·29	6 8·2	0·96	22 50 52	13 8 57
6	11 30	0·59	23 6 18	9·27	5 45·0	0·97	22 54 48	13 5 1
7	11 16	0·60	23 10 0	9·25	5 21·7	0·97	22 58 45	13 1 5
8	11 1	0·62	23 13 42	9·24	4 58·4	0·97	23 2 41	12 57 9
9	10 46	0·64	23 17 24	9·22	4 35·0	0·98	23 6 38	12 53 13
10	10 31	0·65	23 21 5	9·21	4 11·5	0·98	23 10 34	12 49 18
11	10 15	0·66	23 24 46	9·19	3 48·0	0·98	23 14 31	12 45 22
12	9 59	0·68	23 28 26	9·18	3 24·4	0·98	23 18 28	12 41 26
13	9 42	0·69	23 32 6	9·17	3 0·8	0·98	23 22 24	12 37 30
14	9 25	0·70	23 35 46	9·16	2 37·2	0·99	23 26 21	12 33 34
15	9 9	0·71	23 39 26	9·15	2 13·5	0·99	23 30 17	12 29 38
16	8 52	0·72	23 43 5	9·14	1 49·9	0·99	23 34 14	12 25 42
17	8 34	0·73	23 46 45	9·13	1 26·2	0·99	23 38 10	12 21 46
18	8 17	0·73	23 50 24	9·12	1 2·5	0·99	23 42 7	12 17 50
19	7 59	0·74	23 54 3	9·12	0 38·7	0·99	23 46 3	12 13 54
20	7 41	0·74	23 57 41	9·11	0 15·0 S	0·99	23 50 0	12 9 58
21	7 24	0·75	0 1 20	9·11	0 8·7 N	0·99	23 53 56	12 6 3
22	7 6	0·75	0 4 59	9·10	0 32·4	0·99	23 57 53	12 2 7
23	6 47	0·76	0 8 37	9·10	0 56·0	0·99	0 1 50	11 58 11
24	6 29	0·76	0 12 15	9·10	1 19·7	0·98	0 5 46	11 54 15
25	6 11	0·76	0 15 54	9·09	1 43·3	0·98	0 9 43	11 50 19
26	5 53	0·76	0 19 32	9·09	2 6·9	0·98	0 13 39	11 46 23
27	5 35	0·76	0 23 10	9·09	2 30·4	0·98	0 17 36	11 42 27
28	5 16	0·76	0 26 49	9·09	2 53·9	0·98	0 21 32	11 38 31
29	4 58	0·76	0 30 27	9·09	3 17·3	0·97	0 25 29	11 34 35
30	4 40	0·76	0 34 5	9·10	3 40·6	0·97	0 29 25	11 30 39
31	4 22	0·76	0 37 44	9·10	4 3·9 N	0·97	0 33 22	11 26 43

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	43·0	33·7	40·4	29·147	6·6	W	...	7·0
2	44·7	32·0	·4	·033	3·2	SW	·03	3·8
3	44·1	31·5	·5	·322	2·2	WSW	·11	5·3
4	46·4	30·2	·7	·553	2·1	WSW	...	7·1
5	49·7	25·1	·9	·778	1·8	SSW	...	9·6
6	47·0	33·2	41·0	30·089	0·7	NE	·08	1·4
7	44·6	30·8	·0	·310	0·3	SE	...	4·9
8	50·6	28·6	·1	·187	1·5	SSE	...	7·6
9	53·9	29·2	·0	·049	0·8	S	...	10·1
10	50·2	25·1	40·9	·025	1·3	ESE	...	9·8
11	55·9	27·3	41·0	·137	1·1	ESE	...	8·0
12	54·3	30·4	·1	·205	3·3	ESE	...	9·3
13	49·3	31·3	·3	·157	2·2	E	...	9·8
14	51·0	29·7	·5	·118	1·4	E	...	9·7
15	55·6	25·2	·7	29·945	0·1	Calm	...	1·9
16	57·0	33·9	·9	·810	1·9	WSW	...	0·9
17	48·6	30·1	42·0	·916	0·3	NNE	...	4·5
18	45·6	29·6	·0	·860	0·2	SW	...	4·2
19	52·6	26·1	41·9	·643	1·0	WSW	...	9·1
20	43·8	32·5	·9	·613	4·7	E	...	7·2
21	47·0	37·0	·9	·465	3·3	E	...	0·1
22	58·0	39·3	42·0	·516	3·8	SSW	·01	2·6
23	58·7	46·9	·2	·061	5·6	SW	·20	1·1
24	58·9	43·2	·4	·150	3·6	SW	·02	1·9
25	56·4	43·0	·7	·095	0·3	ENE	·22	...
26	46·7	38·4	43·0	·207	1·8	E	·03	...
27	40·8	35·1	·3	·439	2·5	ENE	...	...
28	42·1	24·6	·7	·543	6·2	ENE	...	...
29	45·9	32·7	44·1	·725	5·0	NE	...	2·7
30	46·1	32·1	·5	30·016	6·0	NE	...	6·9
31	45·1	31·5	·9	·069	2·2	NE	...	0·6
Mn	49·5	32·6	41·9	29·716	—	—	0·70	147·1

MEMORANDA

1. ☾.
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22. ☾.
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29. ☾.
30
31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	21·7 W.	7·2 S.	59·0
11	23·9	7·2	287·2
21	25·4	7·0	155·4

[See Note. p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 15m. (See p. 40.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	9 59	17 28	1 7	4 17 17	16 24·7N	54 45·1	14 55·6	22	4 1 2 ○ 3
2	10 30	18 15	2 8	5 6 41	18 30·7	54 23·1	14 49·7	23	4 2 ○ 1 3
3	11 6	19 2	3 3	5 56 35	19 47·1	54 12·1	14 46·8	24	4 1 3 ○ 2
4	11 48	19 50	3 53	6 46 54	20 11·2	54 12·1	14 46·9	25	4 3 ○ 1 2
5	12 36	20 38	4 36	7 37 25	19 41·4	54 21·1	14 48·1	0 22	4 3 2 1 ○
6	13 31	21 26	5 14	8 27 50	18 18·1	54 37·1	14 53·1	1 22	4 3 2 ○ 1
7	14 31	22 14	5 47	9 17 56	16 3·9	55 1·1	14 59·1	2 22	4 ○ 3 2 ●
8	15 35	23 1	6 16	10 7 37	13 3·7	55 29·1	15 7·1	3 22	4 1 2 ○ 3
9	16 43	23 48	6 41	10 56 54	9 21·4	56 0·1	15 16·1	4 22	2 ○ 1 4 3
10	17 52	0 35	7 5	11 46 3	5 15·0	56 32·1	15 24·1	5 22	1 3 ○ 2 4
11	19 3	1 21	7 27	12 35 25	0 46·3N	57 3·1	15 33·1	6 22	3 ○ 1 2 4
12	20 15	2 9	7 51	13 25 30	3 49·1S	57 32·1	15 41·1	7 22	3 2 1 ○ 4
13	21 30	2 58	8 17	14 16 51	8 17·4	57 59·1	15 48·1	8 22	3 2 ○ 1 4
14	22 45	3 50	8 46	15 10 0	12 23·7	58 23·1	15 54·1	9 22	● ○ 3 2 4
15	.....	.....	.....	16 5 18	15 52·3	58 43·1	16 0·1	20 22	☿ ○ 2 3 4
16	0 0	4 43	9 21	17 2 50	18 28·0	59 1·1	16 5·1	21 22	2 ○ 1 4 3
17	1 12	5 40	10 2	18 2	20 13·9	59 17·1	16 8·1	22 22	1 4 ○ 2 ☿
18	2 19	6 38	10 54	19 2 39	20 12·5	59 24·1	16 11·1	23 22	3 4 ○ 1 2
19	3 19	7 36	11 56	20 3 4	19 0·8	59 27·1	16 12·1	24 22	4 3 2 1 ○
20	4 9	8 35	13 6	21 2 24	16 54·3	59 24·1	16 11·1	25 22	4 3 2 ○ 1
21	4 51	9 32	14 21	21 59 53	13 37·0	59 12·1	16 8·1	26 22	4 1 ○ 3 2
22	5 25	10 27	15 38	22 55·1	9 33·7	58 52·1	16 2·1	27 22	4 ○ 3 ☿
23	5 54	11 19	16 55	23 48 30	5 2·0	58 24·1	15 55·1	28 22	4 2 ○ 1 3
24	6 19	12 9	18 11	0 40 5	0 19·2S	57 48·1	15 45·1	0 10	4 1 ○ 2 3
25	6 43	12 58	19 25	1 30 30	4 18·6N	57 9·1	15 34·1	1 10	3 4 ○ 1 2
26	7 6	13 45	20 37	2 20 15	8 37·8	56 27·1	15 23·1	2 10	3 1 2 ○ 4
27	7 30	14 32	21 46	3 9 46	12 27·2	55 48·1	15 12·1	3 10	3 2 ○ 1 4
28	7 58	15 19	22 53	3 59 25	15 37·9	55 13·1	15 3·1	4 10	1 ○ 3 2 4
29	8 27	16 7	23 56	4 49 21	18 3·2	54 45·1	14 55·1	5 10	○ 1 2 3 4
30	9 1	16 54	0 54	5 39 36	19 38·4	54 25·1	14 50·1	6 10	● 2 ○ 3 4
31	9 41	17 42	1 47	6 30 4	20 20·5N	54 16·1	14 47·1	7 10	● 1 ○ 3 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	°
2	22 44 15	10 5·3S	22 2 51	13 15·9S	2 53 34	17 32·6N
7	23 18 59	6 4·4	22 26 48	11 8·2	3 6 32	18 29·4
12	23 54 0	1 37·3S	22 50 22	8 53·0	3 19 37	19 22·7
17	0 28 33	2 8·8N	23 13 37	6 31·9	3 32 51	20 12·5
22	1 0 48	7 32·4	23 36 37	4 6·4	3 46 12	20 58·4
27	1 27 59	11 20·9N	23 59 26	1 38·1S	3 59 40	21 40·4N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	19 8 39	22 27·0S	14 50 15	13 43·0S	9 32 41	14 55·3N
7	19 11 19	22 21·3	14 49 54	13 40·4	9 32 11	14 57·8
12	19 15 48	22 15·6	14 49 24	13 37·0	9 31 43	15 0·1
17	19 19 4	22 10·1	14 48 45	13 33·1	9 31 17	15 2·2
22	19 22 6	22 4·7	14 47 57	13 28·5	9 30 52	15 4·2
27	19 24 55	21 59·7S	14 47 0	13 23·4S	9 30 30	15 6·0N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	6·5	5·3	5·2	1·6	0·9	16 9	2·5	5·1	2·7	16·2	8·0
15	8·84	7·0	5·2	4·9	1·6	1·0	16 6	2·7	5·0	2·6	16.6	8·1
25	8·82	8·5	5·2	4·7	1·6	1·0	16 3	3·2	4·9	2·5	17·1	8·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 132° 49′ ☊

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 55*m*. Civil twilight ends 18*h*. 24*m*. Night begins 19*h*. 30*m*. The length of the Day is 10*h*. 50*m*.

Mar. 5, 13*h*. Mercury in Superior Conjunction.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·9*s*.

Mar. 8, *morn*. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. *See* page 58.

Mar. 12, 13*h*. Uranus in conjunction with Sun.

Mar. 14. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 14*h*. 41*m*. ♄ 2° 44′ S.

Mar. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6*h*. 56*m*. ♃ 2° 6′ S.

Mar. 21, 3*h*. 13*m*. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 23. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 21*h*. 29*m*. ♀ 2° 6′ N.

Mar. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·2*s*.

Mar. 25. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 39*m*. ☿ 6° 51′ N.

Mar. 29. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 2*h*. 12*m*. ♂ 6° 0′ N.

Mar. 30, 23*h*. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 18° 57′ E.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the fortnight in the middle of this month, the Moon being then absent from the sky.

Uranus is not visible in the night sky during this month.

Neptune rises *Mar.* 1, 15*h*. 35*m*.; sets *Mar.* 1, 6*h*. 21*m*.; *Mar.* 31, 4*h*. 26*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 67*m*.; the Afternoons 51*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

Parallax.—In its general sense this word means the apparent visual displacement of an object from a normal position because of a change of position of the eye. The celestial bodies which appear to be on the inner surface of a sphere are actually at very different distances from us, and for this reason parallax causes them to change their apparent relative positions on the sphere when the place of observation changes. The Moon is the nearest to us of the heavenly bodies, and its shift by parallax is largest. The coordinates, Right Ascension and Declination, of the Sun, Moon, and Planets in these pages, as if the centre of the earth were the place of observation, and to find the actual position as seen from a place on the surface of the earth a correction for parallax must be applied whose amount varies with

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 47	18 11	3 12	15 35	11 12	23 23	10 13	22 40	4 10	16 27	6 50	19 13	3 26	15 47
2	M	6 28	18 51	3 55	16 25	11 47	...	10 52	23 25	4 48	17 11	7 34	20 0	4 10	16 36
3	Tu	7 15	19 42	4 50	17 26	0 2	12 36	11 38	...	5 36	18 8	8 25	21 1	5 5	17 38
4	W	8 18	20 54	5 57	18 42	1 6	13 55	0 23	12 43	6 41	19 25	9 32	22 16	6 14	18 52
5	Th	9 41	22 23	7 17	20 5	2 36	15 30	1 49	14 22	8 3	20 50	10 51	23 37	7 32	20 10
6	F	11 53	23 43	8 35	21 17	4 9	16 50	3 28	15 47	9 20	22 0	...	12 5	8 45	21 16
7	S	...	12 22	9 36	22 7	5 17	17 48	4 36	16 44	10 20	22 53	0 44	13 2	9 44	22 8
8	S	0 39	13 12	10 20	22 45	6 8	18 33	5 21	17 25	11 4	23 34	1 32	13 44	10 29	22 48
9	M	1 21	13 51	10 56	23 18	6 51	19 11	5 55	18 0	11 43	...	2 10	14 18	11 5	23 21
10	Tu	1 55	14 25	11 29	23 50	7 26	19 43	6 26	18 36	0 11	12 19	2 42	14 51	11 36	23 52
11	W	2 27	14 55	...	12 2	7 59	20 15	6 59	19 12	0 46	12 57	3 14	15 26	...	12 8
12	Th	3 1	15 28	0 22	12 37	8 34	20 49	7 33	19 47	1 23	13 33	3 50	16 4	0 25	12 43
13	F	3 36	16 1	0 56	13 11	9 7	21 23	8 4	20 21	1 57	14 10	4 26	16 43	1 2	13 20
14	S	4 10	16 32	1 30	13 47	9 40	21 56	8 34	20 56	2 31	14 46	5 2	17 21	1 39	13 58
15	S	4 46	17 5	2 5	14 24	10 15	22 30	9 7	21 35	3 6	15 23	5 39	18 1	2 17	14 38
16	M	5 24	17 44	2 44	15 8	10 51	23 6	9 45	22 21	3 44	16 6	6 21	18 48	3 0	15 23
17	Tu	6 9	18 31	3 30	16 0	11 31	23 51	10 31	23 15	4 30	16 57	7 11	19 44	3 49	16 19
18	W	7 3	19 30	4 30	17 13	...	12 26	11 25	...	5 25	18 2	8 13	20 57	4 54	17 32
19	Th	8 14	20 50	5 50	18 40	0 59	13 53	0 19	12 38	6 39	19 27	9 31	22 20	6 13	18 55
20	F	9 46	22 28	7 19	20 10	2 38	15 38	1 53	14 28	8 9	20 58	10 56	23 45	7 37	20 17
21	S	11 23	23 50	8 41	21 22	4 16	17 1	3 39	15 55	9 31	22 10	...	12 14	8 54	21 38
22	S	...	12 33	9 42	22 14	5 27	18 1	4 45	16 51	10 32	23 6	0 53	13 11	9 57	22 23
23	M	0 48	13 24	10 30	22 57	6 22	18 50	5 31	17 38	11 22	23 53	1 43	13 58	10 45	23 5
24	Tu	1 34	14 6	11 12	23 37	7 9	19 32	6 12	18 22	...	12 8	2 25	14 40	11 25	23 44
25	W	*2 17	*14 46	11 55	...	7 52	20 12	6 52	19 6	0 37	12 52	3 4	15 22	...	12 3
26	Th	*2 57	*15 24	0 17	12 35	8 30	20 48	7 28	19 45	1 18	13 32	3 45	16 4	0 22	12 41
27	F	3 35	15 57	0 53	13 12	9 6	21 21	8 1	20 20	1 54	14 8	4 23	16 43	1 0	13 19
28	S	4 11	16 28	1 27	13 46	9 39	21 53	8 31	20 54	2 28	14 43	4 59	17 19	1 37	13 55
29	S	4 44	16 59	2 1	14 23	10 12	22 23	9 2	21 30	3 2	15 18	5 34	17 57	2 14	14 32
30	M	5 18	17 33	2 37	15 1	10 42	22 54	9 35	22 9	3 35	15 54	6 12	18 37	2 51	15 11
31	Tu	5 56	18 12	3 15	15 44	11 15	23 27	10 12	22 52	4 11	16 34	6 53	19 23	3 32	15 55

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southes	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southes	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southes	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southes	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southes	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 54	12 2	17 12	6 31	11 23	16 16	8 40	16 16	23 53	4 35	8 33	12 32	23 21	4 12	9 4
8	6 46	12 23	18 3	6 20	11 29	16 38	8 22	16 6	23 51	4 11	8 11	12 11	22 52	3 44	8 37
15	6 35	12 45	18 57	6 9	11 34	17 0	8 5	15 57	23 50	3 47	7 48	11 49	22 24	3 16	8 9
22	6 21	13 3	19 47	5 56	11 39	17 22	7 49	15 48	23 48	3 23	7 25	11 27	21 54	2 47	7 41
29	6 3	13 11	20 22	5 43	11 43	17 44	7 34	15 39	23 46	2 59	7 1	11 4	21 25	2 19	7 13

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury being at Superior Conjunction on the 5th is neither morning nor evening star in the first part of the month. Eastern elongation is on the 30th, and there will be an opportunity of seeing the planet by naked eye after sunset in the last week of the month.

♀ Venus is now above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours.

♂ Mars as last month is to be seen in the western sky throughout the evening. It will be near the Pleiades about the 21st. Mag. + 1·4 to + 1·6.

♃ Jupiter is low in the morning sky and will be seen in the S.E. about 4 o'clock towards the end of the month. Magnitude −1·6 to −1·8.

♄ Saturn rises in the late evening, and will be about S.E. at midnight, not very high in the sky, and in the south in the morning, to the left of Spica. Magnitude + 0·6 to + 0·4.

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the altitude of the object. It is Zero when the object is in the zenith, greatest when on the horizon, and the Moon is then lowered about a degree. The distance between the moon and a planet in conjunction shown in the list of phenomena requires correction on this account.

The parallax of a body is an inverse measure of its distance. For Sun, Moon and Planets the equatorial radius of the earth is used as the base line, but the stars are not near enough to show a perceptible parallax with this as base line, and the parallax of a star is the angle expressed as a fraction of a second arc, which the mean radius of the earth's orbit subtends at its distance, and is on a different scale to the parallax of a planet.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20*d.* 15*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		W	All Fools' Day. Dr. William Harvey born, 1578.	5 38	18 31	91	274
2		Th	Copenhagen, 1801. Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 36	18 32	92	273
3		F	George Herbert born, 1593. Bishop Heber d. 1826.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4		S	Sir Francis Drake knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1581.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5		S	**Palm Sunday.** Summer Time begins (1924 Bill).*	5 29	18 37	95	270
6		M	Badajos, 1812. Peary reached the North Pole, 1909.	5 27	18 39	96	269
7		Tu	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 25	18 41	97	268
8		W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. King of Belgians b. 1875.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9		Th	Maundy Thursday. Arras, 1917. Vimy Ridge, 1917.	5 21	18 44	99	266
10		F	**Good Friday.** Toulouse, 1814.	5 18	18 46	100	265
11		S	Treaty of Utrecht, 1813. Monchy, 1917.	5 16	18 47	101	264
12		S	**Easter Day.** Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13		M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday. Magdala, 1868.	5 12	18 51	103	262
14		Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 10	18 52	104	261
15		W	*Titanic* disaster, 1912; 1,503 persons drowned.	5 7	18 54	105	260
16		Th	Matthew Arnold d. 1888. French adv. on Aisne, 1917.	5 5	18 56	106	259
17		F	Benj. Franklin d. 1790. German attack Verdun, 1916.	5 3	18 57	107	258
18		S	Chitral, 1895. Foxe, Martyrologist, died, 1587.	5 1	18 59	108	257
19		S	**1st Sunday after Easter.** Prim. Day. Sum. Time	4 59	19 3	109	256
20		M	T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917. [begins (1922 Act).*	4 57	19 2	110	255
21		Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22		W	Garter founded, 1344. Germans used poison gas, 1915.	4 53	19 6	112	253
23		Th	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 51	19 7	113	252
24		F	Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915. Dublin rebellion, 1916.	4 49	19 9	114	251
25		S	**St. Mark.** ANZAC DAY (1915). Princess Mary b. 1897.	4 47	19 11	115	250
26		S	**2nd Sun. aft. Easter.** Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917.	4 45	19 12	116	249
27		M	S. Morse, electrician, b. 1791. Herbt. Spencer b. 1820.	4 43	19 14	117	248
28		Tu	Charles Cotton, poet & angler, b. 1630; d. 16 Feb. 1687.	4 41	19 15	118	247
29		W	Horse-racing in England suspended, 1917.	4 39	19 17	119	246
30		Th	Fontenoy, 1745. John Lubbock, Lord Avebury, b. 1834.	4 37	19 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	1*d.*	8*h.*	11·9*m.*
○ Full Moon	9	3	32·8
☾ Last Quarter	15	23	39·9
● New Moon	23	2	28·0

Apogee ..... 1*d.* 9·8*h.* ..... 251,160 miles.
Perigee ..... 13*d.* 22·2*h.* ..... 229,250 ,,
Apogee ..... 29*d.* 5·0*h.* ..... 251,350 ,,

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1924,
on 16 days; total fall 3·01 inches; *above* the average by 1·54 inches.

* **Summer Time** will begin on Sunday, April 5, at 2*h.* G.M.T. if the Bill of 1924 is passed, otherwise on April 19, 2*h.* G.M.T. *See* Note p. 18 and p. 77.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.
5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1924-1925, for Treasury purposes ends.
7. Fire Insurances must be paid.
–. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.
14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.
15. Spring Register of Voters comes into force.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.* See pp. 4, 9
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 3	0·75	0 41 22	9·10	4 27 1 N	0·97	0 37 19	11 22 48
2	3 45	0·75	0 45 0	9·10	4 50·2	0·96	0 41 15	11 18 52
3	3 27	0·74	0 48 39	9·11	5 13·3	0·96	0 45 12	11 14 56
4	3 10	0·74	0 52 18	9·11	5 36·2	0·95	0 49 8	11 11 0
5	2 52	0·73	0 55 57	9·12	5 59·1	0·95	0 53 5	11 7 4
6	2 34	0·73	0 59 36	9·13	6 21·8	0·94	0 57 1	11 3 8
7	2 17	0·72	1 3 15	9·14	6 44·4	0·94	1 0 58	10 59 12
8	2 0	0·71	1 6 54	9·15	7 6·9	0·94	1 4 54	10 55 16
9	1 43	0·70	1 10 34	9·16	7 29·3	0·93	1 8 51	10 51 20
10	1 27	0·69	1 14 14	9·17	7 51·6	0·92	1 12 48	10 47 24
11	1 10	0·68	1 17 54	9·18	8 13·7	0·92	1 16 44	10 43 29
12	0 54	0·66	1 21 34	9·19	8 35·7	0·91	1 20 41	10 39 33
13	0 38	0·65	1 25 16	9·21	8 57·6	0·91	1 24 37	10 35 37
14	0 23	0·64	1 28 57	9·22	9 19·3	0·90	1 28 34	10 31 41
15	*Subt.*	0·62	1 32 38	9·24	9 40·8	0·89	1 32 30	10 27 45
16	0 7	0·60	1 36 20	9·25	10 2·2	0·89	1 36 27	10 23 49
17	0 22	0·59	1 40 2	9·27	10 23·4	0·88	1 40 23	10 19 53
18	0 35	0·57	1 43 45	9·28	10 44·5	0·87	1 44 20	10 15 57
19	0 48	0·55	1 47 28	9·30	11 5·4	0·87	1 48 16	10 12 1
20	1 2	0·54	1 51 12	9·32	11 26·1	0·86	1 52 13	10 8 5
21	1 14	0·52	1 54 55	9·34	11 46·6	0·85	1 56 10	10 4 9
22	1 26	0·50	1 58 40	9·36	12 6·9	0·84	2 0 6	10 0 14
23	1 38	0·48	2 2 25	9·38	12 27·1	0·83	2 4 3	9 56 18
24	1 49	0·46	2 6 10	9·39	12 47·0	0·83	2 7 59	9 52 22
25	2 0	0·44	2 9 56	9·41	13 6·7	0·82	2 11 56	9 48 26
26	2 11	0·42	2 13 42	9·43	13 26·2	0·81	2 15 52	9 44 30
27	2 20	0·40	2 17 28	9·45	13 45·5	0·80	2 19 49	9 40 34
28	2 30	0·38	2 21 16	9·47	14 4·5	0·79	2 23 45	9 36 38
29	2 39	0·36	2 25 3	9·50	14 23·3	0·78	2 27 42	9 32 42
30	2 47	0·34	2 28 51	9·52	14 41·9 N	0·77	2 31 39	9 28 46

MEMORANDA.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1924.

Day.	Temperature Max	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		Rain Fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.	Directn.		inch.	hours.
1	48·0	33·2	45·3	30·004	4·5	NE	·02	2·5
2	45·0	31·0	·7	·000	5·5	NE	...	3·0
3	45·6	33·0	46·0	29·954	5·2	NE	...	2·5
4	44·2	35·0	·2	30·002	1·8	NE	·01	...
5	53·6	34·6	·3	·021	1·7	NE	...	8·5
6	49·4	31·8	·3	29·917	0·4	NE	...	4·4
7	59·6	35·9	·3	·734	1·2	WSW	...	6·2
8	56·0	38·0	·1	·463	1·4	WNW	...	1·0
9	47·8	33·0	·0	·376	1·6	WSW	·14	1·7
10	44·8	27·6	45·9	·318	1·0	SSE	·15	0·4
11	42·1	32·5	·7	·502	0·1	Calm	·15	...
12	47·8	32·5	·9	·165	2.8	W	·32	1·5
13	53·3	33·6	46·1	·520	2·9	WNW	·19	4·0
14	58·0	42·9	·4	·306	8·0	WSW	·15	3·1
15	52·9	36·5	·8	·541	0·9	NE	·14	1·5
16	55·0	31·1	47·2	·846	1·4	NNW	...	3·1
17	55·5	35·9	·6	30·104	0·2	SSW	...	9·2
18	62·0	35·1	48·0	·274	2·2	W	...	10·8
19	67·0	44·9	·2	·334	2·0	W	...	6·3
20	69·6	47·7	·5	·277	0·7	NNW	...	2·6
21	75·6	46·0	·7	·056	1·3	NNW	...	11·3
22	53·6	44·3	·7	29·701	1·7	NW	...	1·1
23	51·3	40·6	·6	·619	0·7	ESE	...	...
24	61·5	42·9	·6	·597	1·9	WSW	·03	0·5
25	64·2	50·5	·6	·542	5·0	SW	·02	4·0
26	57·6	47·2	·6	·297	6·0	SW	·35	1·7
27	55·0	44·2	·7	·360	16·1	SSW	·28	3·2
28	59·2	44·5	·8	·317	4·8	WSW	·16	3·4
29	60·8	46·2	49·0	·382	2·1	WSW	·20	2·6
30	56·5	48·7	·1	·322	3·6	WSW	·70	0·8
Mn	55·4	38·7	47·3	29·695	—	—	3·01	100·9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
1	26·3 W	6·5 S	10·3
11	26·3	5·8	238·4
21	25·7	5·0	106·3

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h 45m. (See p. 40.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	10 27	18 31	2 33	7 20 33	20 8·3n	54 17	14 47	8 10	3○124
2	11 19	19 19	3 13	8 10 50	19 2·2	54 28	14 50	9 10	312○4
3	12 16	20 6	3 47	9 0 46	17 4·5	54 49	14 56	10 10	324○1
4	13 19	20 53	4 17	9 50 18	14 19·0	55 18	15 4	11 10	●41○2
5	14 25	21 40	4 43	10 39 32	10 51·1	55 54	15 14	12 10	4○123
6	15 34	22 27	5 7	11 28 45	6 48·4	56 34	15 25	13 10	421○3
7	16 45	23 14	5 30	12 18 20	2 20·5n	57 14	15 36	14 10	42○3
8	17 58	0 2	5 53	13 8 48	2 20·8s	57 53	15 46	15 10	43○12
9	19 14	0 52	6 18	14 0 41	7 1·2	58 26	15 55	16 10	431○
10	20 31	1 43	6 46	14 54 28	11 24·3	58 53	16 3	17 10	342○1
11	21 48	2 33	7 20	15 50 29	15 12·6	59 12	16 8	18 10	●●1○2
12	23 3	3 34	8 0	16 48 40	18 8·0	59 23	16 11	19 10	○1243
13	.....	.....	.....	17 48 33	19 56·8	59 26	16 12	20 10	21○34
14	0 14	4 33	8 49	18 49 14	20 29·5	59 22	16 11	21 10	2○134
15	1 17	5 32	9 48	19 49 34	19 43·8	59 13	16 8	22 10	●3○24
16	2 10	6 30	10 55	20 48 31	17 44·8	59 0	16 4	23 10	31○24
17	2 53	7 27	12 8	21 45 23	14 43·4	58 42	16 0	24 10	32○14
18	3 27	8 21	13 23	22 40 0	10 54·0	58 22	15 54	25 10	13○24
19	3 57	9 13	14 39	23 32 32	6 32·3	57 57	15 47	26 10	○4132
20	4 22	10 2	15 54	0 23 28	1 54·2s	57 30	15 40	27 10	412○3
21	4 46	10 50	17 7	1 13 21	2 45·4n	57 0	15 32	28 10	42○13
22	5 9	11 37	18 19	2 2 44	7 12·8	56 28	15 23	29 10	●43○2
23	5 32	12 24	19 29	2 52 6	11 15·9	55 56	15 14	0 22	43○2
24	5 57	13 11	20 38	3 41 46	14 44·3	55 25	15 6	1 22	432○1
25	6 25	13 59	21 43	4 31 54	17 29·4	54 57	14 58	2 22	431○●
26	6 57	14 47	22 44	5 22 27	19 24·8	54 35	14 52	3 22	4○132
27	7 34	15 35	23 39	6 13 13	20 26·7	54 19	14 48	4 22	412○3
28	8 18	16 23	0 29	7 3 55	20 33·4	54 13	14 46	5 22	2○413
29	9 7	17 11	1 11	7 54 15	19 45·4	54 16	14 47	6 22	1○324
30	10 3	17 59	1 47	8 44 1	18 5·0n	54 29	14 51	7 22	3○24

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	1 47 12	14 1·8n	0 22 10	0 51·7n	4 13 15	22 18·3n
6	1 56 30	15 18·3	0 44 53	3 21·3	4 26 56	22 52·0
11	1 55 40	15 3·9	1 7 41	5 49·3	4 40 42	23 21·2
16	1 47 5	13 27·4	1 30 39	8 14·2	4 54 32	23 46·0
21	1 35 38	11 2·3	1 53 51	10 34·4	5 8 27	24 6·1
26	1 26 48	8 40·2n	2 17 23	12 48·6n	5 22 24	24 21·6n

	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	19 27 28	21 55·0S	14 45 56	13 17·8S	9 30 11	15 7·6n
6	19 29 45	21 50·7	14 44 46	13 11·8	9 29 54	15 8·9
11	19 31 45	21 47·0	14 43 30	13 5·5	9 29 40	15 10·1
16	19 33 28	21 43·8	14 42 9	12 58·9	9 29 30	15 10·9
21	19 34 53	21 41·2	14 40 44	12 52·1	9 29 22	15 11·5
26	19 35 59	21 39·4S	14 39 17	12 45·2S	9 29 17	15 11·9

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·79	11·7	5·1	4·4	1·7	1·0	16 0	4·4	4·9	2·4	17·6	8·3
15	8·77	14·8	5·1	4·3	1·7	1·0	15 58	5·6	4·9	2·3	18·2	8·4
25	8·74	15·3	5·1	4·1	1·8	1·0	15 55	5·8	4·9	2·2	18·8	8·4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 130° 51′ ♌.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 37*m*. Civil twilight ends 19*h*. 16*m*. Night begins 20*h*. 30*m*. The length of the Day is 12*h*. 53*m*.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·4*s*.

Apr. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 19*h*. 15*m*. ♄ 2° 32′ S.

Apr. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 17*h*. 27*m*. ☽ 1° 40′ S.

Apr. 18. 17*h*. Mercury in Inferior Conjunction.

Apr. 18. 21*h*. 0*m*. Mercury and Venus in conjunction. ☿ 3° 0′ N.

Apr. 22. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 9*h*. 52*m*. ☿ 5° 57′ N.

Apr. 22. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 23*h*. 0*m*. ♀ 4° 12′ N.

Apr. 24, 1*h*. Venus at Superior Conjunction.

Apr. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·4*s*.

Apr. 27. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 0*h*. 40*m*. ♂ 4° 56′ N.

Neptune sets *Apr.* 1, 4*h*. 18*m*. ; *Apr.* 30, 2*h*. 23*m*.

In this month the mornings increase 61*m*. ; the afternoons 48*m*.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

The Date of Easter.—The day of the Ecclesiastical full moon on which the date of Easter depends is April 8 this year, but the moon of the heavens is Full in the early morning of April 9. There is, however, no ambiguity because April 12, which is Easter-day, is the Sunday that follows both dates. April 12 has already been the date of the festival twice in this century, in 1914, and in 1903. It will be so again in 1936, after which there will be a long interval before the date recurs, for its next occurrence will be in 1998. Easter-day, therefore, happens on April 12, five times in the current century, which happens to be more than it does on any other date.

The Historical Year.—For a period before the change of the Calendar in 1752 the Civil, Ecclesiastical and Legal Year in England began on March 25 (see p. 82), but at the same time, a year was used by historians beginning on January 1. Consequently the days between January 1 and March 25 could be assigned to either of two years, and dates are sometimes found written in the form, January 30, 164$\frac{4}{5}$, the upper figure giving the civil year, the lower the historical.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	6 41	18 59	4 4	16 42	11 55	...	10 55	23 45	4 55	17 27	7 42	20 19	4 22	16 53
2	Th	7 36	20 2	5 8	17 53	0 18	13 3	11 52	...	5 55	18 37	8 44	21 29	5 28	18 6
3	F	8 51	21 6	6 26	19 16	1 40	14 37	0 56	13 21	7 12	20 0	10 2	22 50	6 46	19 24
4	S	10 22	22 55	7 49	20 32	3 16	16 5	2 35	14 59	8 33	21 17	11 20	...	8 0	20 34
5	S	11 41	...	8 58	21 30	4 34	17 9	3 55	16 6	9 40	22 14	0 2	12 24	9 4	21 30
6	M	0 2	12 34	9 47	22 11	5 30	17 57	4 45	16 52	10 29	22 58	0 55	13 10	9 54	22 15
7	Tu	0 47	13 15	10 25	22 46	6 15	18 36	5 21	17 30	11 11	23 36	1 34	13 48	10 34	22 52
8	W	1 26	13 49	10 59	23 18	6 53	19 12	5 52	18 6	11 49	...	2 9	14 22	11 9	23 25
9	Th	2 0	14 22	11 33	23 52	7 30	19 47	6 25	18 44	0 13	12 28	2 41	14 57	11 41	23 58
10	F	2 35	14 56	...	12 10	8 5	20 23	7 0	19 24	0 51	13 7	3 17	15 37	...	12 16
11	S	*3 12	*15 32	0 28	12 48	8 42	21 0	7 35	20 4	1 29	13 47	3 57	16 20	0 35	12 55
12	S	*3 50	*16 7	1 5	13 26	9 19	21 36	8 8	20 42	2 7	14 27	4 38	17 1	1 16	13 37
13	M	4 28	16 45	1 43	14 8	9 57	22 14	8 42	21 24	2 47	15 11	5 18	17 45	1 58	14 20
14	Tu	5 10	17 28	2 26	14 55	10 39	22 55	9 24	22 14	3 31	15 57	6 5	18 38	2 44	15 10
15	W	5 59	18 19	3 16	15 52	11 21	23 40	10 14	23 12	4 18	16 50	7 1	19 39	3 39	16 12
16	Th	6 57	19 22	4 20	17 8	...	12 19	11 14	...	5 17	17 59	8 7	20 52	4 48	17 28
17	F	8 10	20 42	5 43	18 36	0 54	13 48	0 19	12 33	6 34	19 23	9 24	22 13	6 9	18 49
18	S	9 42	22 16	7 13	19 59	2 34	15 26	1 50	14 18	7 57	20 44	10 45	23 29	7 27	20 3
19	S	11 11	23 32	8 28	21 3	4 3	16 41	3 23	15 28	9 11	21 50	11 57	...	8 36	21 17
20	M	...	12 15	9 25	21 53	5 8	17 38	4 24	16 33	10 12	22 44	0 33	12 54	9 36	22 1
21	Tu	0 29	13 3	10 12	22 34	6 1	18 25	5 7	17 19	11 1	23 28	1 20	13 38	10 23	22 43
22	W	1 14	13 42	10 52	23 11	6 47	19 7	5 45	18 1	11 45	...	2 0	14 18	11 2	23 20
23	Th	*1 53	*14 19	11 31	23 49	7 26	19 44	6 22	18 43	0 10	12 27	2 37	14 57	11 37	23 55
24	F	2 33	14 54	...	12 9	8 4	20 20	6 59	19 21	0 48	13 5	3 14	15 36	...	12 13
25	S	3 11	15 28	0 24	12 46	8 40	20 53	7 31	19 59	1 25	13 43	3 53	16 16	0 31	12 50
26	S	3 46	16 1	0 58	13 21	9 14	21 25	8 0	20 34	2 0	14 18	4 30	16 53	1 9	13 27
27	M	4 20	16 32	1 31	13 56	9 47	21 57	8 29	21 10	2 33	14 52	5 5	17 29	1 45	14 3
28	Tu	4 53	17 3	2 5	14 34	10 18	22 27	9 0	21 47	3 16	15 28	5 41	18 9	2 22	14 42
29	W	5 29	17 40	2 42	15 15	10 51	23 0	9 36	22 30	3 43	16 9	6 22	18 54	3 3	15 25
30	Th	6 13	18 25	3 28	16 8	11 27	23 43	10 19	23 18	4 25	16 56	7 9	19 46	3 49	16 17

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	☿ Mercury			♀ Venus			♂ Mars			♃ Jupiter			♄ Saturn		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	5 40	13 2	20 25	5 30	11 47	18 6	7 20	15 31	23 43	2 34	6 37	10 40	20 55	1 50	6 44
12	5 13	12 34	19 53	5 16	11 52	18 28	7 6	15 23	23 39	2 9	6 12	10 16	20 25	1 20	6 15
19	4 47	11 52	18 56	5 4	11 56	18 50	6 54	15 14	23 35	1 43	5 47	9 51	19 55	0 51	5 47
26	4 24	11 11	17 57	4 52	12 1	19 13	6 43	15 6	23 30	1 17	5 21	9 25	19 24	0 21	5 18

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury may be seen in the west at about 19h. 30m. in the first week of the month. It sets before sunset after the 18th.

♀ Venus, being at superior conjunction on the 24th, rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.

♂ Mars is in the western sky during the evening. In the middle of the month it will be some degrees above Aldebaran. It is now fainter than that star by half a maguitude.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star rising earlier than last month. In the south-east about 3 o'clock.

♄ Saturn rises in mid-evening in the E.S.E., and is now nearly as bright as Arcturus, which will be seen at some distance almost vertically above. Spica is to the right of the planet.

Heliographic Elements.—The second column in the small Table at the bottom of page 2 of each month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving the arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point and the end of the projection of the axis. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface based on its axis of rotation and an adopted Prime Meridian. The fourth column shows that with respect to the Earth the Sun rotates on an axis in 27¼ days (see p. 66).

In Chinese literature there are records of the appearance of 45 spots seen on the Sun by naked eye in the period A.D. 301 to 1205. After the invention of the telescope occasional observation of sunspots were made by Galileo, and in 1826 the systematic study of the Sun's surface was begun by Schwabe of Dessau, and has continued up to the present. The continuous record of spots made at Greenwich now extends over 50 years.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° ♊ 21*d.* 15*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN · Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		F	**St. Philip and St. James.** Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 35	19 20	121	244
2		S	William Beckford, author of "Vathek," died, 1844.	4 33	19 22	122	243
3		S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.** Thomas Hood died, 1845.	4 31	19 24	123	242
4		M	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820. Thomas Huxley b. 1825.	4 29	19 25	124	241
5		Tu	Napoleon I. died, 1821. Bret Harte died, 1902.	4 27	19 27	125	240
6		W	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). Titus Oates pilloried, 1685.	4 26	19 28	126	239
7		Th	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8		F	Le Sage ("Gil Blas") b. 1668. Mt. Pelée eruption, 1902.	4 22	19 32	128	237
9		S	Half Quarter Day. *Vindictive* blocked Ostend, 1918.	4 21	19 33	129	236
10		S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** Indian Mutiny began, 1857.	4 19	19 35	130	235
11		M	Perceval ass. 1812. Failure Overend, Gurney & Co. 1866.	4 17	19 36	131	234
12		Tu	Sir W. Huggins died, 1910. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 16	19 38	132	233
13		W	Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer, b. 1842; d. 22 Nov. 1900.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14		Th	Old May Day. Sir Squire Bancroft, actor, born, 1841.	4 13	19 41	134	231
15		F	Edmund Kean, actor, died, 1833. Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16		S	Albuera, 1811. Mrs. Hemans, poetess, died, 1835.	4 10	19 44	136	229
17		S	**Rogation Sunday.** King of Spain born, 1886.	4 8	19 45	137	228
18		M	Nathl. Hawthorne d. 1864. George Meredith, d. 1909.	4 7	19 47	138	227
19		Tu	Boswell, biographer, d. 1795. Saint-Simon d. 1825.	4 5	19 48	139	226
20		W	Columbus died, 1506. Consols, £113 11s. 3d., 1897.	4 4	19 50	140	225
21		Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday.	4 3	19 51	141	224
22		F	Order of Baronetage instituted by James I., 1611.	4 1	19 52	142	223
23		S	Ramillies, 1706. Mark Lemon, ed. of *Punch*, d. 1870.	4 0	19 54	143	222
24		S	**Sunday after Ascension.** EMPIRE DAY.	3 59	19 55	144	221
25		M	William Paley died, 1805. Bank Holiday Act, 1871.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26		Tu	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	3 57	19 58	146	219
27		W	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28		Th	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915. [1825.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29		F	EASTER LAW S. END. Charles X. crowned at Rheims,	3 54	20 1	149	216
30		S	Alfred Austin, poet laureate, b. 1835.	3 53	20 3	150	215
31		S	**Whit Sun. Pentecost.** UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910).	3 52	20 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	1*d.*	3*h.*	19·8*m.*
○ Full Moon	8	13	42·6
☾ Last Quarter	15	5	45·8
● New Moon	22	15	48·2
☽ First Quarter	30	20	4·4

Perigee ...11*d.* 18*h.* 226,130 miles.
Apogee ...26*d.* 21·5*h.* 251 930 ,,

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1924,
on 28 days; total fall, 2·35 inches; *above* the average by 0·62 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 15 George V. ends. 7. 16 George V. begins.
15. Scottish Term Day.
27. Derby Day.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time. Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time. sec pp 4 S.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 55	0·32	2 32 40	9·54	15 0 21	0·76	2 35 35	9 24 50
2	3 2	0·30	2 36 29	9·56	15 18·3	0·75	2 39 32	9 20 54
3	3 9	0·27	2 40 19	9·58	15 36·2	0·74	2 43 28	9 16 59
4	3 16	0·25	2 44 9	9·60	15 53·7	0·73	2 47 25	9 13 3
5	3 21	0·23	2 48 0	9·63	16 11·0	0·72	2 51 21	9 9 7
6	3 26	0·21	2 51 51	9·65	16 28·1	0·70	2 55 18	9 5 11
7	3 31	0·18	2 55 43	9·67	16 44·8	0·69	2 59 14	9 1 15
8	3 35	0·16	2 59 36	9·70	17 1·3	0·68	3 3 11	8 57 19
9	3 39	0·14	3 3 29	9·72	17 17·5	0·67	3 7 8	8 53 23
10	3 42	0·11	3 7 22	9·75	17 33·4	0·66	3 11 4	8 49 27
11	3 44	0·09	3 11 16	9·77	17 49·0	0·64	3 15 1	8 45 31
12	3 46	0·06	3 15 11	9·79	18 4·4	0·63	3 18 57	8 41 35
13	3 47	0·04	3 19 7	9·82	18 19·4	0·62	3 22 54	8 37 39
14	3 48	0·01	3 23 3	9·84	18 34·1	0·61	3 26 50	8 33 44
15	3 48	0·01	3 26 59	9·87	18 48·5	0·59	3 30 47	8 29 48
16	3 47	0·04	3 30 56	9·89	19 2·6	0·58	3 34 43	8 25 52
17	3 46	0·06	3 34 54	9·92	19 16·4	0·57	3 38 40	8 21 56
18	3 44	0·08	3 38 52	9·94	19 29·8	0·56	3 42 37	8 18 0
19	3 42	0·11	3 42 51	9·97	19 42·9	0·54	3 46 33	8 14 4
20	3 39	0·13	3 46 51	9·99	19 55·7	0·53	3 50 30	8 10 8
21	3 36	0·15	3 50 51	10·01	20 8·1	0·51	3 54 26	8 6 12
22	3 32	0·18	3 54 51	10·03	20 20·2	0·50	3 58 23	8 2 16
23	3 27	0·20	3 58 52	10·06	20 32·0	0·48	4 2 19	7 58 20
24	3 22	0·22	4 2 54	10·08	20 43·4	0·47	4 6 16	7 54 24
25	3 17	0·24	4 6 56	10·10	20 54·4	0·45	4 10 12	7 50 29
26	3 11	0·26	4 10 58	10·12	21 5·1	0·44	4 14 9	7 46 33
27	3 4	0·28	4 15 1	10·14	21 15·4	0·42	4 18 6	7 42 37
28	2 57	0·30	4 19 5	10·16	21 25·4	0·41	4 22 2	7 38 41
29	2 50	0·32	4 23 9	10·17	21 34·9	0·39	4 25 59	7 34 45
30	2 42	0·34	4 27 13	10·19	21 44·1	0·38	4 29 55	7 30 49
31	2 34	0·35	4 31 18	10·21	21 53·0 n	0·36	4 33 52	7 26 53

MEMORANDA.

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31. ☽

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	57·7	44·7	49·1	29.626	1·3	WSW	·07	...
2	64·6	42·1	·5	·584	3·0	WSW	·01	6·2
3	62·3	46·0	·8	·483	2·1	NW	·12	2·6
4	57·8	41·9	50·0	·775	1·2	WSW	·02	7·2
5	56·0	36·1	·3	·725	8·4	W	...	11·2
6	59·0	36·8	·5	·670	2·4	SW	...	5·7
7	60·1	40·4	·7	·471	3·1	WSW	...	5·9
8	56·9	39·2	51·0	·592	4·2	WSW	·05	4·7
9	63·5	41·1	·2	·982	1·3	SW	...	9·0
10	62·0	48·2	·5	·843	3·6	SW	·27	1·0
11	64·6	48·0	·8	·720	2·5	WSW	·09	5·3
12	63·8	48·3	52·1	·773	1·0	SW	·06	0·6
13	63·7	49·0	·4	·860	3·5	SSW	...	1·7
14	76·3	49·4	·6	·839	2·0	SW	·31	8·4
15	73·8	48·3	·8	·927	0·5	WSW	...	6·2
16	65·1	46·4	53·0	30·015	2·6	W	...	10·6
17	67·4	38·7	·1	·055	1·5	E	...	11·8
18	68·9	51·3	·3	29·720	2·9	ENE	·15	3·4
19	79·3	54·3	·5	·586	0·9	SSW	·25	7·9
20	69·3	52·1	·8	·624	2·0	ENE	·03	5·3
21	75·4	50·9	54·2	·662	1·4	SSE	...	5·6
22	67·8	53·6	·6	·746	3·3	SW	·01	1·4
23	64·1	49·0	·9	·671	5·9	SW	·10	5·0
24	58·8	47·0	55·3	·309	6·7	SW	·18	3·6
25	63·3	48·2	·9	·421	3·6	SW	·15	6·5
26	67·2	44·7	·8	·721	1·0	SW	...	10·0
27	68·8	45·2	56·0	·926	1·3	SW	...	11·2
28	72·1	42·8	·2	·895	1·7	E	...	13·9
29	73·7	50·7	·4	·617	3·5	ENE	·25	8·8
30	75·1	53·5	·7	·747	1·3	WSW	...	10·1
31	70·2	56·4	57·1	·638	1·0	ESE	·23	1·1
Mn	66·1	46·6	53·1	29·717	—	—	2·35	191·9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	24·2 W	4·1 S	334·2
11	22 1	3·0	202·0
21	19·3	1·9	69 7

THE MOON.

[See Note, p. 4.]

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 30m. (See p. 40.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	11 3	18 46	2 18	9 33 10	15 36·1N	54 52 14	57	8 22	32○4●
2	12 7	19 32	2 45	10 21 50	12 23·8	55 25 15	6	9 22	●31○4
3	13 14	20 18	3 9	11 10 21	8 34·1	56 6 15	17	10 22	○3124
4	14 24	21 4	3 31	11 59 12	4 14·8N	56 52 15	30	11 22	12○34
5	15 36	21 51	3 55	12 48 57	0 24·3S	57 42 15	43	12 22	2○143
6	16 50	22 40	4 18	13 40 17	5 10·0	58 30 15	56	13 22	1○432
7	18 7	23 32	4 45	14 33 49	9 49·0	59 12 16	8	14 22	34○12
8	19 26	0 21	5 16	15 30 0	14 0·1	59 46 16	17	15 22	●432○
9	20 46	1 23	5 54	16 28 57	17 24·2	60 7 16	23	16 22	4321○
10	22 2	2 23	6 40	17 30 9	19 42·4	60 14 16	25	17 22	4○312
11	23 10	3 24	7 37	18 32 34	20 41·6	60 9 16	23	18 22	41○3 ♃
12	.....	.....	.....	19 34 43	20 17·0	59 52 16	19	19 22	42○13
13	0 8	4 24	8 44	20 35 13	18 33·4	59 28 16	12	20 22	41○23
14	0 55	5 23	9 57	21 33 11	15 43·0	58 57 16	4	21 22	34○12
15	1 32	6 18	11 13	22 28 20	12 1·8	58 24 15	55	22 22	321○4
16	2 3	7 10	12 28	23 20 53	7 46·3	57 51 15	46	23 22	32○4 ♃
17	2 29	8 0	13 42	0 11 25	3 12·2S	57 17 15	37	24 22	●○124
18	2 52	8 47	14 55	1 0 38	1 26·3N	56 45 15	28	25 22	1○234
19	3 14	9 34	16 6	1 49 14	5 56·6	56 14 15	19	26 22	2○134
20	3 36	10 20	17 16	2 37 48	10 7·1	55 46 15	12	27 22	1○234
21	4 0	11 6	18 25	3 26 48	13 47·4	55 19 15	4	28 22	3○124
22	4 26	11 53	19 31	4 16 28	16 48·2	54 55 14	58	0 8	321○4
23	4 56	12 40	20 34	5 6 48	19 2·0	54 34 14	52	1 8	324○1
24	5 31	13 29	21 33	5 57 36	20 23·1	54 18 14	48	2 8	●4○2●
25	6 12	14 17	22 24	6 48 30	20 48·7	54 8 14	45	3 8	41○23
26	6 59	15 6	23 9	7 39 3	20 18·7	54 5 14	44	4 8	42○13
27	7 52	15 53	23 48	8 28 56	18 55·2	54 10 14	46	5 8	41○3●
28	8 50	16 40	0 21	9 17 57	16 42·4	54 25 14	50	6 8	43○12
29	9 53	17 26	0 48	10 6 11	13 45·6	54 48 14	56	7 8	4312○
30	10 58	18 11	1 13	10 53 53	10 10·9	55 22 15	5	8 8	342○1
31	12 5	18 56	1 36	11 41 33	6 5·1N	56 4 15	17	9 8	●34○2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	1 23 57	7 3·0N	2 41 18	14 55·0N	5 35 22	24 32·4N
6	1 28 1	6 27·9	3 5 38	16 52·1	5 50 23	24 38·5
11	1 38 25	6 53·4	3 30 25	18 38·5	6 4 20	24 39·8
16	1 54 16	8 10·2	3 55 40	20 12·6	6 18 18	24 36·4
21	2 14 52	10 7·4	4 21 23	21 33·0	6 32 13	24 28·3
26	2 39 55	12 34·6	4 47 31	22 38·4	6 46 6	24 15·6
31	3 9 27	15 21·3N	5 13 59	23 27·7N	6 59 54	23 58·4N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	19 36 46	21 38·3S	14 37 49	12 38·3S	9 29 16	15 12·0N
6	19 37 12	21 37·9	14 36 21	12 31·5	9 29 18	15 11·9
11	19 37 19	21 38·3	14 34 53	12 24·8	9 29 23	15 11·4
16	19 37 6	21 39·6	14 33 28	12 18·5	9 29 31	15 10·8
21	19 36 33	21 41·6	14 32 6	12 12·4	9 29 43	15 9·9
26	19 35 41	21 44·3	14 30 47	12 6·8	9 29 57	15 8·7
31	19 34 29	21 47·8S	14 29 34	12 1·7S	9 30 15	15 7·3N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	13·3	5·1	4·0	1·9	1·0	15 53	5·0	4·9	2·1	19·4	8·4
15	8·70	10·9	5·1	3·9	1·9	1·0	15 51	4·1	4·9	2·1	20.0	8·4
25	8·69	9·0	5·2	3·8	2·0	1·0	15 49	3·4	4·9	2·0	20·6	8·4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 129° 15′ ♎.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 4*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 12*m.* Night begins 21*h.* 50*m.* The length of the Day is 14*h.* 45*m.*

May 1, 1*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

May 1, 22*h.* Saturn in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 821.280,000 miles.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·15*s.*

May 8. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 0*h.* 55*m.* ♄ 2° 30′ S.

May 10, 18*h.* Jupiter at a stationary point.

May 13. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 0*m.* ♃ 1° 24′ S.

May 14. *Morn.* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. *See* p. 58.

May 16. 11*h.* Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 25° 50′ W.

May 20. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 19*m.* ☿ 1° 52′ N.

May 23. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 48*m.* ♀ 4° 27′ N.

May 25. Mean Time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 7·78*s.*

May 25. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 7*m.* ♂ 3° 29′ N.

Uranus rises *May* 1, 3*h.* 2*m.*

Neptune sets *May* 1, 2*h.* 19*m.*

May 31, 0*h.* 22*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m.*; the Afternoons 44*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

Reform of the Calendar.—As the advisability of certain changes in our Calendar has been urged in recent years by Chambers of Commerce and other authoritative bodies, a committee has been convened under the auspices of the League of Nations, comprising representatives of the Roman, Eastern and Anglican churches and has lately met to consider the question, but has not yet finished its labours. The chief points that are being discussed are, first the fixing of Easter on a definite date of the year which presents no insuperable difficulty, but which, it is considered by the committee, can be only settled by agreement between the various religious bodies concerned. The second point is the introduction of a scheme that would cause any day of a month to fall on the same day of the week in every year. Schemes to this end have frequently been proposed, the essence of most of them being that the one day of the 365, or two of the 366 in leap-years

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	1 F	7 4	19 19	4 28	17 13	...	12 22	11 14	...	5 18	17 58	8 6	20 50	4 49	17 24
	2 S	8 10	20 34	5 41	18 30	0 54	13 42	0 13	12 25	6 26	19 12	9 17	22 2	6 1	18 37
	3 S	9 32	21 57	7 1	19 45	2 20	15 8	1 33	14 0	7 42	20 25	10 30	23 11	7 12	19 45
	4 M	10 51	23 11	8 11	20 46	3 43	16 21	3 1	15 19	8 52	21 26	11 37	...	8 16	20 44
	5 Tu	11 52	...	9 5	21 31	4 46	17 12	4 1	16 13	9 46	22 13	0 11	12 30	9 9	21 33
	6 W	0 4	12 36	9 48	22 8	5 34	17 56	4 42	16 55	10 31	22 56	0 55	13 12	9 55	22 15
	7 Th	0 47	13 13	10 26	22 44	6 17	18 37	5 14	17 33	11 15	23 38	1 33	13 50	10 34	22 52
	8 F	1 27	13 49	11 3	23 21	6 58	19 16	5 51	18 15	11 57	...	2 9	14 29	11 11	23 30
	9 S	*2 7	*14 27	11 42	23 59	7 38	19 56	6 29	19 0	0 19	12 41	2 47	15 11	11 50	...
	10 S	*2 48	*15 6	...	12 24	8 20	20 37	7 9	19 46	1 4	13 27	3 30	15 59	0 11	12 33
	11 M	*3 31	*15 47	0 41	13 10	9 3	21 20	7 48	20 31	1 48	14 12	4 17	16 47	0 56	13 20
	12 Tu	4 16	16 30	1 25	13 56	9 47	22 3	8 27	21 17	2 32	15 0	5 3	17 38	1 45	14 11
	13 W	5 2	17 16	2 11	14 47	10 32	22 48	9 14	22 9	3 21	15 51	5 55	18 33	2 37	15 4
	14 Th	5 54	18 10	3 5	15 49	11 17	23 37	10 10	23 7	4 12	16 47	6 53	19 35	3 33	16 5
	15 F	6 56	19 13	4 12	17 5	...	12 14	11 13	...	5 11	17 53	7 59	20 45	4 41	17 19
	16 S	8 6	20 28	5 32	18 27	0 46	13 34	0 10	12 25	6 22	19 8	9 13	22 0	5 58	18 35
	17 S	9 29	21 53	6 54	19 41	2 18	15 5	1 29	13 57	7 37	20 20	10 27	23 7	7 9	15 41
	18 M	10 47	23 6	8 4	20 41	3 40	16 15	2 56	15 16	8 45	21 23	11 32	...	8 11	20 40
	19 Tu	11 49	...	9 0	21 28	4 42	17 10	3 57	16 12	9 45	22 17	0 6	12 28	9 8	21 34
	20 W	0 4	12 37	9 49	22 10	5 36	18 0	4 41	16 59	10 36	23 2	0 55	13 16	9 58	22 20
	21 Th	0 52	13 18	10 30	22 49	6 22	18 43	5 20	17 39	11 19	23 43	1 37	13 57	10 40	22 58
	22 F	1 34	13 53	11 8	23 24	7 4	19 21	5 57	18 20	...	12 2	2 13	14 35	11 15	23 32
	23 S	2 12	14 29	11 46	23 59	7 41	19 56	6 33	19 1	0 24	12 42	2 49	15 13	11 49	...
	24 S	2 49	15 3	...	12 24	8 16	20 31	7 5	19 39	1 0	13 20	3 26	15 53	0 7	12 26
	25 M	3 26	15 36	0 34	13 0	8 52	21 4	7 36	20 15	1 36	13 56	4 4	16 31	0 45	13 3
	26 Tu	4 1	16 8	1 6	13 35	9 25	21 36	8 5	20 51	2 10	14 31	4 39	17 7	1 21	13 40
	27 W	4 35	16 40	1 40	14 14	9 59	22 9	8 37	21 27	2 45	15 8	5 16	17 45	1 59	14 18
	28 Th	5 11	17 15	2 17	14 53	10 32	22 41	9 12	22 7	3 20	15 45	5 55	18 27	2 38	14 59
	29 F	5 51	17 56	2 59	15 38	11 7	23 18	9 57	22 51	3 59	16 30	6 41	19 16	3 22	15 47
	30 S	6 38	18 46	3 51	16 35	11 49	...	10 47	23 38	4 47	17 23	7 33	20 11	4 14	16 45
	31 S	7 32	19 47	4 56	17 42	0 9	12 50	11 43	...	5 42	18 24	8 34	21 14	5 17	17 51

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southing h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southing h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southing h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southing h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southing h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
3	4 5	10 41	17 18	4 41	12 7	19 35	6 33	14 58	23.23	0 50	4 55	8 59	18 54	23 52	4 50
10	3 48	10 25	17 2	4 32	12 14	19 58	6 25	14 50	23 16	0 23	4 27	8 32	18 23	23 22	4 21
17	3 33	10 19	17 7	4 26	12 22	20 20	6 18	14 42	23 7	23 52	3 56	8 10	17 53	22 53	3 52
24	3 20	10 23	17 27	4 23	12 31	20 40	6 11	14 34	22 57	23 24	3 27	7 31	17 23	22 23	3 24
31	3 11	10 35	18 2	4 23	12 40	20 58	6 5	14 26	22 46	22 55	2 58	7 1	16 53	21 54	2 55

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star throughout the month, but the occasion is unfavourable for seeing the planet by naked eye.

♀ Venus is technically an evening star, but sets less than an hour after the Sun.

♂ Mars is still to be seen during the evening; at the end of the month it will be in the middle of the constellation Gemini. Magnitude + 1·9.

♃ Jupiter rises before midnight in the latter half of this month. Magnitude − 1·9 to − 2·2.

♄ Saturn is in opposition on the 1st, and is above the horizon from sunset till dawn throughout the month.

should not bear the name of a day of the week, and should not belong to any week, but should hold a special place, as, for example, the first day of the year when it would be called simply New Year's Day. Whether this day should be considered as belonging to the first month of the year and be called January 1, is a point for consideration. An alternative scheme places the additional day in the middle of the year, or in leap-years, when there would be two, one might be at the beginning, the other in the middle of the year. But variations of the scheme are obvious and need not be elaborated. A proposed scheme for an occasional leap-week presents difficulties of a kind that would be felt in financial arrangements, in making meteorological records, and in other statistical work. It need scarcely be said that the work of this Committee is only of an exploratory or recommendatory character. Alteration of any kind could only be made by Parliamentary action.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 21*d.* 23*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		M	**Whit Monday.** James Gilroy, caricaturist, d. 1815.	3 51	20 5	152	213
2		Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.	3 50	20 6	153	212
3		W	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Richard Cobden b. 1804.	3 49	20 7	154	211
4		Th	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Viscount Wolseley born, 1833.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5		F	St. Bart.'s Hosp. founded, 1123. Ld. Kitchener drowned,	3 43	20 9	156	209
6		S	Capt. R. Falcon Scott (Antarctic), b. 1868. [1916.	3 47	20 10	157	208
7		S	**Trinity Sunday.** R. D. Blackmore born, 1825.	3 47	20 11	158	207
8		M	Sir Joseph Paxton, designer of Crystal Palace, d. 1865.	3 46	20 11	159	206
9		Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Adm. Sturdee b. 1859.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10		W	Garua (Cameroons) captured, 1915.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11		Th	**St. Barnabas.** *Corpus Christi.*	3 45	20 14	162	203
12		F	Sir Harry Johnston b. 1858. Villers-Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 14	163	202
13		S	Dr. Thomas Arnold b. 1795. Kerman (Persia), 1916.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14		S	**1st Sun. after Trinity.** Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 45	20 16	165	200
15		M	Magna Charta, 1215. Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz") b. 1815.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16		Tu	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17		W	Bunker Hill, 1775; Monument unveiled, 1825.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18		Th	Waterloo, 1815. Lt. Warneford, VC, died, 1915.	3 44	20 18	169	196
19		F	C. H. Spurgeon b. 1834. F.-M. Earl Haig, K.T., b. 1861.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20		S	[Longest Day, June 21, *see* p. 28.]	3 44	20 18	171	194
21		S	**2nd Sun. after Trinity.** German fleet scuttled, 1919.	3 44	20 18	172	193
22		M	Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson assassinated, 1922.	3 45	20 19	173	192
23		Tu	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894). Plassy, 1757.	3 45	20 19	174	191
24		W	**St. John. Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25		Th	Field-Marshal Sir George White, VC, died, 1912.	3 46	20 19	176	189
26		F	Rev. Gilbert White, of Selborne, died, 1793. [1844.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27		S	John Murray, publisher, d. 1843. Joe Smith, Mormon, d.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28		S	**3rd Sun. after Trinity.** Germans signed peace, 1919.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29		M	**St. Peter and St. Paul.** Peter Paul Rubens b. 1577.	3 47	20 19	180	185
30		Tu	Gen. Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, died, 1785.	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6*d.*	21*h.*	47·7*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	13	12	43·8
● New Moon	21	6	15·9
☽ First Quarter	29	9	43·0

Perigee ..... 8*d.* 3·9*h.* 223,410 miles.
Apogee .....23*d.* 8·4*h.* 252,440 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1924,
on 15 days; total fall, 2·76 inches; *above* the average by 0·74 inches.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 4. Eton celebration day.

15. Six months' qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends.

—. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

1 Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time. Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time. See pp. 4, 9.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 25	0·37	4 35 23	10·23	22 1′4 N	0·34	4 37 48	7 22 57
2	2 16	0·38	4 39 29	10·24	22 9′5	0·33	4 41 45	7 19 1
3	2 7	0·40	4 43 35	10·26	22 17′1	0·31	4 45 41	7 15 5
4	1 57	0·41	4 47 41	10·27	22 24′4	0·30	4 49 38	7 11 9
5	1 47	0·43	4 51 48	10·29	22 31′3	0·28	4 53 35	7 7 14
6	1 36	0·44	4 55 55	10·30	22 37′8	0·26	4 57 31	7 3 18
7	1 26	0·45	5 0 2	10·31	22 43′9	0·25	5 1 28	6 59 22
8	1 15	0·47	5 4 10	10·32	22 49′6	0·23	5 5 24	6 55 26
9	1 3	0·48	5 8 18	10·34	22 54′9	0·21	5 9 21	6 51 30
10	0 52	0·49	5 12 26	10·35	22 59′8	0·20	5 13 17	6 47 34
11	0 40	0·50	5 16 34	10·36	23 4′3	0·18	5 17 14	6 43 38
12	0 28	0·51	5 20 43	10·37	23 8′4	0·16	5 21 10	6 39 42
13	0 15	0·52	5 24 52	10·37	23 12′1	0·15	5 25 7	6 35 46
14	*Add*	0·52	5 29 1	10·38	23 15′4	0·13	5 29 4	6 31 50
15	0 10	0·53	5 33 10	10·39	23 18′2	0·11	5 33 0	6 27 54
16	0 23	0·54	5 37 19	10·39	23 20′7	0·09	5 36 57	6 23 58
17	0 35	0·54	5 41 29	10·40	23 22′7	0·08	5 40 53	6 20 3
18	0 48	0·54	5 45 38	10·40	23 24′4	0·06	5 44 50	6 16 7
19	1 2	0·55	5 49 48	10·40	23 25′6	0·04	5 48 46	6 12 11
20	1 15	0·55	5 53 58	10·40	23 26′4	0·03	5 52 43	6 8 15
21	1 28	0·55	5 58 7	10·40	23 26′8	0·01	5 56 40	6 4 19
22	1 41	0·54	6 2 17	10·40	23 26′8	0·01	6 0 36	6 0 23
23	1 54	0·54	6 6 27	10·40	23 26′3	0·03	6 4 33	5 56 27
24	2 7	0·54	6 10 36	10·40	23 25′5	0·04	6 8 29	5 52 31
25	2 20	0·53	6 14 45	10·39	23 24′2	0·06	6 12 26	5 48 35
26	2 32	0·53	6 18 55	10·39	23 22′6	0·08	6 16 22	5 44 39
27	2 45	0·52	6 23 4	10·38	23 20′5	0·10	6 20 19	5 40 43
28	2 58	0·51	6 27 13	10·37	23 18′0	0·11	6 24 15	5 36 48
29	3 10	0·50	6 31 22	10·36	23 15′1	0·13	6 28 12	5 32 52
30	3 22	0·50	6 35 30	10·35	23 11′8 N	0·15	6 32 9	5 28 56

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. ☾ .....
8. .....
9. .....
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12. .....
13. .....
14. ☽ .....
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16. .....
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18. .....
19. .....
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21. ☽ .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. .....
28. ☽ .....
29. .....
30. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	67·1	49·5	57·4	29·659	5·1	SW	·55	7·2
2	62·3	46·3	·8	·876	14·0	NNE	·34	1·9
3	64·5	43·7	58·1	939	1·0	WSW	·02	6·3
4	61·2	51·3	·3	·754	1·0	WSW	·49	0·1
5	63·0	44·4	·4	·900	1·3	SSE	·01	6·1
6	69·3	41·6	·3	·972	1·2	SSW	...	5·9
7	74·7	53·2	·2	·840	1·2	SSW	·37	1·5
8	67·5	53·4	·1	·782	5·7	W	·12	6·8
9	67·3	52·6	·0	·830	2·1	WSW	·01	1·5
10	68·6	52·4	·1	·768	2·8	SW	·04	4·3
11	65·7	53·6	·2	·380	3·5	SSW	·10	4·3
12	67·3	51·9	·4	·341	1·0	SSW	·32	2·8
13	56·8	45·9	·5	·882	4·5	N	·01	2·4
14	60·2	44·7	·7	30·119	1·5	N	...	6·1
15	73·6	43·0	·8	29·993	0·7	WSW	...	10·9
16	74·3	50·0	·9	·839	0·7	SE	...	10·8
17	76·9	53·7	59·0	·599	1·4	E	...	4·9
18	74·2	53·4	·2	·716	1·7	SSW	·09	8·3
19	73·5	50·6	·5	·745	1·5	SW	...	12·7
20	71·9	51·1	·7	·867	1·2	W	·23	1·0
21	73·8	46·6	60·3	·922	1·5	SW	...	12·7
22	71·0	50·3	·2	30·001	0·8	NNW	...	6·2
23	77·5	47·2	·9	·042	1·0	WSW	...	8·4
24	78·8	51·0	61·2	·048	1·3	SW	...	9·1
25	80·6	58·9	·4	·021	0·9	WSW	...	11·4
26	81·7	57·4	·5	·024	1·3	SW	...	14·0
27	74·9	56·3	·6	29·868	2·4	WNW	·06	4·5
28	66·2	50·4	·6	·503	2·2	W	...	4·5
29	70·9	54·1	·8	·748	4·8	WSW	...	8·2
30	70·6	52·3	·5	·758	2·5	W	...	5·6
Mn	70·2	50·4	59·4	29·838	—	—	2·76	190·4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
I	15·5 W	0·5 S	284·1
11	11·5	0·7 N	151·8
21	7·2	1·9 N	19·4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 0m. (See p. 40.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	13 14	19 42	1 57	12 29 49	1 36·2N	56 54	15 30	10 8	☽○243
2	14 26	20 29	2 20	13 19 27	3 5·8S	57 49	15 45	11 8	2○134
3	15 41	21 18	2 44	14 11 14	7 48·3	58 44	16 0	12 8	☽○34
4	16 58	22 10	3 12	15 5 54	12 14·7	59 36	16 14	13 8	♍○124
5	18 18	23 6	3 46	16 3 54	16 5·3	60 18	16 26	14 8	♈31○4
6	19 38	0 6	4 29	17 5 7	18 58·5	60 47	16 34	15 8	32○14
7	20 53	1 8	5 22	18 8 42	20 35·2	60 59	16 37	16 8	31○24
8	21 58	2 11	6 26	19 13 3	20 44·1	60 53	16 35	17 8	○1432
9	22 51	3 13	7 39	20 16 21	19 25·3	60 31	16 29	18 8	24○3●
10	23 34	4 11	8 57	21 17 6	16 49·9	59 57	16 20	19 8	421○3
11	.....	.....	.....	22 14 34	13 15·7	59 14	16 8	20 8	4○312
12	0 7	5 6	10 15	23 8 48	9 2·1	58 28	15 56	21 8	431○♍
13	0 35	5 58	11 32	0 0 19	4 27·3S	57 42	15 43	22 8	432○1
14	0 59	6 46	12 45	0 49 54	0 13·4N	56 58	15 31	23 8	431○2
15	1 21	7 33	13 57	1 38 21	4 47·2	56 18	15 21	24 8	4○132
16	1 43	8 19	15 7	2 26 26	9 3·1	55 44	15 11	25 8	●42○3
17	2 6	9 4	16 15	3 14 46	12 51·4	55 14	15 3	26 8	21○43
18	2 30	9 50	17 22	4 3 43	16 3·3	54 49	14 56	27 8	○3124
19	2 58	10 37	18 26	4 53 28	18 31·1	54 29	14 51	28 8	31○24
20	3 31	11 25	19 26	5 43 55	20 8·4	54 14	14 47	29 8	32○14
21	4 9	12 13	20 20	6 34 43	20 51·2	54 4	14 44	0 18	31○24
22	4 54	13 1	21 8	7 25 26	20 38·0	53 59	14 43	1 18	○3124
23	5 45	13 50	21 49	8 15 34	19 30·3	54 0	14 43	2 18	21○34
24	6 42	14 37	22 23	9 4 48	17 31·8	54 8	14 45	3 18	♈2○43
25	7 43	15 23	22 53	9 53 2	14 48·2	54 23	14 49	4 18	○4132
26	8 46	16 8	23 18	10 40 23	11 26·1	54 46	14 55	5 18	431○2
27	9 51	16 52	23 41	11 27 16	7 32·6	55 18	15 4	6 18	432○1
28	10 58	17 36	0 2	12 14 14	3 15·4N	55 58	15 15	7 18	431○●
29	12 7	18 21	0 23	13 2 3	1 16·9S	56 47	15 28	8 18	4○12●
30	13 18	19 8	0 46	13 51 31	5 54·1S	57 41	15 43	9 18	421○3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	3 43 50	18 15·4N	5 40 42	24 0·1N	7 13 38	23 36·7N
10	4 23 26	21 0·4	6 7 34	24 14·8	7 27 15	23 10·7
15	5 7 55	23 14·2	6 34 27	24 11·6	7 40 47	22 40·5
20	5 55 32	24 33·3	7 1 13	23 50·6	7 54 12	22 6·2
25	6 43 13	24 43·8	7 27 46	23 12·0	8 7 31	21 28·0
30	7 28 4	23 48·6N	7 53 59	22 16·6N	8 20 41	20 46·0N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	19 32 59	21 51·9S	14 28 27	11 57·2S	23 43 38	2 35·8S
10	19 31 13	21 56·6	14 27 27	11 53·3	23 43 59	2 33·8
15	19 29 11	22 1·7	14 26 34	11 50·1	23 44 15	2 32·3
20	19 26 56	22 7·2	14 25 49	11 47·6	23 44 26	2 31·2
25	19 24 29	22 13·0	14 25 13	11 45·9	23 44 34	2 30·6
30	19 21 54	22 18·9S	14 24 46	11 44·9S	23 44 37	2 30·5S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	7·5	5·2	3·7	2·0	1·0	15 47	2·8	5·0	1·9	21·1	8·3
15	8·67	6·8	5·3	3·6	2·1	1·0	15 46	2·6	5·1	1·9	21·6	8·2
25	8·66	6·7	5·4	3·5	2·1	1·0	15 45	2·5	5·2	1·9	21·9	8·1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 127° 37′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 21*h*. 8*m*. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on *June* 1 is 16*h*. 14*m*. Its length is nearly 16*h*. 34*m*. from the 20th to the 24th.

June 4. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 49*m*. ♄ 2° 40′ S.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·48*s*.

June 9. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6*h*. 59*m*. ♃ 1° 26′ S.

June 20, 5*h*. Mercury in superior conjunction.

June 21. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 9*h*. 36*m*. ☿ 4° 8′ N.

June 21, 22*h*. 50*m*. Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 22. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 13*m*. ♀ 2° 49′ N.

June 23. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 17*h*. 53*m*. ♂ 1° 49′ N.

June 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 8·7*s*.

June 28. A shower of meteors associated with the Pons-Winnecke comet may perhaps be seen.

Uranus rises *June* 1, 1*h*. 17*m*. ; *June* 30, 23*h*. 20*m*.

Neptune sets *June* 1, 0*h*. 18*m*. *June* 30, 22*h*. 21*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase about 7*m*. up to the 17th, and then decrease 4*m*. The Afternoons increase nearly 15*m*. up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

Quarter-Days. — June 24 is called Midsummer-day, but the term has no climatic or astronomical signification. Like Lady-day and Michaelmas-day it is merely the name given to a day set apart for the completion of certain commercial obligations, such as the payment of rent, which is otherwise known as a Quarter Day. The question arises why these should not have been the days of the equinoxes and solstices which divide the year more equally (see p. 1.) and which they follow in each case by the space of a few days. The answer to the question seems to be that Saint's days, or festivals of the Church were chosen because they were more familiar generally than the astronomical events, which leads to the further inquiry why the festivals should have been placed on their particular dates. The adopted dates of the festival of the Annunciation

Day of Month. Week.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	8 38	21 0	6 10	18 53	1 22	14 8	0 35	12 57	6 49	19 30	9 42	22 19	6 26	18 50
2	Tu	9 51	22 14	7 21	19 53	2 42	15 22	1 52	14 20	7 55	20 32	10 45	23 16	7 22	19 51
3	W	10 57	23 16	8 19	20 44	3 52	16 22	3 4	15 30	8 55	21 26	11 41	...	8 18	20 44
4	Th	11 49	...	9 8	21 30	4 48	17 13	3 56	16 20	9 49	22 16	0 8	12 33	9 10	21 36
5	F	0 9	12 36	9 52	22 10	5 38	18 2	4 38	17 7	10 41	23 5	0 55	13 19	10 1	22 24
6	S	0 58	13 20	10 35	22 52	6 27	18 49	5 17	17 55	11 31	23 53	1 38	14 4	10 46	23 8
7	S	*1 43	*14 3	11 22	23 38	7 15	19 37	5 58	18 46	...	12 22	2 21	14 51	11 30	23 53
8	M	*2 31	*14 47	...	12 11	8 3	20 23	6 45	19 38	0 43	13 14	3 9	15 43	...	12 18
9	Tu	*3 20	*15 32	0 24	13 0	8 50	21 10	7 30	20 26	1 33	14 5	4 0	16 36	0 43	13 8
10	W	*4 8	16 17	1 11	13 51	9 38	21 56	8 15	21 13	2 21	14 55	4 53	17 30	1 35	14 2
11	Th	4 59	17 6	2 1	14 44	10 26	22 44	9 5	22 5	3 11	15 47	5 48	18 26	2 30	14 58
12	F	5 53	18 1	2 56	15 41	11 13	23 31	10 2	23 0	4 4	16 41	6 45	19 25	3 26	15 56
13	S	6 50	19 1	4 0	16 49	...	12 3	11 2	23 53	5 2	17 39	7 48	20 27	4 28	17 2
14	S	7 50	20 6	5 14	18 2	0 29	13 8	...	12 2	6 2	18 39	8 53	21 31	5 36	18 8
15	M	8 57	21 18	6 28	19 8	1 43	14 25	0 54	13 16	7 5	19 43	9 58	22 33	6 39	19 9
16	Tu	10 7	22 31	7 34	20 7	3 1	15 38	2 10	14 38	8 12	20 48	11 0	23 31	7 38	20 7
17	W	11 12	23 34	8 34	21 0	4 9	16 38	3 21	15 47	9 15	21 45	11 59	...	8 36	21 4
18	Th	...	12 8	9 24	21 46	5 7	17 32	4 13	16 36	10 9	22 34	0 26	12 51	9 30	21 54
19	F	0 27	12 53	10 8	22 25	5 56	18 16	4 53	17 21	10 56	23 16	1 11	13 35	10 16	22 36
20	S	1 13	13 32	10 48	23 1	6 40	18 59	5 28	18 4	11 40	23 58	1 51	14 15	10 55	23 13
21	S	1 51	14 7	11 27	23 38	7 22	19 37	6 4	18 47	...	12 22	2 27	14 53	11 31	23 49
22	M	2 31	14 43	...	12 6	7 59	20 13	6 39	19 27	0 37	13 2	3 4	15 33	...	12 7
23	Tu	3 10	15 16	0 14	12 44	8 34	20 47	7 14	20 4	1 14	13 40	3 43	16 12	0 26	12 44
24	W	3 46	15 48	0 48	13 19	9 7	21 22	7 45	20 38	1 50	14 17	4 21	16 49	1 2	13 20
25	Th	4 22	16 20	1 23	13 54	9 41	21 56	8 17	21 14	2 24	14 52	4 57	17 26	1 39	13 58
26	F	4 57	16 54	1 58	14 30	10 13	22 30	8 52	21 47	3 0	15 27	5 36	18 4	2 18	14 38
27	S	5 32	17 32	2 38	15 9	10 46	23 2	9 31	22 24	3 38	16 6	6 17	18 46	2 58	15 19
28	S	6 11	18 17	3 21	15 55	11 22	23 40	10 18	23 5	4 20	16 49	7 3	19 34	3 41	16 6
29	M	6 57	19 8	4 15	16 53	...	12 6	11 10	23 52	5 8	17 39	7 56	20 28	4 34	17 4
30	Tu	7 50	20 7	5 21	17 58	0 31	13 7	...	12 7	6 3	18 36	8 55	21 27	5 35	18 5

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	3 8	10 57	18 49	4 28	12 50	21 13	6 1	14 17	22 34	22 26	2 28	6 31	16 23	21 25	2 27
14	3 16	11 29	19 45	4 37	13 0	21 23	5 57	14 9	22 21	21 56	1 58	6 0	15 54	20 56	1 58
21	3 41	12 8	20 37	4 50	13 10	21 29	5 54	14 0	22 6	21 26	1 27	5 28	15 25	20 28	1 30
28	4 21	12 46	21 11	5 7	13 19	21 31	5 51	13 51	21 51	20 56	0 56	4 56	14 57	19 59	1 2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury being in Superior Conjunction on the 20th rises three-quarters of an hour before the Sun at the beginning of the month, and sets later by the same amount at the end. In neither case is it likely to be visible to the unaided eye.

♀ Venus, like Mercury, passes out of the constellation Taurus into Gemini. It is an evening star in June, setting slightly more than an hour after the Sun. Magnitude, − 3·4.

♂ Mars will not be conspicuous this month. Its magnitude is now + 2·0, and it sets nearly in the north-west about 10 o'clock.

♃ Jupiter rises in the south-east by east soon after the close of civil twilight, and is to be seen low in the sky to the left of Antares through the short night. This planet is retrograding in the constellation Sagittarius.

♄ Saturn, retrograding in the constellation Libra, is between south and south-west from twilight to midnight. Magnitude + 0·6.

and of the birth of John the Baptist, which is Midsummer-day, depend directly on that of Christmas. In the fourth century, though there had been divergent views on the point, it was considered to be established that December 25 of the Roman Calendar which had been then in use some forty years was the date of the birth of our Lord. The Annunciation or the conception is fixed for reasons of nature nine months before that date, and according to the Bible story (Luke i. 36) the birth of John the Baptist must have happened three months after the Annunciation. Why this anniversary on Midsummer-day is June 24 and not June 25 is explained by the method of the Roman Calendar, according to which, March 25, June 24, and December 25, are all *Octavus ante Kalendas* (see p. 81).

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° ♌ 23*d.* 10*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		W	DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	182	183
2		Th	Adm. Craddock born, 1862; d. (Coronel), 1 Nov. 1914.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		F	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. King Haakon b. 1872.	3 50	20 17	184	181
4		S	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** Villers Bretonneux, 1918.	3 52	20 17	186	179
6		M	Sir Thos. More beheaded, 1535. King's marriage (1893).	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		Tu	Old Quarter Day. Declar. of London withdrawn, 1916.	3 53	20 15	188	177
8		W	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		Th	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrend. 1915.	3 55	20 14	190	175
10		F	Daguerre, discoverer of photography, died, 1851.	3 56	20 13	191	174
11		S	Oudenarde, 1708. J. Fowler, inv. of stm. plough b. 1826.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		S	**5th Sunday after Trinity.** Earl Birkenhead b. 1872.	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		M	Viscount Long born, 1854. Berlin Treaty, 1878.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		Tu	Bastille stormed, 1789. Peace celebrations, Paris, 1919.	4 0	20 10	195	170
15		W	St. Swithun's Day. Second battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 2	20 9	196	169
16		Th	Nicholas II, ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	4 3	20 8	197	168
17		F	War declared between France and Prussia, 1870.	4 4	20 7	198	167
18		S	Voting by Ballot, 1872. Foch's counter-attack, 1918.	4 5	20 6	199	166
19		S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.** Peace Celebrations, 1919.	4 6	20 5	200	165
20		M	Army purchase abolished, 1871. Andrew Lang d. 1912.	4 8	20 4	201	164
21		Tu	Irish Conference at Buckingham Palace, 1914.	4 9	20 3	202	163
22		W	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 10	20 1	203	162
23		Th	Titus Oates d. 1705. Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 12	20 0	204	161
24		F	Gibraltar captured, 1704. Alexander Dumas b. 1803.	4 13	19 59	205	160
25		S	**St. James.** Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., born, 1848.	4 14	19 57	206	159
26		S	**7th Sun. after Trinity.** Blériot flew Channel, 1909.	4 16	19 56	207	158
27		M	Talavera, 1809. Capt. Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 17	19 55	208	157
28		Tu	*Alabama* sailed, 1862. Source of Nile discovered, 1862.	4 19	19 53	209	156
29		W	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588. Saml. Warren d. 1877.	4 20	19 52	210	155
30		Th	Sir Charles Hawtrey, actor, d. 1923; b. 21 Sept. 1858.	4 22	19 50	211	154
31		F	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. 3rd battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 23	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6*d.*	4*h.*	53·8*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	12	21	34·0
● New Moon	20	21	39·9
☽ First Quarter	28	20	22·8

Perigee ... 6*d.* 12·3*h.* ..... 221,990 miles.
Apogee ... 20*d.* 12·5*h.* ..... 252,570 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1924,

on 15 days; total fall 4·23 inches; *above* the average by 1·99 inches.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

7. Quarter Sessions begin.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Autumn Register.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time. See pp. 4, 9
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 33	0·48	6 39 39	10·34	23 8·1 n	0·16	6 36 5	5 25 0
2	3 45	0·47	6 43 47	10·33	23 4·0	0·18	6 40 2	5 21 4
3	3 56	0·46	6 47 54	10·32	22 59·4	0·20	6 43 58	5 17 8
4	4 7	0·45	6 52 2	10·30	22 54·5	0·21	6 47 55	5 13 12
5	4 18	0·43	6 56 9	10·29	22 49·2	0·23	6 51 51	5 9 16
6	4 28	0·42	7 0 16	10·28	22 43·5	0·25	6 55 48	5 5 20
7	4 38	0·40	7 4 22	10·26	22 37·4	0·26	6 59 44	5 1 24
8	4 47	0·39	7 8 28	10·25	22 30·9	0·28	7 3 41	4 57 28
9	4 56	0·37	7 12 34	10·23	22 24·0	0·30	7 7 38	4 53 33
10	5 5	0·36	7 16 39	10·21	22 16·7	0·31	7 11 34	4 49 37
11	5 14	0·34	7 20 44	10·20	22 9·0	0·33	7 15 31	4 45 41
12	5 21	0·32	7 24 49	10·18	22 1·0	0·34	7 19 27	4 41 45
13	5 29	0·30	7 28 53	10·16	21 52·6	0·36	7 23 24	4 37 49
14	5 36	0·29	7 32 56	10·14	21 43·8	0·37	7 27 20	4 33 53
15	5 43	0·26	7 36 59	10·12	21 34·6	0·39	7 31 17	4 29 57
16	5 49	0·24	7 41 2	10·10	21 25·1	0·41	7 35 13	4 26 1
17	5 54	0·22	7 45 4	10·08	21 15·2	0·42	7 39 10	4 22 5
18	5 59	0·20	7 49 6	10·06	21 4·9	0·44	7 43 7	4 18 9
19	6 4	0·18	7 53 7	10·04	20 54·3	0·45	7 47 3	4 14 13
20	6 8	0·16	7 57 8	10·01	20 43·3	0·46	7 51 0	4 10 18
21	6 12	0·13	8 1 8	9·99	20 32·0	0·48	7 54 56	4 6 22
22	6 15	0·11	8 5 7	9·97	20 20·3	0·49	7 58 53	4 2 26
23	6 17	0·09	8 9 6	9·94	20 8·3	0·51	8 2 49	3 58 30
24	6 19	0·06	8 13 5	9·92	19 56·0	0·52	8 6 46	3 54 34
25	6 20	0·04	8 17 2	9·89	19 43·3	0·54	8 10 42	3 50 38
26	6 20	0·01	8 20 59	9·87	19 30·3	0·55	8 14 39	3 46 42
27	6 20	0·02	8 24 56	9·84	19 17·0	0·56	8 18 36	3 42 46
28	6 20	0·04	8 28 52	9·82	19 3·3	0·58	8 22 32	3 38 50
29	6 18	0·07	8 32 47	9·79	18 49·3	0·59	8 26 29	3 34 54
30	6 17	0·09	8 36 42	9·76	18 35·1	0·60	8 30 25	3 30 58
31	6 14	0·12	8 40 36	9·74	18 20·5 n	0·61	8 34 22	3 27 3

MEMORANDA.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	71·4	44·0	61·5	29·804	1·5	WSW	...	11·2
2	72·9	53·4	·6	·424	4·2	WSW	·07	5·6
3	67·8	53·6	·8	·227	15·9	WSW	·03	2·9
4	70·4	51·4	62·1	·489	4·4	SW	...	10·9
5	70·0	51·3	·3	·674	3·6	SW	·03	12·1
6	72·0	52·9	·4	·761	4·3	WSW	...	10·8
7	72·8	51·2	·4	·844	3·3	WSW	...	5·0
8	78·9	54·7	·4	·875	2·3	W	...	11·9
9	78·8	53·7	·4	·848	0·7	W	...	3·8
10	80·2	52·8	·5	·993	2·1	SW	...	13·2
11	83·0	54·8	·7	·991	1·1	S	...	12·2
12	88·8	55·9	·9	·749	2·5	SSW	...	14·3
13	76·8	56·6	63·1	·856	7·8	WSW	...	9·7
14	79·2	50·7	·3	30·138	1·8	SSW	...	15·0
15	81·1	49·4	·4	29·896	1·3	SSW	...	13·8
16	79·4	55·3	·4	·674	2·9	W	...	6·1
17	68·2	52·1	·4	·581	9·7	SW	1·04	4·4
18	70·2	49·9	·3	·708	4·6	WNW	·01	5·2
19	74·0	52·2	·2	·762	2·2	WSW	·01	7·0
20	78·1	47·6	·2	·811	1·2	E	...	9·7
21	70·4	52·8	·2	·683	1·0	E	·31	3·6
22	74·4	50·5	·1	·647	1·5	WSW	·04	4·9
23	71·7	52·7	·0	·737	3·1	W	...	1·7
24	67·8	54·7	62·9	·740	5·2	WNW	·03	8·1
25	67·6	52·2	·7	·804	2·4	W	·09	5·4
26	68·2	49·0	·5	·808	2·6	NNW	·56	3·4
27	72·7	47·1	·4	·847	1·2	WSW	·01	8·4
28	60·2	52·7	·3	·369	2·8	S	·65	...
29	73·1	47·7	·3	·312	1·0	Calm	1·34	4·3
30	73·2	49·4	·3	·562	1·3	WSW	·01	2·8
31	73·2	53·2	·2	·788	1·9	WSW	...	6·0
Mn	73·8	51·8	62·7	29·724	—	—	4·23	233·4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	2·7 W	3·0 N	247·1
11	1·9 E	4·0	114·7
21	6·3	5·0	342·4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h. 30m. (See p. 40.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	14 33	19 57	1 11	14 43 32	10 23·2S	58	38	15 59	10 18	●4○23
2	15 50	20 50	1 40	15 38 50	14 27·6	59	34	16 14	11 18	34!○2
3	17 9	21 47	2 17	16 37 49	17 47·5	60	33	16 27	12 18	32○14
4	18 25	22 47	3 4	17 40 13	20 1·7	61	0	16 37	13 18	312○4
5	19 38	23 51	4 4	18 44 55	20 52·6	61	20	16 43	14 18	3○124
6	20 39	0 55	5 14	19 50 2	20 12·0	61	20	16 43	15 18	12○34
7	21 28	1 57	6 33	20 53 39	18 4·3	61	1	16 38	16 18	2○134
8	22 6	2 55	7 54	21 54 20	14 45·0	60	25	16 28	17 18	1○234
9	22 38	3 50	9 14	22 51 33	10 35·3	59	38	16 15	18 18	☽3○24
10	23 4	4 41	10 31	23 45 31	5 57·2	58	44	16 0	19 18	32○14
11	23 28	5 30	11 46	0 36 51	1 9·4S	57	49	15 45	20 18	3124○
12	23 49	6 17	12 57	1 26 26	3 32·8N	56	57	15 31	21 18	43○12
13	.....	.....	.....	2 15 3	7 57·5	56	10	15 18	22 18	4-○3 ☽
14	0 12	7 3	14 6	3 3 27	11 54·9	55	30	15 7	23 18	42○13
15	0 36	7 49	15 14	3 52 9	15 16·9	54	58	14 59	24 18	41○23
16	1 3	8 35	16 18	4 41 29	17 56·3	54	33	14 52	25 18	43○2 ☽
17	1 33	9 22	17 20	5 31 31	19 47·0	54	15	14 47	26 18	432○1
18	2 9	10 10	18 16	6 22 3	20 44·5	54	3	14 44	27 18	342!○
19	2 51	10 58	19 6	7 12 44	20 46·4	53	58	14 42	28 18	34○12
20	3 40	11 46	19 50	8 3 4	19 53·1	53	57	14 42	0 2	1○234
21	4 35	12 34	20 26	8 52 39	18 7·5	54	3	14 44	1 2	2○134
22	5 35	13 21	20 56	9 41 14	15 34·9	54	13	14 46	2 2	1○234
23	6 38	14 6	21 23	10 28 49	12 22·1	54	30	14 51	3 2	☽○124
24	7 43	14 51	21 46	11 15 37	8 36·7	54	53	14 57	4 2	32○4●
25	8 49	15 34	22 7	12 2 6	4 27·2	55	22	15 5	5 2	321○4
26	9 56	16 18	22 29	12 48 53	0 2·1N	55	58	15 15	6 2	3○124
27	11 5	17 3	22 50	13 36 44	4 29·0S	56	41	15 27	7 2	12○34
28	12 16	17 50	23 13	14 26 27	8 54·9	57	30	15 40	8 2	2○134
29	13 30	18 39	23 39	15 18 52	13 2·3	58	22	15 54	9 2	41○3●
30	14 45	19 32	0 12	16 14 38	16 34·7	59	15	16 9	10 2	4○312
31	16 1	20 29	0 52	17 13 58	19 13·6S	60	4	16 22	11 2	4321○

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	8 8 32	22 2·0N	8 19 46	21 5·2N	8 33 45	20 0·5N
10	8 44 10	19 40·2	8 45 4	19 39·0	8 46 40	19 11·5
15	9 15 5	16 57·6	9 9 51	17 59·3	8 59 28	18 19·3
20	9 41 39	14 6·2	9 34 6	16 7·5	9 12 9	17 24·1
25	10 3 25	11 16·4	9 57 50	14 5·1	9 24 43	16 26·0
30	10 20 39	8 38·4N	10 21 5	11 53·5N	9 37 10	15 25·2N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	19 19 13	22 24·8S	14 24 27	11 44·8S	23 44 35	2 30·9 S
10	19 16 28	22 30·6	14 24 18	11 45·4	23 44 29	2 31·7
15	19 13 43	22 36·2	14 24 19	11 46·9	23 44 19	2 33·0
20	19 11 1	22 41·6	14 24 28	11 49·1	23 44 4	2 34·8
25	19 8 24	22 46·6	14 24 48	11 52·1	23 43 45	2 37·0
30	19 5 55	22 51·1S	14 25 17	11 55·9S	23 43 23	2 39·6S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	7·3	5·5	3·5	2·1	0·9	15 45	2·8	5·3	1·8	22·1	7·9
15	8·66	8·2	5·7	3·4	2·1	0·9	15 46	3·1	5·4	1·8	22·1	7·8
25	8·67	9·6	5·8	3·4	2·1	0·9	15 46	3·6	5·6	1·8	21·9	7·7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 126° 1′ ♑.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h* 23*m*. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h*. 29*m*.

July 1. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 27*m*. ♄ 2° 56′ S.

July 3, 5*h*. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion Distance, 94,451,000 miles.

July 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

July 6. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 12*h*. 25*m*. ♃ 1° 43′ S.

July 10, 10*h*. Jupiter in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 386,438,000 miles.

July 11, 1*h*. 57*m*. Mercury and Venus in conjunction. ☿ 0° 6′ S.

July 11, 3*h*. 4*m*. Mercury and Mars in conjunction. ☿ 0° 15′ N.

July 11, 3*h*. 48*m*. Venus and Mars in conjunction. ♀ 0° 22′ N.

July 12, 19*h*. Saturn at a Stationary Point.

July 20, *aft*. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. *See* p. 58.

July 22. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 12*h*. 4*m*. ♂ 0° 5′ N.

July 23. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2*h*. 39*m*. ♀ 0° 11′ S.

July 23. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 6*h*. 30*m*. ☿ 2° 15′ S.

July 28, 17*h*. Mercury at greatest elongation, 27° 11′ E.

July 28. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 23*h*. 22*m*. ♄ 3° 7′ S.

July 30, 5*h*. 20*m*. Mercury and Venus in conjunction. ☿ 3° 14′ N.

Uranus rises July 1, 23*h*. 16*m*.; July 31, 21*h*. 17*m*.

Neptune sets, July 1, 22*h*. 17*m*.; July 31, 20*h*. 22*m*.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m*., and the Afternoons 29*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

The Longest Day.—This year the Summer Solstice, or the moment when the Sun is at its highest position above the Equator, will be at 22*h*. 50*m*. of June 21. There will, therefore, be little difference in the noon altitude of the Sun at Greenwich on June 21 and June 22, and, therefore, only a very small difference in the length of the days, both of which may be considered, the longest

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar, G.M.T.) Morn.	Dublin (Bar, G.M.T.) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	8 51	21 16	6 30	19 2	1 39	14 20	0 45	13 17	7 4	19 38	9 56	22 27	6 35	19 4
2	Th	9 59	22 30	7 33	20 3	2 56	15 34	1 59	14 39	8 10	20 42	10 58	23 26	7 34	20 3
3	F	11 6	23 35	8 31	20 56	4 6	16 36	3 11	15 48	9 14	21 42	11 58	...	8 33	21 3
4	S	...	12 3	9 24	21 45	5 5	17 33	4 6	16 43	10 14	22 38	0 22	12 54	9 32	22 0
5	☉	0 31	12 54	10 14	22 31	6 2	18 27	4 52	17 35	11 10	23 31	1 14	13 46	10 26	22 52
6	M	*1 24	*13 42	11 4	23 21	6 56	19 19	5 40	18 29	...	12 6	2 3	14 37	11 15	23 40
7	Tu	*2 16	*14 31	11 58	...	7 49	20 11	6 31	19 24	0 26	13 3	2 53	15 31	...	12 6
8	W	*3 10	*15 21	0 13	12 51	8 41	21 1	7 22	20 15	1 20	13 56	3 50	16 28	0 32	12 59
9	Th	*4 3	*16 8	1 4	13 41	9 31	21 48	8 9	21 1	2 11	14 45	4 45	17 21	1 25	13 52
10	F	*4 51	*16 55	1 54	14 30	10 17	22 34	9 0	21 48	3 2	15 34	5 37	18 12	2 18	14 45
11	S	5 40	17 46	2 46	15 21	11 1	23 18	9 52	22 35	3 51	16 22	6 30	19 3	3 11	15 36
12	☽	6 29	18 38	3 40	16 16	11 42	...	10 45	23 23	4 40	17 10	7 24	19 56	4 2	16 30
13	M	7 19	19 32	4 41	17 19	0 1	12 30	11 37	...	5 32	18 3	8 20	21 52	5 0	17 31
14	Tu	8 14	20 34	5 49	18 25	0 59	13 34	0 12	12 33	6 28	19 0	9 19	21 50	6 1	18 30
15	W	9 16	21 45	6 56	19 27	2 10	14 48	1 10	13 45	7 30	20 4	10 21	22 51	6 59	19 29
16	Th	10 27	22 58	7 57	20 26	3 26	16 1	2 28	15 8	8 37	21 9	11 24	23 53	7 59	20 30
17	F	11 33	...	8 55	21 20	4 34	17 1	3 40	16 15	9 40	22 6	...	12 25	9 0	21 28
18	S	0 1	12 28	9 48	22 7	5 31	17 55	4 31	17 6	10 35	22 55	0 48	13 17	9 54	22 18
19	☽	0 54	13 13	10 32	22 47	6 22	18 40	5 12	17 49	11 23	23 39	1 33	13 59	10 39	22 58
20	M	1 37	13 51	11 12	23 24	7 4	19 19	5 46	18 29	...	12 6	2 10	14 36	11 15	23 32
21	Tu	2 16	14 26	11 48	23 57	7 42	19 56	6 21	19 8	0 17	12 45	2 46	15 13	11 49	...
22	W	2 52	14 58	...	12 23	8 17	20 31	6 57	19 45	0 54	13 23	3 22	15 51	0 6	12 24
23	Th	3 28	15 32	0 33	12 58	8 49	21 3	7 33	20 16	1 29	13 58	4 0	16 28	0 42	12 59
24	F	4 3	16 2	1 6	13 29	9 21	21 36	8 6	20 44	2 2	14 30	4 35	17 2	1 17	13 34
25	S	4 35	16 33	1 40	14 4	9 52	22 8	8 40	21 14	2 38	15 5	5 12	17 38	1 54	14 12
26	☽	5 8	17 8	2 17	14 40	10 25	22 41	9 17	21 48	3 14	15 40	5 51	18 15	2 32	14 52
27	M	5 44	17 48	2 55	15 19	10 58	23 15	9 59	22 26	3 52	16 18	6 32	18 58	3 12	15 33
28	Tu	6 24	18 33	3 40	16 7	11 33	23 54	10 45	23 09	4 34	17 1	7 19	19 47	3 56	16 21
29	W	7 8	19 25	4 34	17 6	...	12 19	11 34	23 57	5 23	17 53	8 13	20 42	4 49	17 20
30	Th	8 1	20 29	5 40	18 14	0 50	13 24	...	12 32	6 22	18 54	9 14	21 44	5 53	18 23
31	F	9 8	21 46	6 52	19 25	2 5	14 45	0 59	13 55	7 30	20 4	10 20	22 52	6 58	19 32

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	☿ Mercury Rises h. m.	☿ Mercury Souths h. m.	☿ Mercury Sets h. m.	♀ Venus Rises h. m.	♀ Venus Souths h. m.	♀ Venus Sets h. m.	♂ Mars Rises h. m.	♂ Mars Souths h. m.	♂ Mars Sets h. m.	♃ Jupiter Rises h. m.	♃ Jupiter Souths h. m.	♃ Jupiter Sets h. m.	♄ Saturn Rises h. m.	♄ Saturn Souths h. m.	♄ Saturn Sets h. m.
5	5 8	13 17	21 24	5 27	13 28	21 28	5 49	13 42	21 34	20 26	0 25	4 24	14 29	19 31	0 34
12	5 51	13 38	21 22	5 48	13 36	21 22	5 46	13 32	21 17	19 56	23 54	3 52	14 1	19 4	0 6
19	6 28	13 50	21 10	6 10	13 42	21 14	5 44	13 22	21 0	19 25	23 22	3 20	13 34	18 36	23 39
26	6 53	13 53	20 50	6 32	13 48	21 2	5 43	13 12	20 42	18 55	22 51	2 48	13 8	18 9	23 11

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿, ♀. Mercury and Venus are near neighbours in the evening sky during the month, and in the early part of it moving from right to left, both pass into the region of the sky tenanted by Mars, but as the planets are low in the sky and set before it is dark, it is doubtful whether the configurations they form will be seen. Mercury approaches Venus and passes it shortly after midnight of the 10th (*v.* Mars *infra*). It continues its course but at a slower rate and Venus overtakes it on the 30th. The two planets are near Regulus a few days earlier.

♂ Mars is passed by Mercury and Venus in the early morning of the 11th, and the three planets will be mutually in conjunction at the times shown on the opposite page. In the evening of the 10th the three will be collected in a space less in area than the disc of the Moon. At 20½*h.* they will lie about seven degrees above the south-south-west horizon, Venus (mag. −3·3) being above Mercury and Mars (mag. +2·0) on the left.

♃ Jupiter, being in opposition on the 10th, is in the south near midnight, and above the horizon, but low down, almost throughout the night. (Mag. at Opp. −2·3.)

♄ Saturn is nearly stationary throughout the month on the boundary between Virgo and Libra. It is to be seen in the south-west during the evening. (Mag. +0·8.

day of the year at Greenwich. The question is a matter of longitude, for in Japan the Solstice this year will be at 8 o'clock in the morning of June 22, which will there be the longest day, whilst in America June 21 will have this superiority.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 23*d.* 17*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	Lammas. Minden, 1759. Nile, 1798. Bank Rate 10%, 1914.	4 24	19 47	213	152
2		S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.** Blenheim, 1704. [1792.	4 26	19 45	214	151
3		M	Bank Holiday. Sir R. Arkwright, "Spinning jenny," d.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4		Tu	England declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5		W	First shot fired in War (H.M.S. *Lance*), 1914.	4 31	19 40	217	148
6		Th	Bolivia declared independent, 1825. Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 32	19 38	218	147
7		F	Old St. James's Day. Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 34	19 37	219	146
8		S	George Canning, statesman, d. 1827. Amiens, 1918.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9		S	**9th S. aft. Trinity.** Expeditionary Force landed, 1914.	4 37	19 33	221	144
10		M	The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, founded, 1675.	4 38	19 31	222	143
11		Tu	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 40	19 29	223	142
12		W	G. Stephenson, engr., d. 1848. War with Austria, 1914.	4 41	19 27	224	141
13		Th	First Mahomedan Mosque erected in England, 1889.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14		F	Old Lammas. Lord Northcliffe d., 1922; b. 15 July,	4 45	19 24	226	139
15		S	Napoleon I. b. 1769. De Quincey b. 1785. [1865.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16		S	**10th Sunday after Trinity.** German Bight, 1917.	4 48	19 20	228	137
17		M	John Timbs, antiquarian, b. 1801; d. 4 Mar. 1875.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18		Tu	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19		W	John Flamsteed, 1st Astron. Royal, b. 1646; d. 1719.	4 52	19 14	231	134
20		Th	General William Booth, Salvation Army, died, 1912.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21		F	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captd. 1860. Bapaume, 1918.	4 56	19 10	233	132
22		S	Bosworth Field, 1485. H. G. Bohn, bookseller, d. 1884.	4 57	19 8	234	131
23		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** Mons, 1914.	4 59	19 5	235	130
24		M	**St. Bartholomew.** Airship R. 38 wrecked at Hull, 1921.	5 0	19 3	236	129
25		Tu	John Fletcher (Beaumont and Fletcher) died, 1625.	5 2	19 1	237	128
26		W	Louvain sacked by Germans, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	5 4	18 59	238	127
27		Th	General Botha, S.A. soldier and statesman, died, 1919.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28		F	Palace of Peace dedicated, 1913. Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 7	18 55	240	125
29		S	Charles Townshend, b. 1725. Villers-Cotterets, 1914.	5 8	18 52	241	124
30		S	**12th Sunday after Trinity.** Somme, 1918.	5 10	18 50	242	123
31		M	Samoa captured, 1914. Official end of War, 1921.	5 12	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	4*d.*	11*h.*	59·0*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	11	9	10·7
● New Moon	19	13	14·7
☽ First Quarter	27	4	46·1

Perigee ... 3*d.* 22·1*h.* ..... 222,250 miles.
Apogee ...16*d.* 18·0*h.* ..... 252,320 ,,

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1924,

on 17 days; total fall 1·82 inches; *below* the average by 0·37 inch.

See note on p. 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
5. Oyster season opens.
10. Last day for Claims (Autumn Register).
12. Grouse shooting begins.
16. Objections and New Claims to be published
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at ch. Sidereal Time. See pp. 4, 9.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 11	0·14	8 44 29	9·71	18 5·6 N	0·63	8 38 18	3 23 7
2	6 7	0·17	8 48 22	9·69	17 50·5	0·64	8 42 15	3 19 11
3	6 3	0·20	8 52 14	9·66	17 35·0	0·65	8 46 11	3 15 15
4	5 58	0·22	8 56 6	9·64	17 19·3	0·66	8 50 8	3 11 19
5	5 52	0·25	8 59 57	9·61	17 3·2	0·67	8 54 5	3 7 23
6	5 46	0·27	9 3 47	9·59	16 46·9	0·68	8 58 1	3 3 27
7	5 39	0·29	9 7 37	9·56	16 30·4	0·70	9 1 58	2 59 31
8	5 32	0·32	9 11 26	9·54	16 13·5	0·71	9 5 54	2 55 35
9	5 24	0·34	9 15 15	9·51	15 56·4	0·72	9 9 51	2 51 39
10	5 15	0·37	9 19 3	9·49	15 39·1	0·73	9 13 47	2 47 43
11	5 6	0·39	9 22 50	9·47	15 21·5	0·74	9 17 44	2 43 48
12	4 57	0·41	9 26 37	9·45	15 3·6	0·75	9 21 40	2 39 52
13	4 47	0·43	9 30 24	9·42	14 45·5	0·76	9 25 37	2 35 56
14	4 36	0·46	9 34 10	9·40	14 27·2	0·77	9 29 34	2 32 0
15	4 25	0·48	9 37 55	9·38	14 8·6	0·78	9 33 30	2 28 4
16	4 13	0·50	9 41 40	9·36	13 49·8	0·79	9 37 27	2 24 8
17	4 1	0·52	9 45 24	9·34	13 30·8	0·80	9 41 23	2 20 12
18	3 48	0·54	9 49 8	9·31	13 11·6	0·81	9 45 20	2 16 16
19	3 35	0·56	9 52 51	9·29	12 52·2	0·81	9 49 16	2 12 20
20	3 21	0·58	9 56 34	9·27	12 32·5	0·82	9 53 13	2 8 24
21	3 7	0·60	10 0 17	9·25	12 12·7	0·83	9 57 9	2 4 28
22	2 52	0·62	10 3 58	9·23	11 52·6	0·84	10 1 6	2 0 33
23	2 37	0·64	10 7 40	9·21	11 32·4	0·85	10 5 3	1 56 37
24	2 22	0·66	10 11 21	9·20	11 12·0	0·86	10 8 59	1 52 41
25	2 6	0·68	10 15 1	9·18	10 51·4	0·86	10 12 56	1 48 45
26	1 49	0·69	10 18 41	9·16	10 30·7	0·87	10 16 52	1 44 49
27	1 32	0·71	10 22 21	9·14	10 9·8	0·87	10 20 49	1 40 53
28	1 15	0·73	10 26 0	9·13	9 48·7	0·88	10 24 45	1 36 57
29	0 57	0·74	10 29 39	9·11	9 27·5	0·89	10 28 42	1 33 1
30	0 39	0·76	10 33 18	9·10	9 6·1	0·89	10 32 38	1 29 5
31	0 21	0·77	10 36 56	9·08	8 44·6	0·90	10 36 35	1 25 9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch	hours.
1	70·2	53·2	62·2	29·784	1·8	SW	...	1·4
2	68·6	56·3	·1	·683	3·8	W	·12	4·3
3	69·6	52·5	·1	·778	3·5	W	·22	5·2
4	67·0	56·9	·1	·719	2·0	SW	...	2·8
5	79·9	57·2	·1	·743	5·4	WSW	...	4·8
6	74·8	53·7	·2	·873	1·4	WSW	·17	5·4
7	68·0	52·0	·2	·988	3·4	N	...	4·6
8	69·5	48·5	·3	30·226	1·1	N	...	6·0
9	73·9	45·9	·3	·231	0·4	SSW	...	9·1
10	74·3	47·1	·3	·016	0·6	Calm	...	12·1
11	79·0	51·0	·4	29·565	1·4	SW	...	10·0
12	72·0	54·2	·5	·497	2·0	SW	...	5·2
13	73·0	50·5	·5	·559	1·5	SW	·08	7·7
14	72·7	52·8	·5	·653	2·3	SW	...	8·1
15	70·5	52·1	·4	·732	2·5	W	·01	10·2
16	70·6	49·2	·3	·476	1·6	SW	...	9·7
17	70·2	50·9	·1	·207	7·0	SW	·13	5·6
18	66·0	51·3	61·9	·334	5·9	WSW	·06	4·7
19	67·7	48·2	·7	·367	8·4	WSW	·09	8·7
20	67·7	45·6	·5	·333	2·0	SW	·02	7·7
21	65·8	50·3	·3	·409	3·2	SW	·02	7·6
22	63·9	51·2	·1	·471	2·8	SW	·16	6·6
23	70·2	51·2	60·9	·530	2·0	WSW	·01	5·7
24	59·9	50·8	·8	·806	2·7	W	·13	0·2
25	63·6	50·5	·7	·987	1·9	W	...	0·3
26	65·5	52·3	·7	·886	0·3	WSW	...	...
27	62·8	48·7	·6	·776	2·0	W	...	4·6
28	67·9	45·6	·4	·794	1·9	SW	·01	0·7
29	70·0	55·1	·3	·520	2·6	SW	·12	1·5
30	70·4	56·4	·1	·506	1·5	WSW	·36	2·4
31	71·9	54·8	59·9	·534	1·6	WSW	·11	2·6
Mn	69·7	51·5	61·6	29·680	—	—	1·82	165·5

MEMORANDA.

1.
2. ☽ .....
3.
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9. ☽ .....
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16. ☽ .....
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23. ☽ .....
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27.
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29.
30. ☽ .....
31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	10·9 E	5·9 N	196·9
11	14·7	6·5	64·7
21	18·0	6·9	293·5

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 21h. 45m. (See p. 40.)
	D. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	17 15	21 30	1 43	18 16 27	20 40·4S	60 44	16 33	12 2	432○ ☿
2	18 20	22 33	2 47	19 20 48	20 41·2	61 10	16 40	13 2	43○12
3	19 15	23 36	4 2	20 25 13	19 12·1	61 18	16 42	14 2	41○32
4	19 59	0 37	5 24	21 27 56	16 21·0	61 7	16 39	15 2	24○13
5	20 35	1 35	6 46	22 27 51	12 26·0	60 37	16 31	16 2	12○3●
6	21 4	2 30	8 8	23 24 36	7 49·8	59 53	16 19	17 2	○3124
7	21 30	3 21	9 26	0 18 28	2 54·8S	59 0	16 4	18 2	312○4
8	21 53	4 10	10 41	1 10 8	1 59·8n	58 2	15 49	19 2	32○14
9	22 16	4 58	11 53	2 0 19	6 38·9	57 6	15 33	20 2	3○24●
10	22 40	5 45	13 3	2 49 47	10 50·9	56 15	15 19	21 2	1○243
11	23 5	6 32	14 9	3 39 5	14 26·8	55 31	15 7	22 2	2○134
12	23 35	7 19	15 13	4 28 40	17 19·7	54 55	14 58	23 2	12○43
13	.....	.....	.....	5 18 43	19 23·9	54 29	14 51	24 2	○4132
14	0 9	8 7	16 10	6 9 10	20 35·3	54 11	14 46	25 2	431○ ☿
15	0 48	8 55	17 2	6 59 48	20 51·3	54 2	14 43	26 2	432○1
16	1 35	9 43	17 49	7 50 13	20 11·8	54 1	14 43	27 2	431○2
17	2 29	10 31	18 27	8 40 5	18 38·8	54 5	14 44	28 2	●41○2
18	3 27	11 18	18 59	9 29 5	16 16·6	54 16	14 47	29 2	42○13
19	4 30	12 4	19 27	10 17 9	13 11·6	54 31	14 51	0 11	412○3
20	5 34	12 49	19 51	11 4 24	9 31·6	54 50	14 56	1 11	4○132
21	6 41	13 33	20 13	11 51 9	5 25·1	55 14	15 3	2 11	134○2
22	7 48	14 17	20 35	12 37 53	1 1·7n	55 41	15 10	3 11	32○14
23	8 56	15 2	20 55	13 25 15	3 28·5S	56 13	15 19	4 11	31○4●
24	10 6	15 47	21 18	14 13 55	7 54·6	56 49	15 29	5 11	3○24 ☿
25	11 18	16 35	21 43	15 4 40	12 3·9	57 28	15 40	6 11	2○134
26	12 31	17 25	22 12	15 58 5	15 42·4	58 10	15 51	7 11	21○34
27	13 45	18 19	22 47	16 54 36	18 34·1	58 53	16 3	8 11	○1234
28	14 57	19 16	23 32	17 54 7	20 22·9	59 34	16 14	9 11	13○24
29	16 4	20 16	0 28	18 55 55	20 54·8	60 9	16 23	10 11	32○14
30	17 2	21 17	1 36	19 58 44	20 1·8	60 35	16 30	11 11	314○●
31	17 50	22 18	2 54	21 1 4	17 45·2S	60 47	16 34	12 11	43○12

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h*. 31*m*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h*. 43*m*. Night begins, 22*h*. 42*m*. The length of the day is 15*h*. 23*m*.

Aug. 2. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 17*h*. 55*m*. ☿ 2° 4′ S.

Aug. 4, *morn.* Partial Eclipse of the Moon. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Aug. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 6·1*s*.

Aug. 5, *aft.* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 58.

Aug. 20. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 47*m*. ☿ 7° 46′ S.

Aug. 20. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 19*m*. ♂ 1° 37′ S.

Aug. 22. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 46*m*. ♀ 3° 42′ S.

Aug. 25. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 46*m*. ♄ 3° 9′ S.

Aug. 25. 9*h*. Mercury at Inferior Conjunction.

Aug. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·6*s*.

Aug. 30. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 0*h*. 2*m*. ♃ 2° 14′ S.

Uranus rises, *Aug.* 1, 21*h*. 13*m*.; *Aug.* 31, 19*h*. 14*m*.

Neptune is absent from the night sky during August.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. The Moon at third quarter being in that part of the sky may, however, interfere with their observation.

In this month the Mornings decrease 48*m*., and the Afternoons 59*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*. are those which were in that position at midnight in July.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	10 32 31	6 24·1n	10 43 54	9 34·4n	9 49 30	14 22·0n
9	10 38 3	4 48·3	11 6 21	7 9·2	10 1 44	13 16·4
14	10 36 6	4 9·0	11 28 29	4 39·3	10 13 53	12 8·7
19	10 26 23	4 43·0	11 50 24	2 6·2n	10 25 56	10 59·1
24	10 11 19	6 30·4	12 12 11	0 28·6S	10 37 56	9 47·7
29	9 57 11	8 56·8n	12 33 55	3 3·7S	10 49 51	8 34·8n

	♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.		♅ URANUS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	19 3 38	22 55·2S	14 25 54	12 0·5S	23 42 57	2 42·6S
9	19 1 34	22 58·9	14 26 41	12 5·7	23 42 27	2 45·9
14	18 59 44	23 2·0	14 27 37	12 11·6	23 41 54	2 49·5
19	18 58 12	23 4·6	14 28 41	12 18·1	23 41 19	2 53·5
24	18 56 58	23 6·8	14 29 53	12 25·2	23 40 41	2 57·9
29	18 56 4	23 8·4S	14 31 13	12 32·9S	23 40 1	3 2·1S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄		☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″		′ ″	″	″	″	″	″	
5	8·68	11·6	6·1	3·3	2·1	0·9		15 48	4·4	5·8	1·8	21·6	7·5	
15	8·69	13·6	6·3	3·3	2·0	0·9		15 49	5·2	6·0	1·8	21·2	7·4	
25	8·71	14·1	6·6	3·3	2·0	0·9		15 51	5·4	6·3	1·8	20·7	7·3	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 124° 26′ Ω.

Earthquakes.—A note appeared in the daily press of July 5, 1924, stating that an earthquake, and evidently a severe one, had been recorded two days earlier by seismographs in England, but no catastrophe was reported from any inhabited place. It appeared from these records that the origin of the earthquake was 4,000 miles distant, and it was estimated that it might have been in the Atlantic in the neighbourhood of the West Indies. A further note a few days later located the place of origin, or epicentre, in Asia, on the hills between Thibet and Turkestan. This illustrates well the methods of modern seismology. There are distributed over the world two hundred or more seismograph stations, where there are instruments which record cataclysms in the interior of the Earth hundreds,

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	10 26	23 6	8 2	20 30	3 30	16 5	2 25	15 24	8 44	21 16	11 31	...	8 5	20 39
2	Ş	11 39	...	9 5	21 29	4 45	17 13	3 39	16 33	9 55	22 21	0 1	12 38	9 12	21 44
3	M	0 15	12 40	10 3	22 23	5 49	18 13	4 36	17 28	10 58	23 19	1 1	13 34	10 14	22 41
4	Tu	1 14	13 33	10 55	23 12	6 48	19 9	5 27	18 19	11 56	...	1 53	14 26	11 6	23 30
5	W	*2 6	*14 21	11 46	...	7 39	20 0	6 19	19 11	0 13	12 51	2 43	15 18	11 54	...
6	Th	*2 56	*15 10	0 3	12 36	8 29	20 50	7 14	20 0	1 6	13 44	3 35	16 12	0 19	12 44
7	F	*3 47	*15 55	0 53	13 22	9 14	21 34	8 1	20 42	1 57	14 30	4 28	17 1	1 9	13 33
8	S	*4 33	*16 39	1 39	14 7	9 57	22 17	8 44	21 22	2 43	15 12	5 16	17 46	1 57	14 20
9	Ş	5 15	17 23	2 25	14 52	10 36	22 54	9 28	22 3	3 26	15 53	6 3	18 31	2 43	15 5
10	M	5 57	18 7	3 10	15 36	11 12	23 32	10 14	22 45	4 9	16 34	6 50	19 17	3 28	15 51
11	Tu	6 39	18 53	3 59	16 28	11 50	...	11 1	23 27	4 53	17 18	7 39	20 6	4 15	16 42
12	W	7 25	19 48	4 58	17 30	0 14	12 39	11 51	...	5 43	18 12	8 34	21 2	5 11	17 42
13	Th	8 22	20 56	6 4	18 39	1 15	13 50	0 17	12 55	6 45	19 19	9 36	22 8	6 14	18 48
14	F	9 35	22 17	7 17	19 50	2 37	15 16	1 33	14 26	7 59	20 32	10 48	23 19	7 23	19 57
15	S	10 55	23 34	8 26	20 55	4 1	16 31	2 59	15 49	9 12	21 38	11 58	...	8 30	21 2
16	Ş	...	12 2	9 28	21 49	5 8	17 31	4 4	16 50	10 14	22 32	0 22	12 57	9 32	21 58
17	M	0 35	12 54	10 15	22 30	6 3	18 21	4 52	17 35	11 4	23 17	1 14	13 42	10 21	22 41
18	Tu	1 22	13 33	10 54	23 5	6 46	19 1	5 28	18 11	11 47	23 56	1 53	14 20	10 59	23 16
19	W	2 0	14 6	11 28	23 39	7 23	19 37	6 3	18 46	...	12 25	2 27	14 54	11 32	23 47
20	Th	2 34	14 37	...	12 2	7 55	20 10	6 40	19 18	0 33	13 0	3 0	15 27	...	12 3
21	F	3 9	15 9	0 13	12 35	8 27	20 42	7 15	19 48	1 8	13 32	3 35	16 2	0 19	12 35
22	S	*3 41	*15 41	0 46	13 6	8 58	21 14	7 49	20 16	1 41	14 4	4 12	16 37	0 52	13 10
23	Ş	*4 11	*16 14	1 18	13 39	9 30	21 46	8 22	20 45	2 15	14 38	4 47	17 11	1 28	13 46
24	M	4 42	16 47	1 53	14 12	10 1	22 18	8 57	21 15	2 51	15 12	5 24	17 47	2 4	14 22
25	Tu	5 13	17 21	2 28	14 49	10 31	22 49	9 34	21 50	3 27	15 48	6 4	18 27	2 41	15 1
26	W	5 47	18 4	3 8	15 30	11 3	23 26	10 16	22 32	4 6	16 28	6 48	19 12	3 23	15 47
27	Th	6 31	18 56	3 56	16 25	11 45	...	11 6	23 22	4 51	17 18	7 39	20 6	4 14	16 44
28	F	7 25	19 58	5 2	17 38	0 17	12 46	...	12 5	5 50	18 23	8 41	21 14	5 18	17 55
29	S	8 34	21 20	6 20	18 58	1 32	14 12	0 25	13 24	7 5	19 42	9 56	22 31	6 33	19 11
30	Ş	10 0	22 51	7 42	20 15	3 7	15 47	1 56	15 7	8 29	21 3	11 15	23 47	7 49	20 27
31	M	11 25	...	8 53	21 19	4 33	17 3	3 28	16 25	9 46	22 11	...	12 28	9 3	21 36

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 6	13 46	20 25	6 54	13 53	20 50	5 41	13 2	20 23	18 25	22 20	2 16	12 41	17 42	22 44
9	7 1	13 28	19 55	7 16	13 56	20 36	5 39	12 52	20 4	17 55	21 50	1 45	12 15	17 16	22 17
16	6 31	12 55	19 18	7 37	14 0	20 21	5 37	12 41	19 44	17 25	21 20	1 15	11 50	16 50	21 50
23	5 37	12 9	18 42	7 58	14 3	20 6	5 35	12 30	19 25	16 56	20 51	0 45	11 25	16 24	21 23
30	4 33	11 23	18 14	8 19	14 6	19 51	5 33	12 20	19 5	16 28	20 22	0 16	11 0	15 58	20 56

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is still an evening star, but sets too soon after the Sun to be visible. It becomes a morning star after inferior conjunction on the 25th.

♀ Venus sets soon after civil twilight ends throughout the month, and will not be a conspicuous object.

♂ Mars sets more than half an hour before Venus, and has now come to the end of this Apparition.

♃ Jupiter in the south in mid-evening sets S.W. by W. an hour or two after midnight.

♄ Saturn may be seen low down in the S.W. in the early evening.

or even thousands of miles away, the information being conveyed by wave movement in the material of the Earth. From the records of the time of reception of waves of different types it is possible to infer the distance of the epicentre (see p. 76) from a single station, and hence that it lies on a certain circle. Similar records from another station, preferably far from the first, locate it on a second circle, and hence estimate there was apparently no evidence to suggest the *direction* of the origin of the earthquake. The records made by the seismographs are analysed at the headquarters of the Earthquake organisation at Oxford, and the positions of the epicentres deduced. The Philippine Islands, Japan, the Aleutian Islands, points in the Pacific off the Western coasts of North America, and north-east of Australia, Panama, the West Indies, and the Eastern Mediterranean, are regions where these epicentres congregate. The depth of the focus from which the shocks originate, the nature of the material through which the waves travel, and a possible periodicity of the shocks are results that may emerge from study of this observational material.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 180° ♎ 23d. 14h.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Tu	*St. Giles.* Earthquake in Japan, 1923.	5 13	18 46	244	121
2		W	Sedan, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant, 1918.	5 15	18 44	245	120
3		Th	Dunbar, 1650. Jefferies Bloody Assizes, 1685.	5 16	18 41	246	119
4		F	First night aeroplane raid on London, 1917.	5 18	18 39	247	118
5		S	Fire of London ended, 1666. Malta capitulated, 1805.	5 19	18 37	248	117
6		S	**13th Sunday after Trinity.** Marne, 1914.	5 21	18 35	249	116
7		M	Copenhagen surrendered, 1807. Borodino, 1812.	5 23	18 32	250	115
8		Tu	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on City, 1915.	5 24	18 30	251	114
9		W	Flodden, 1513. Adm. Broke b. 1776. Kassassin, 1882.	5 26	18 28	252	113
10		Th	Pinkie, 1547. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813.	5 27	18 26	253	112
11		F	Malplaquet, 1709. Lord Byng of Vimy born, 1862.	5 29	18 23	254	111
12		S	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852. Aisne, 1914.	5 31	18 21	255	110
13		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** Quebec, 1759.	5 32	18 19	256	109
14		M	S.S. *Carmania* sank *Cap Trafalgar*, 1914.	5 34	18 16	257	108
15		Tu	"Tanks" first used in War (Somme), 1916.	5 35	18 14	258	107
16		W	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law b. 1858; d. 30 Oct., 1923.	5 37	18 12	259	106
17		Th	Brazil declared an independent State, 1822.	5 39	18 10	260	105
18		F	O.P. Riots, 1809. Battle of Samaria, 1918.	5 40	18 7	261	104
19		S	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 42	18 5	262	103
20		S	**15th Sunday after Trinity.** [Summer Time ends 1922	5 43	18 3	263	102
21		M	**St. Matthew.** Sir Walter Scott died, 1832. [Act.*]	5 45	18 0	264	101
22		Tu	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday, chemist, b. 1791.	5 47	17 58	265	100
23		W	Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918. Viscount Morley d. 1923.	5 48	17 56	266	99
24		Th	Dean Milman d. 1868. Eliza Cook, poetess, d. 1889.	5 50	17 53	267	98
25		F	Lucknow Day (1857). Loos, 1915.	5 51	17 51	268	97
26		S	King of Denmark born, 1870. Thiepval, 1918.	5 53	17 49	269	96
27		S	**16th S. aft. Trin.** Stockton & Darlington Ry. op. 1825.	5 55	17 47	270	95
28		M	Field-Marshal Earl of Ypres born, 1852.	5 56	17 44	271	94
29		Tu	**St. Michael.** Quarter Day. Clive born, 1825.	5 58	17 42	272	93
30		W	F.-M. Earl Roberts born, 1832; died, 14 Nov., 1914.	6 0	17 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	1d.	19h.	53·6m.
☽ Last Quarter	10	0	11·6
● New Moon	18	4	12·4
☽ First Quarter	25	11	50·8

Perigee..... 1d. 5·9h. ..... 224,180 mil. s.
Apogee..... 13d. 7·2h. ..... 251,740 ,,
Perigee..... 29d. 4·8h. ..... 227,250 ,,

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1924, on 20 days; total fall 3·10 inches; *above* the average by 1·31 inches.

* **Summer Time** will end on Sunday, Sept. 20, or on Oct. 4, at 2h. G.M.T., according to Parliamentary action.

See Notes on pages 14, 18, and 77.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
29. Lord Mayor of London elected.
—. Jewish New Year 5685.
30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time. See pp. iv.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	...	...	10 40 34	9·07	8 22·9 N	0·91	10 40 31	1 21 13
2	0 17	0·80	10 44 11	9·06	8 1·1	0·91	10 44 28	1 17 18
3	0 36	0·81	10 47 49	9·04	7 39·2	0·92	10 48 25	1 13 22
4	0 56	0·82	10 51 26	9·03	7 17·1	0·92	10 52 21	1 9 26
5	1 15	0·83	10 55 2	9·02	6 55·0	0·93	10 56 18	1 5 30
6	1 35	0·84	10 58 39	9·02	6 32·7	0·93	11 0 14	1 1 34
7	1 56	0·85	11 2 15	9·01	6 10·3	0·94	11 4 11	0 57 38
8	2 16	0·85	11 5 51	9·00	5 47·8	0·94	11 8 7	0 53 42
9	2 37	0·86	11 9 27	8·99	5 25·2	0·94	11 12 4	0 49 46
10	2 57	0·87	11 13 3	8·99	5 2·5	0·95	11 16 0	0 45 50
11	3 18	0·87	11 16 39	8·98	4 39·7	0·95	11 19 57	0 41 54
12	3 39	0·87	11 20 15	8·98	4 16·9	0·95	11 23 54	0 37 58
13	4 0	0·88	11 23 50	8·98	3 53·9	0·96	11 27 50	0 34 3
14	4 21	0·88	11 27 26	8·97	3 30·9	0·96	11 31 47	0 30 7
15	4 42	0·88	11 31 1	8·97	3 7·9	0·96	11 35 43	0 26 11
16	5 3	0·88	11 34 36	8·97	2 44·8	0·96	11 39 40	0 22 15
17	5 25	0·88	11 38 12	8·97	2 21·6	0·97	11 43 36	0 18 19
18	5 46	0·88	11 41 47	8·97	1 58·3	0·97	11 47 33	0 14 23
19	6 7	0·88	11 45 23	8·97	1 35·1	0·97	11 51 29	0 10 27
20	6 28	0·88	11 48 58	8·97	1 11·8	0·97	11 55 26	0 6 31
21	6 49	0·88	11 52 33	8·98	0 48·4	0·97	11 59 23	0 2 35 / 23 58 39
22	7 10	0·87	11 56 9	8·98	0 25·1	0·97	12 3 19	23 54 44
23	7 31	0·87	11 59 44	8·98	0 1·7 N	0·97	12 7 16	23 50 48
24	7 52	0·87	12 3 20	8·99	0 21·7 S	0·97	12 11 12	23 46 52
25	8 13	0·86	12 6 56	8·99	0 45·1	0·97	12 15 9	23 42 56
26	8 33	0·85	12 10 32	9·00	1 8·5	0·97	12 19 5	23 39 0
27	8 54	0·85	12 14 8	9·01	1 31·9	0·97	12 23 2	23 35 4
28	9 14	0·84	12 17 44	9·02	1 55·3	0·97	12 26 58	23 31 8
29	9 34	0·83	12 21 21	9·03	2 18·6	0·97	12 30 55	23 27 12
30	9 54	0·82	12 24 58	9·04	2 42·0 S	0·97	12 34 52	23 23 16

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. ☽ .....
7. .....
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13. ☽ .....
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18. .....
19. .....
20. ☽ .....
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23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. ☽ .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1924.

Day	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot).	Directn.	Rain. Fall.	Sunshine hours.
	°	°		inches.			inch.	hours.
1	67·2	54·0	60·0	29·771	1·8	W	...	1·3
2	65·1	55·3	59·7	·971	1·1	NNE	...	0·1
3	66·6	54·3	·6	·986	2·7	NE	·07	2·4
4	62·4	55·7	·5	·875	2·0	NE	·20	...
5	67·2	52·6	·4	·701	0·1	Calm	...	0·2
6	70·1	48·9	·2	·588	0·8	ESE	...	5·2
7	69·9	59·8	·0	·416	1·2	SE	·68	0·4
8	73·7	57·2	58·8	·475	3·8	SW	·01	10·8
9	66·7	50·7	·6	·302	7·5	WNW	·13	5·7
10	59·9	46·7	·4	·770	2·2	NW	...	7·2
11	67·1	45·1	·1	·012	3·1	SW	·01	3·7
12	66·3	55·4	·0	·671	4·4	SSW	·02	1·7
13	67·6	59·5	57·8	·684	4·8	SSW	·03	2·6
14	67·2	50·4	·7	·835	2·4	WSW	·47	8·8
15	67·3	49·2	·6	·937	2·8	SW	·02	1·6
16	66·6	54·0	·5	·755	4·1	SW	·09	3·6
17	66·2	58·2	·2	·726	5·1	SW	·04	0·1
18	67·9	49·2	56·9	·959	2·8	WSW	...	9·3
19	67·1	45·0	·5	·817	0·2	SE	...	3·6
20	67·5	59·3	·2	·441	7·7	SW	·04	0·4
21	63·8	53·0	55·9	·544	8·0	SW	·04	8·2
22	62·8	45·8	·6	·476	9·2	SSW	·12	8·4
23	59·1	47·5	·4	·331	3·9	SSW	·15	1·9
24	62·2	44·4	·3	·501	3·1	SW	...	10·7
25	57·2	42·9	·2	·465	3·5	SE	·44	0·1
26	56·2	51·8	·2	·596	1·8	N	·40	...
27	64·0	41·7	·1	·996	4·4	N	·01	5·9
28	63·6	38·7	54·9	30·089	1·6	S	...	7·1
29	63·8	50·9	·7	29·682	4·8	S	...	6·7
30	65·9	53·9	·4	·332	1·7	S	·73	1·2
Mn	65·3	51·0	57·2	29·677	—	—	3·10	118·9

Heliographic Elements.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	21·2 E	7·2 N	147·1
11	23·4	7·2	15·1
21	25·1	7·0	243·1

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h. 15m. (See p. 40.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	18 29	23 17	4 15	22 1 39	14 16·4S	60 42 16	32	13 11	●42○3
2	19 1	0 14	5 38	22 59 49	9 53·9	60 21 16	27	14 11	421○3
3	19 28	1 7	6 59	23 55 28	4 59·9S	59 46 16	17	15 11	4○123
4	19 53	1 59	8 18	0 48 58	0 4·0N	58 59 16	4	16 11	○41○2
5	20 16	2 48	9 33	1 40 54	4 59·1	58 6 15	50	17 11	432○1
6	20 40	3 37	10 45	2 31 52	9 30·2	57 12 15	35	18 11	3412○
7	21 6	4 25	11 56	3 22 26	13 26·0	56 21 15	21	19 11	34○12
8	21 34	5 13	13 2	4 12 57	16 37·8	55 36 15	9	20 11	12○34
9	22 7	6 1	14 3	5 3 39	18 59·6	54 59 14	59	21 11	½2○34
10	22 46	6 59	14 58	5 54 31	20 27·4	54 32 14	52	22 11	○1234
11	23 30	7 38	15 46	6 45 24	20 59·0	54 15 14	47	23 11	1○324
12	.....	...	...	7 36 0	20 34·2	54 8 14	45	24 11	32○14
13	0 21	8 26	16 27	8 26 3	19 14·8	54 10 14	45	25 11	312○4
14	1 18	9 14	17 1	9 15 20	17 4·5	54 19 14	48	26 11	3○124
15	2 19	10 0	17 30	10 3 47	14 8·8	54 36 14	52	27 11	1○4½
16	3 24	10 46	17 56	10 51 28	10 34·7	54 57 14	58	28 11	24○13
17	4 30	11 31	18 18	11 38 42	6 30·5	55 22 15	5	29 11	4○23●
18	5 38	12 15	18 40	12 25 53	2 5·7N	55 49 15	12	0 20	41○32
19	6 47	13 0	19 0	13 13 34	2 28·9S	56 18 15	20	1 20	432○1
20	7 57	13 46	19 23	14 2 21	7 1·5	56 47 15	28	2 20	4312○
21	9 9	14 33	19 46	14 52 50	11 18·8	57 17 15	36	3 20	43○12
22	10 23	15 22	20 14	15 45 35	15 6·6	57 47 15	45	4 20	41○32
23	11 36	16 15	20 47	16 40 53	18 9·6	58 17 15	53	5 20	24○13
24	12 48	17 10	21 27	17 38 43	20 13·3	58 45 16	0	6 20	●○43●
25	13 55	18 8	22 18	18 38 32	21 4·9	59 11 16	8	7 20	1○324
26	14 55	19 7	23 20	19 39 23	20 36·9	59 34 16	14	8 20	32○14
27	15 45	20 6	0 32	20 40 3	18 48·4	59 50 16	18	9 20	321○4
28	16 26	21 4	1 50	21 39 31	15 46·8	59 57 16	20	10 20	3○124
29	16 59	22 0	3 11	22 37 8	11 45·9	59 54 16	19	11 20	●1○24
30	17 28	22 54	4 32	23 32 45	7 4·1S	59 38 16	15	12 20	2○134

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	9 51 41	11 2·9N	12 55 40	5 37·7S	11 1 44	7 20·5N
8	9 59 18	11 58·7	13 17 31	8 9·0	11 13 33	6 5·0
13	10 19 32	11 22·2	13 39 34	10 36·4	11 25 22	4 48·5
18	10 48 20	9 18·7	14 1 52	12 58·4	11 37 10	3 31·1
23	11 21 3	6 12·4	14 24 30	15 13·4	11 48 57	2 13·2
28	11 54 27	2 32·3N	14 47 29	17 19·9S	12 0 46	0 54·7N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	18 55 30	23 9·5S	14 32 40	12 41·0S	23 39 19	3 6·6S
8	18 55 17	23 10·2	14 34 14	12 49·7	23 38 36	3 11·3
13	18 55 24	23 10·3	14 35 55	12 58·7	23 37 52	3 16·0
18	18 55 52	23 10·0	14 37 42	13 8·1	23 37 8	3 20·8
23	18 56 40	23 9·2	14 39 35	13 17·8	23 36 24	3 25·5
28	18 57 49	23 7·9S	14 41 33	13 27·8S	23 35 40	3 30·1S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	11·1	7·0	3·3	1·9	0·8	15 54	4·2	6·7	1·8	20·1	7·2
15	8·75	8·3	7·3	3·3	1·9	0·8	15 56	3·1	7·0	1·8	19·5	7·1
25	8·78	6·9	7·8	3·3	1·8	0·8	15 59	2·6	7·5	1·8	18·9	7·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 122° 44′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 7*m.* Civil twilight ends at 19*h.* 33*m.* Night begins 20*h.* 53*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 33*m.*

Sept. 3, 5*h.* Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 9, 7*h.* Jupiter at a Stationary Point.

Sept. 11, 0*h.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 17° 56′ W.

Sept. 13, 12*h.* Mars in conjunction with Sun.

Sept. 16. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 16*h.* 51*m.* ☿ 1° 31′ S.

Sept. 16, 22*h.* Uranus in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 1,773,570,000 miles.

Sept. 17. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 32*m.* ♂ 3° 6′ S.

Sept. 21. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 44*m.* ♀ 6° 8′ S.

Sept. 21. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 29*m.* ½ 3° 3′ S.

Sept. 23, 13*h.* 44*m.* The Sun enters the Sign Libra (Autumn Equinox).

Sept. 26. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 25*m.* ♃ 2° 4′ S.

Sept. 28. Occultation of γ Capricorni, mag. 3·8, by the ☽. See p. 59.

Sept. 29, 23*h.* 40*m.* Mercury and Mars in conjunction. ☿ 0° 52′ N.

Uranus, *Sept.* 1, rises 19*h.* 10*m.*; sets 6*h.* 48*m.* *Sept.* 30, rises 17*h.* 14*m.*

Neptune rises *Sept.* 1, 3*h.* 44*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*; the Afternoons, 1*h.* 6*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

The Great Bear.—This constellation will be seen stretching over the northern horizon in these autumn evenings. The words "The Seven Stars" sometimes met with as the sign of an inn or as the name of a street no doubt signify the well-known bright stars of Ursa Major, the Great Bear, which have attracted the attention of mankind in all ages. The group has been mentioned by poets from Tennyson back to Homer. The constellation of the Bear extends over an area four times that covered by these seven stars, but speaking of these only, the group has had many names in many countries, the most frequent likening it to a waggon and horses, the four stars being the wheels, and the three the team. Above the middle star

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Pier) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	0 9	12 30	9 54	22 14	5 39	18 4	4 30	17 16	10 49	23 7	0 51	13 26	10 5	22 31
2	W	1 9	13 21	10 45	23 2	6 36	18 59	5 21	18 4	11 44	...	1 43	14 15	10 55	23 18
3	Th	*1 59	*14 7	11 33	23 48	7 26	19 47	6 12	18 51	0 0	12 35	2 31	15 2	11 40	...
4	F	*2 46	*14 51	...	12 17	8 11	20 31	7 1	19 34	0 50	13 21	3 19	15 49	0 2	12 24
5	S	*3 30	*15 34	0 33	12 59	8 52	21 12	7 46	20 12	1 35	14 3	4 6	16 33	0 46	13 8
6	Su	*4 10	*16 14	1 16	13 39	9 31	21 50	8 25	20 47	2 17	14 43	4 50	17 14	1 29	13 50
7	M	4 45	16 53	1 57	14 18	10 6	22 25	9 5	21 23	2 56	15 19	5 34	17 54	2 11	14 31
8	Tu	5 20	17 32	2 38	14 57	10 39	22 58	9 43	22 4	3 33	15 55	6 14	18 34	2 51	15 11
9	W	5 57	18 15	3 20	15 42	11 11	23 34	10 26	22 40	4 13	16 35	6 58	19 20	3 33	15 57
10	Th	6 39	19 5	4 12	16 38	11 53	...	11 15	23 27	4 59	17 26	7 50	20 15	4 24	16 55
11	F	7 33	20 9	5 16	17 48	0 27	12 57	...	12 13	5 59	18 31	8 51	21 22	5 29	18 5
12	S	8 44	21 33	6 33	19 7	1 45	14 26	0 32	13 39	7 15	19 54	10 7	22 41	6 43	19 21
13	Su	10 12	22 2	7 52	20 22	3 19	15 58	2 8	15 19	8 39	21 9	11 26	23 53	7 58	20 32
14	M	11 30	...	9 3	21 22	4 38	17 4	3 32	16 28	9 47	22 6	...	12 31	9 3	21 30
15	Tu	0 10	12 24	9 53	22 5	5 34	17 55	4 25	17 10	10 38	22 51	0 48	13 17	9 54	22 15
16	W	0 58	13 4	10 30	22 41	6 18	18 35	5 5	17 43	11 19	23 30	1 28	13 54	10 33	22 50
17	Th	1 36	13 38	11 3	23 13	6 55	19 11	5 41	18 15	11 55	...	2 4	14 26	11 6	23 21
18	F	2 10	14 11	11 34	23 46	7 27	19 43	6 17	18 46	0 6	12 29	2 36	14 57	11 36	23 52
19	S	2 40	14 43	...	12 6	7 59	20 16	6 52	19 17	0 40	13 2	3 10	15 32	...	12 7
20	Su	*3 11	*15 17	0 19	12 38	8 31	20 49	7 27	19 46	1 16	13 37	3 47	16 7	0 24	12 42
21	M	*3 42	*15 50	0 52	13 9	9 2	21 21	8 0	20 14	1 50	14 9	4 22	16 40	1 0	13 18
22	Tu	4 11	16 25	1 26	13 44	9 33	21 54	8 33	20 45	2 24	14 43	4 58	17 16	1 36	13 55
23	W	4 43	17 1	2 2	14 20	10 7	22 29	9 10	21 20	3 1	15 20	5 38	17 57	2 15	14 35
24	Th	5 19	17 42	2 42	15 2	10 41	23 6	9 55	22 3	3 41	16 1	6 23	18 44	2 57	15 22
25	F	6 2	18 32	3 31	15 58	11 21	23 54	10 45	22 54	4 28	16 54	7 15	19 41	3 50	16 22
26	S	6 57	19 39	4 38	17 14	...	12 24	11 48	...	5 31	18 6	8 22	20 56	4 58	17 38
27	Su	8 13	21 9	6 4	18 44	1 15	14 1	0 4	13 16	6 53	19 31	9 45	22 20	6 20	19 2
28	M	9 48	22 47	7 34	28 6	2 56	15 40	1 45	15 2	8 21	20 54	11 9	23 39	7 42	20 20
29	Tu	11 16	...	8 50	21 13	4 25	16 57	3 18	16 16	9 38	22 1	...	12 21	8 55	21 26
30	W	0 4	12 18	9 46	22 3	5 29	17 55	4 20	17 5	10 37	22 55	0 43	13 16	9 54	22 18

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	3 51	10 54	17 59	8 41	14 9	19 36	5 31	12 9	18 45	16 0	19 54	23 48	10 36	15 33	20 30
13	3 48	10 52	17 54	9 2	14 12	19 21	5 30	11 57	18 25	15 32	19 26	23 20	10 12	15 8	20 4
20	4 19	11 6	17 51	9 23	14 15	19 6	5 28	11 46	18 5	15 6	19 0	22 54	9 48	14 43	19 37
27	5 3	11 25	17 45	9 45	14 20	18 54	5 26	11 35	17 44	14 39	18 33	22 28	9 24	14 18	19 11

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, and may be visible in the second week of the month. Near Regulus on the 10th.

♀ Venus is an evening star setting about an hour after the Sun south of the west point. Magnitude − 3·5.

♂ Mars in conjunction on the 13th is neither morning nor evening star.

♃ Jupiter is to be seen in the South-west during the evening. It sets before midnight. Magnitude − 2·1 to − 1·9.

♄ Saturn has now practically disappeared from the evening sky. It sets before twilight ends.

of the three a small star, Alcor, or Jack on the middle horse can be distinguished easily on a fine night by the unaided eye. Of the seven stars five have a common proper motion (see p. 64), i.e., they are moving in parallel directions and at equal rates. The remaining two which are the "off" hind wheel of the waggon and the leading horse are also moving parallel to each other but in a different direction to the five. These movements are small but are sufficient to give the configuration after many centuries a very different shape to that of to-day. There have been found at various places on the Continent stones said to be of the neolithic, or perhaps the paleolithic period on which are incised designs undoubtedly intended as representations of these seven stars of the Bear. Alcor is shown in addition on several of them. Though these representations are sufficiently like the present day configuration to make the identity certain, in no case is the resemblance exact, and it is not impossible that they exhibit by their differences from the coustellation shape as we know it, the effect of the motion of the stars between the time of the prehistoric man who carved them and the present date.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 210° ♏ 23*d.* 23*h.*	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Th	6d. telegrams introduced, 1885. St. Quentin, 1918.	6 1	17 37	274	91
2		F	Maj. André hanged, 1780. Stop. of City of Glasgow Bk.,	6 3	17 35	275	90
3		S	Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., born, 1878. [1878.	6 4	17 33	276	89
4		S	**17th Sun. after Trinity.** [Sum. Time ends. See p. 34.]	6 6	17 31	277	88
5		M	Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., b. 1848. Salonica, 1915.	6 8	17 28	278	87
6		Tu	W. H. Smith d. 1891. 2nd Battle of Le Cateau, 1918.	6 9	17 26	279	86
7		W	Lepanto, 1571. Marie Lloyd, comedienne, d. 1922.	6 11	17 24	280	85
8		Th	Henry Fielding, novelist, died, 1754. Loos, 1915.	6 13	17 22	281	84
9		F	*La Lutine* frigate sunk, 1799. Cambrai, 1918.	6 14	17 19	282	83
10		S	Peace Treaty ratified by King George, 1919.	6 16	17 17	283	82
11		S	**18th Sunday after Trinity.** Camperdown, 1797.	6 18	17 15	284	81
12		M	Mich. Law Sitts. begin. J. R. MacDonald b. 1866.	6 19	17 13	285	80
13		Tu	Germans entered Lille, 1914.	6 21	17 11	286	79
14		W	Senlac, 1066. Jena, 1806. Auerstadt, 1806. [1914.	6 23	17 9	287	78
15		Th	Gregorian Calend. introduced, 1582. War on Bulgaria.	6 25	17 6	288	77
16		F	"Boston Tea Party," 1773. Austen Chamberlain b. 1863.	6 26	17 4	289	76
17		S	Battle of the Selle, 1918. Gen. Leman (Liège) d. 1920.	6 28	17 2	290	75
18		S	**19th Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke.**	6 30	17 0	291	74
19		M	Johathan Swift d. 1745. Sir C. Wheatstone d. 1875.	6 31	16 58	292	73
20		Tu	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21		W	Trafalgar Day (1805). S. T. Coleridge born, 1772.	6 35	16 54	294	71
22		Th	Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845; died, 26 March, 1923.	6 37	16 52	295	70
23		F	Edgehill, 1642. Robt. S. Bridges b. 1844. Malmaison,	6 38	16 50	296	69
24		S	Wills removed from Doctors' Commons, 1874. [1917.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25		S	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Agincourt, 1415.	6 42	16 46	298	67
26		M	Erie Canal completed, 1825. Aleppo, 1918.	6 44	16 44	299	66
27		Tu	Metz, 1870. Capt. Cook, navigator, born, 1728.	6 45	16 42	300	65
28		W	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** Grant Allen died, 1899.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29		Th	William Wyon, engraver of medals, died, 1851.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30		F	A. A. Proctor b. 1825. Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law d. 1923.	6 51	16 36	303	62
31		S	Ypres Day. Keats b. 1795. Beersheba captured, 1917.	6 52	16 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*
○	Full Moon	*2d.*	*5h.*	22·8*m.*
☾	Last Quarter	9	18	34·0
●	New Moon	17	18	5·7
☽	First Quarter	24	18	37·8
○	Full Moon	31	17	16·6

Apogee.....*11d.* *1h.* ..... 251,240 miles.
Perigee.....*25d.* *12·4h* ..... 229,930 ,,

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1923, on 23 days: total fall 5·04 inches; *above* the average by 2·51 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "Whitaker."—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
13. Quarter Sessions begin.
15. Autumn Register of Voters comes into force.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

The Sun (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time See pp. 4-9
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 13	0·81	12 28 35	9·05	3 5·3 S	0·97	12 38 48	23 19 20
2	10 33	0·80	12 32 12	9·06	3 28·6	0·97	12 42 45	23 15 24
3	10 51	0·78	12 35 50	9·07	3 51·8	0·97	12 46 41	23 11 29
4	11 10	0·77	12 39 28	9·09	4 15·0	0·97	12 50 38	23 7 33
5	11 28	0·75	12 43 6	9·10	4 38·2	0·96	12 54 34	23 3 37
6	11 46	0·74	12 46 45	9·12	5 1·2	0·96	12 58 31	22 59 41
7	12 4	0·72	12 50 24	9·13	5 24·3	0·96	13 2 27	22 55 45
8	12 21	0·70	12 54 3	9·15	5 47·2	0·96	13 6 24	22 51 49
9	12 37	0·68	12 57 43	9·17	6 10·1	0·95	13 10 20	22 47 53
10	12 54	0·66	13 1 23	9·19	6 32·9	0·95	13 14 17	22 43 57
11	13 9	0·64	13 5 4	9·21	6 55·7	0·94	13 18 14	22 40 1
12	13 24	0·62	13 8 46	9·23	7 18·3	0·94	13 22 10	22 36 5
13	13 39	0·60	13 12 28	9·25	7 40·8	0·94	13 26 7	22 32 9
14	13 53	0·58	13 16 10	9·27	8 3·3	0·93	13 30 3	22 28 14
15	14 7	0·56	13 19 53	9·30	8 25·6	0·93	13 34 0	22 24 18
16	14 20	0·53	13 23 36	9·32	8 47·8	0·92	13 37 56	22 20 22
17	14 32	0·51	13 27 21	9·35	9 9·9	0·92	13 41 53	22 16 26
18	14 44	0·48	13 31 5	9·37	9 31·8	0·91	13 45 49	22 12 30
19	14 55	0·46	13 34 51	9·40	9 53·6	0·91	13 49 46	22 8 34
20	15 6	0·43	13 38 36	9·43	10 15·3	0·90	13 53 43	22 4 38
21	15 16	0·40	13 42 23	9·45	10 36·8	0·89	13 57 39	22 0 42
22	15 26	0·38	13 46 10	9·48	10 58·1	0·89	14 1 36	21 56 45
23	15 34	0·35	13 49 58	9·51	11 19·3	0·88	14 5 32	21 52 50
24	15 42	0·32	13 53 47	9·53	11 40·3	0·87	14 9 29	21 48 54
25	15 50	0·29	13 57 36	9·56	12 1·2	0·86	14 13 25	21 44 59
26	15 56	0·26	14 1 26	9·59	12 21·8	0·86	14 17 22	21 41 3
27	16 2	0·23	14 5 16	9·62	12 42·3	0·85	14 21 18	21 37 7
28	16 8	0·20	14 9 7	9·65	13 2·5	0·84	14 25 15	21 33 11
29	16 12	0·17	14 13 0	9·68	13 22·6	0·83	14 29 12	21 29 15
30	16 16	0·14	14 16 52	9·72	13 42·4	0·82	14 33 8	21 25 19
31	16 19	0·11	14 20 46	9·75	14 2·1 S	0·81	14 37 5	21 21 23

Meteorological Observations, October, 1923.

Day	Temperature. Max.	Mm.	Mn 1841 1906	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lb. to foot.) Directn.		Rain Fall.	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	58·8	52·4	54·1	29·933	1·0	WSW	·06	...
2	60·9	49·1	·1	·884	2·5	WSW	·12	4·1
3	49·6	41·4	53·3	·419	5·3	NE	·81	0·1
4	54·6	42·0	·0	·775	11·3	N	...	6·1
5	50·9	33·5	52·8	·811	1·5	SW	...	0·2
6	59·0	47·8	·5	·735	2·2	WSW	·05	1·7
7	61·7	45·4	·3	·778	2·6	WSW	·28	3·2
8	60·2	51·5	·0	·704	3·5	WNW	·23	4·8
9	67·8	52·0	51·6	·688	7·9	W	·66	2·8
10	62·0	51·6	·3	·712	6·0	WSW	·05	...
11	55·0	49·6	50·9	·709	2·0	WSW	·26	...
12	57·4	44·2	·6	·148	7·0	SSW	·85	...
13	55·9	41·9	·3	·244	4·8	WSW	...	7·4
14	53·3	36·8	·1	·514	3·5	WSW	·07	5·8
15	55·8	34·3	49·9	·829	1·1	WSW	...	9·2
16	55·5	40·7	·8	·847	2·0	WSW	...	3·8
17	56·9	48·0	·6	30·064	2·1	WSW	...	2·6
18	58·3	41·8	·3	29·886	2·6	S	·05	0·5
19	66·6	48·5	·1	·578	5·6	SW	·60	1·6
20	58·3	47·2	48·8	·544	1·2	WSW	·13	4·6
21	59·2	46·0	·6	·121	6·2	SW	·16	0·4
22	58·0	45·7	·3	·155	10·0	SW	·14	6·9
23	58·1	46·1	·1	28·844	5·0	S	·40	...
24	58·2	45·2	47·9	·934	5·4	SW	·01	7·1
25	59·3	45·7	·7	29·307	8·0	SW	·06	6·7
26	58·4	43·6	·6	·277	7·5	SW	·30	6·0
27	59·8	50·3	·5	·100	5·7	SSW	·22	1·0
28	59·9	46·7	·4	·356	3·9	SW	...	3·6
29	58·4	42·5	·3	·812	5·2	SW	...	4·6
30	56·3	52·5	·2	·781	3·5	SW	·01	...
31	55·4	38·9	·1	·983	0·2	Calm	·12	1·4
Mn	58·0	45·3	50·0	29·564	—	—	5·04	96·2

Memoranda.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. ☽.
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. ☽.
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. ☽.
19. .....
20. .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. ☽.
26. .....
27. .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....
31. .....

Heliographic Elements.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	26·1 E	6·7 N	111·1
11	26·4	6·1	339·2
21	26·0	5·3	207·3

[See Note, p. 4.]

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter	Age.	D.	H.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h. 0m. (See infra.) W.	E.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	d. h.				
1	17 53	23 45	5 51	0 26 36	2 1′4S	59 11	16 8	13 20			12○43	
2	18 16	0 36	7 9	1 19 10	3 2′7N	58 35	15 58	14 20			○1432	
3	18 40	1 25	8 25	2 10 58	7 50′3	57 51	15 46	15 20			432○●	
4	19 5	2 14	9 38	3 2 27	12 8′1	57 4	15 33	16 20			4321○	
5	19 32	3 3	10 47	3 53 57	15 43′4	56 18	15 21	17 20			43○12	
6	20 3	3 53	11 52	4 45 35	18 28′3	55 37	15 9	18 20			413○2	
7	20 39	4 42	12 50	5 37 17	20 17′5	55 2	15 0	19 20			42○13	
8	21 22	5 31	13 41	6 28 52	21 8′6	54 36	14 53	20 20			412○3	
9	22 11	6 20	14 25	7 19 59	21 1′4	54 20	14 48	21 20			4○123	
10	23 6	7 8	15 2	8 10 23	19 58′0	54 14	14 47	22 20			☽●43○	
11	.....	...	...	8 59 52	18 2′2	54 18	14 48	23 20			321○4	
12	0 6	7 55	15 32	9 48 26	15 19′0	54 32	14 52	24 20			3○214	
13	1 10	8 40	15 59	10 36 13	11 54′7	54 55	14 58	25 20			31○24	
14	2 15	9 25	16 22	11 23 33	7 56′6	55 23	15 5	26 20			2○134	
15	3 23	10 10	16 44	12 10 53	3 33′3N	55 56	15 14	27 20			12○34	
16	4 32	10 55	17 5	12 58 47	1 5′2S	56 31	15 24	28 20			01234	
17	5 43	11 41	17 26	13 47 51	5 46′9	57 5	15 33	0 6			1○24☽	
18	6 56	12 28	17 49	14 38 42	10 17′7	57 37	15 42	1 6			☽32○4	
19	8 11	13 18	18 15	15 31 48	14 22′1	58 5	15 50	2 6			3○1☽●	
20	9 26	14 10	18 47	16 27 25	17 43′2	58 29	15 56	3 6			431○2	
21	10 41	15 5	19 25	17 25 25	20 5′2	58 47	16 1	4 6			42○31	
22	11 51	16 3	20 13	18 25 9	21 15′1	59 1	16 5	5 6			421○3	
23	12 53	17 2	21 11	19 25 36	21 5′5	59 10	16 7	6 6			4○123	
24	13 44	18 0	22 20	20 25 36	19 36′2	59 15	16 9	7 6			41○32	
25	14 27	18 57	23 35	21 24 9	16 54′2	59 15	16 9	8 6			432○1	
26	15 2	19 52	0 52	22 20 45	13 12′0	59 10	16 7	9 6			34○●●	
27	15 31	20 45	2 11	23 15 20	8 45′5	58 59	16 4	10 6			341○2	
28	15 55	21 36	3 29	0 8 16	3 52′2S	58 42	16 0	11 6			2○14●	
29	16 18	22 26	4 47	1 0 3	1 10′4N	58 18	15 53	12 6			21○34	
30	16 41	23 15	6 3	1 51 17	6 5′6	57 49	15 45	13 6			○1234	
31	17 5	0 4	7 17	2 42 30	10 38′0N	57 15	15 36	14 6			1○234	

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Planets at Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury. R.A.	☿ Mercury. Dec.	♀ Venus. R.A.	♀ Venus. Dec.	♂ Mars. R.A.	♂ Mars. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	12 27 8	1 19′7S	15 10 52	19 16′5S	12 12 35	0 23′9S
8	12 58 47	5 9′9	15 34 39	21 1′7	12 24 27	1 42′6
13	13 29 35	8 50′6	15 58 49	22 34′1	12 36 23	3 1′2
18	13 59 50	12 17′1	16 23 19	23 52′4	12 48 22	4 19′4
23	14 29 49	15 26′2	16 48 6	24 55′6	13 0 27	5 37′1
28	14 59 45	18 15′3S	17 13 2	25 42′7S	13 12 37	6 54′0S

D.	♃ Jupiter. R.A.	♃ Jupiter. Dec.	♄ Saturn. R.A.	♄ Saturn. Dec.	♅ Uranus. R.A.	♅ Uranus. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	18 59 17	23 6′1S	14 43 36	13 38′0S	23 34 58	3 34′7S
8	19 1 4	23 3′8	14 45 43	13 48′3	23 34 17	3 39′0
13	19 3 9	23 1′0	14 47 54	13 58′8	23 33 38	3 43′0
18	19 5 31	22 57′6	14 50 8	14 9′4	23 33 1	3 46′8
23	19 8 9	22 53′6	14 52 25	14 20′0	23 32 27	3 50′3
28	19 11 3	22 49′0S	14 54 44	14 30′5S	23 31 56	3 53′5S

The Sun and Planets.

D.	Horizontal Parallax. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	Angular Semidiameter. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	6·3	8·3	3·3	1·8	0·8	16 1	2·4	7·9	1·8	18·3	6·9
15	8·83	6·2	8·9	3·4	1·7	0·8	16 4	2·3	8·5	1·8	17·8	6·9
25	8·85	6·3	9·6	3·4	1·7	0·8	16 7	2·4	9·2	1·8	17·3	6·9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 121° 9′ ♑.

Conjunctions, Eclipses, and other Celestial Phenomena.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 8*m.* Civil twilight ends at 18*h.* 22*m.* Night begins, 19*h.* 31*m.* The length of the Day is 11*h.* 36*m.*

Oct. 2. **Harvest Moon.** See p. 69.

Oct. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Oct. 7, 9*h.* Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Oct. 11, *aft.* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 58.

Oct. 16. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 16*h.* 40*m.* ♂ 4° 12′ S.

Oct. 18. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 53*m.* ☿ 5° 22′ S.

Oct. 19. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 25*m.* ♄ 2° 55′ S.

Oct. 21. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 48*m.* ♀ 6° 18′ S.

Oct. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 7*m.* ♃ 1° 37′ S.

Oct. 28, *aft.* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 58.

Uranus, *Oct.* 1, rises 17*h.* 10*m.*, sets 4*h.* 43*m.*: *Oct.* 31, sets 2*h.* 36*m.*

Neptune, *Oct.* 1, rises 1*h.* 51*m.*: *Oct.* 31, rises 23*h.* 54*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 51*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 3*m.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the weeks of this month, when the Moon is absent.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

Jupiter's Satellites. — The four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo (see p. 67) are bright enough to be seen by the unaided eye, for it is said that this has been done by several persons, but is spoken of as a *tour de force*. Satellite III. is considerably brighter than its companions. These Satellites move round Jupiter at different distances from the primary, and a satellite when in the part of its orbit between Jupiter and the Earth is seen to move from East to West; when on the side of Jupiter remote from the Earth from West to East. The periods of revolution of these four satellites are 1·77, 3·55, 7·17 and 16·75 days respectively; hence they change their relative apparent positions fairly rapidly, and on the third page of each month their order as seen in an inverting telescope is shown for the moment of the night stated in the heading in the direction W. to E., or left to right as seen in an inverting telescope.

Day of Month. Week.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

		London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bay. G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	0 58	13 5	10 31	22 47	6 22	18 45	5 9	17 48	11 28	23 45	1 32	13 59	10 40	23 0
2	F	*1 43	*13 49	11 12	23 30	7 7	19 27	5 56	18 27	...	12 13	2 15	14 39	11 19	23 39
3	S	*2 24	*14 31	11 53	...	7 47	20 8	6 42	19 5	0 28	12 55	2 57	15 21	...	x2 0
4	S	*3 2	*15 12	0 12	12 32	8 25	20 46	7 23	19 41	1 10	13 34	3 42	16 3	0 20	12 40
5	M	*3 38	*15 51	0 51	13 9	9 2	21 22	8 2	20 13	1 49	14 10	4 24	16 41	1 0	13 19
6	Tu	4 11	16 27	1 28	13 44	9 35	21 55	8 38	20 43	2 26	14 46	5 2	17 18	1 38	13 57
7	W	4 44	17 3	2 6	14 21	10 7	22 28	9 16	21 17	3 2	15 20	5 41	17 57	2 16	14 36
8	Th	5 19	17 43	2 46	15 1	10 38	23 1	9 58	21 56	3 40	15 58	6 23	18 39	2 56	15 18
9	F	5 59	18 29	3 31	15 50	11 14	23 44	10 43	22 40	4 22	16 44	7 9	19 30	3 43	x6 11
10	S	6 47	19 27	4 31	16 57	...	12 10	11 36	23 42	5 17	17 47	8 9	20 37	4 44	17 20
11	S	7 53	20 48	5 49	18 20	0 55	13 36	...	12 52	6 31	19 8	9 25	21 58	5 59	18 40
12	M	9 22	22 23	7 14	19 43	2 31	15 14	1 17	14 33	7 57	20 29	10 46	23 15	7 19	19 55
13	Tu	10 47	23 38	8 28	20 48	3 59	16 29	2 52	15 49	9 10	21 31	11 55	...	8 27	20 55
14	W	11 48	...	9 21	21 35	4 59	17 21	3 55	16 37	10 4	22 18	0 16	12 44	9 20	21 42
15	Th	0 29	12 32	10 1	22 12	5 45	18 4	4 39	17 11	10 46	22 58	0 59	13 23	10 2	22 20
16	F	1 7	13 9	10 33	22 44	6 23	18 41	5 14	17 40	11 22	23 34	1 36	13 56	10 37	22 52
17	S	1 38	13 43	11 3	23 18	6 58	19 14	5 50	18 12	11 57	...	2 8	14 26	11 7	23 22
18	S	2 8	14 17	11 34	23 51	7 29	19 48	6 26	18 44	0 11	12 32	2 41	14 59	11 38	23 55
19	M	*2 39	*14 53	...	12 9	8 3	20 22	7 2	19 18	0 47	13 8	3 17	15 35	...	x2 13
20	Tu	*3 11	*15 28	0 27	12 41	8 36	20 57	7 38	19 48	1 24	13 43	3 57	16 14	0 32	x2 52
21	W	3 44	16 5	1 3	13 17	9 11	21 34	8 14	20 21	2 2	14 22	4 37	16 54	1 12	13 33
22	Th	4 19	16 44	1 44	13 57	9 48	22 12	8 53	20 59	2 43	15 1	5 19	17 36	1 54	14 16
23	F	4 57	17 28	2 28	14 42	10 25	22 51	9 40	21 44	3 25	15 46	6 6	18 27	2 40	x5 6
24	S	5 43	18 23	3 20	15 41	11 8	23 42	10 35	22 40	4 17	16 43	7 4	19 29	3 35	16 9
25	S	6 43	19 35	4 32	17 0	...	12 15	11 39	23 57	5 22	17 56	8 14	20 46	4 48	x7 31
26	M	8 3	21 6	6 0	18 34	1 6	13 54	...	13 6	6 46	19 22	9 39	22 11	6 13	18 53
27	Tu	9 37	22 39	7 28	19 55	2 49	15 31	1 39	14 48	8 11	20 41	11 0	23 27	7 31	20 6
28	W	10 59	23 49	8 38	20 58	4 10	16 41	3 9	15 56	9 23	21 44	...	12 7	8 39	21 9
29	Th	...	12 1	9 31	21 46	5 12	17 38	4 9	16 43	10 18	22 35	0 27	12 57	9 36	21 59
30	F	0 40	12 49	10 12	22 29	6 1	18 23	4 55	17 22	11 4	23 21	1 14	13 39	10 20	22 40
31	S	*1 20	*13 31	10 49	23 9	6 44	19 4	5 38	18 2	11 48	...	1 56	14 16	10 59	23 17

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
D.	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	5 48	11 43	17 36	10 7	14 25	18 42	5 24	11 24	17 24	14 13	18 8	22 3	9 1	13 53	18 45
11	6 31	11 59	17 25	10 28	14 31	18 33	5 22	11 13	17 4	13 48	17 43	21 38	8 38	13 29	18 19
18	7 13	12 14	17 14	10 49	14 38	18 26	5 21	11 3	16 44	13 23	17 19	21 14	8 15	13 4	17 53
25	7 51	12 28	17 4	11 5	14 45	18 24	5 19	10 52	16 24	12 59	16 55	20 51	7 52	12 40	17 28

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is neither morning nor evening star during this month.

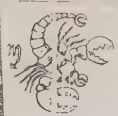
♀ Venus as last month sets about an hour after the Sun. It moves from Libra into Scorpius, and will be less than 1° from the 2nd magnitude star δ Scorpii at 22h. on the 12th. About 2 deg. north of Antares on the 18th.

♂ Mars rises 1½ hours before the Sun at the end of the month.

♃ Jupiter sets in mid-evening. It may be seen west of south in the late twilight not far above the horizon. Magnitude, −1·9 to −1·7.

♄ Saturn is above the horizon for an hour after sunset but will not be visible.

The open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc; the black circle ● shows that a Satellite whose number is wanting is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ☌ shows that it is in transit across the disc. It will be noticed that at the specified time on February 27, only one of the Satellites, (IV) is named, II and III are occulted and will appear at 7h. 45m. and 8h. 58m. respectively, and I is in transit. In general all of these phenomena happen in each revolution of a satellite, but because of its greater distance from the primary, Satellite IV. escapes when the line of nodes of its orbit is within certain limits of position relative to the line of sight, and for this Satellite in alternate periods of about three years these phenomena are intermitted. A period when these occurrences happen begins this year. The first eclipse of the period will be on February 15, but cannot be observed at Greenwich. The second on March 8 may be partly observed under rather unfavourable conditions.



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days--Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° at 22d. 20h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**21st Sun. after Trinity. All Saints.** Coronel, 1914.	6 54	16 32	305	60
2		M	*All Souls.* Naval engagement, Kattegat, 1917.	6 56	16 30	306	59
3		Tu	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded by Germans, 1914.	6 58	16 29	307	58
4		W	Franco-British troops reinforced Italians, 1917.	7 0	16 27	308	57
5		Th	William III. landed at Torbay, 1688. Inkerman, 1854.	7 1	16 25	309	56
6		F	H. Fawcett, blind P.M.G. d. 1884. Passchendaele, 1917.	7 3	16 23	310	55
7		S	Last execution at Tyburn, 1783. Gaza, 1917.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8		S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity.** John Milton d. 1674.	7 7	16 20	312	53
9		M	King Edward VII. born, 1841. *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 8	16 19	313	52
10		Tu	Abdication and flight of Wilhelm II., 1918.	7 10	16 17	314	51
11		W	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	16 15	315	50
12		Th	Elizabeth C. Gaskell, writer, d. 1865; b. 29 Sep., 1810.	7 14	16 14	316	49
13		F	Battle of the Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 16	16 13	317	48
14		S	General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., born, 1833.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15		S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity.** Colenso, 1899.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16		M	Captain Cook took possession of New Zealand, 1769.	7 21	16 8	320	45
17		Tu	Geo. Grote, historian, b. 1794. Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 22	16 7	321	44
18		W	Sir W. S. Gilbert born, 1836. Gen. Maude d. 1917.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19		Th	Ferdinand de Lesseps (Suez Canal) born, 1805.	7 26	16 4	323	42
20		F	Quiberon Bay, 1759. 1st Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 28	16 3	324	41
21		S	Basra occupied, 1914. German Fleet surrendered, 1918.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22		S	**24th Sunday after Trinity.** Ctesiphon, 1915.	7 31	16 1	326	39
23		M	Richard Hakluyt (Voyages and Discoveries) died, 1616.	7 32	16 0	327	38
24		Tu	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25		W	Sir Henry Havelock (Indian Mutiny) died, 1857.	7 36	15 58	329	36
26		Th	Queen Maud b. 1869. Sir L. S. Jameson d. 1917.	7 37	15 57	330	35
27		F	Two German airships destroyed, 1916.	7 39	15 56	331	34
28		S	Mandalay occupied, 1885. Modder River, 1899.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29		S	**1st Sunday in Advent.** F. C. Burnand born, 1836.	7 42	15 54	333	32
30		M	St. Andrew. Second Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	8d.	15h.	13·1m.
● New Moon	16	6	57·7
☽ First Quarter	23	2	5·5
○ Full Moon	30	8	11·0

Apogee 7d. 21·6h. 251,220 miles.
Perigee 19d. 19·6h. 228,200 ,,

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1923,

on 12 days; total fall, 1·63 inches; *below* the average by 0·65 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Fox-hunting begins. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time. See pp. 1, 2
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 21	0·08	14 24 40	9·78	14 21·5 S	0·80	14 41 1	21 17 27
2	16 22	0·04	14 28 35	9·82	14 40·6	0·79	14 44 58	21 13 31
3	16 23	0·01	14 32 31	9·85	14 59·6	0·78	14 48 54	21 9 35
4	16 23	0·03	14 36 28	9·88	15 18·3	0·77	14 52 51	21 5 39
5	16 22	0·06	14 40 26	9·92	15 36·7	0·76	14 56 47	21 1 44
6	16 20	0·10	14 44 24	9·95	15 54·9	0·75	15 0 44	20 57 48
7	16 17	0·13	14 48 24	9·99	16 12·8	0·74	15 4 41	20 53 52
8	16 13	0·17	14 52 24	10·03	16 30·4	0·73	15 8 37	20 49 56
9	16 9	0·21	14 56 25	10·06	16 47·8	0·72	15 12 34	20 46 0
10	16 3	0·24	15 0 27	10·10	17 4·9	0·71	15 16 30	20 42 4
11	15 57	0·28	15 4 30	10·13	17 21·7	0·69	15 20 27	20 38 8
12	15 50	0·31	15 8 33	10·17	17 38·2	0·68	15 24 23	20 34 12
13	15 42	0·35	15 12 38	10·21	17 54·4	0·67	15 28 20	20 30 16
14	15 33	0·39	15 16 43	10·24	18 10·3	0·66	15 32 16	20 26 20
15	15 24	0·42	15 20 49	10·28	18 25·8	0·64	15 36 13	20 22 24
16	15 13	0·46	15 24 56	10·31	18 41·1	0·63	15 40 10	20 18 29
17	15 2	0·49	15 29 4	10·35	18 56·0	0·61	15 44 6	20 14 33
18	14 50	0·53	15 33 13	10·38	19 10·6	0·60	15 48 3	20 10 37
19	14 37	0·56	15 37 23	10·42	19 24·8	0·59	15 51 59	20 6 41
20	14 23	0·59	15 41 33	10·45	19 38·7	0·57	15 55 56	20 2 45
21	14 8	0·62	15 45 44	10·48	19 52·2	0·56	15 59 52	19 58 49
22	13 53	0·66	15 49 56	10·52	20 5·4	0·54	16 3 49	19 54 53
23	13 37	0·69	15 54 9	10·55	20 18·2	0·53	16 7 45	19 50 57
24	13 20	0·72	15 58 22	10·58	20 30·6	0·51	16 11 42	19 47 1
25	13 2	0·75	16 2 37	10·61	20 42·6	0·49	16 15 39	19 43 5
26	12 44	0·78	16 6 52	10·64	20 54·2	0·48	16 19 35	19 39 9
27	12 24	0·81	16 11 7	10·67	21 5·5	0·46	16 23 32	19 35 14
28	12 5	0·84	16 15 24	10·70	21 16·4	0·44	16 27 28	19 31 18
29	11 44	0·87	16 19 41	10·73	21 26·8	0 43	16 31 25	19 27 22
30	11 23	0·90	16 23 59	10·76	21 36·9	0·41	16 35 21	19 23 26

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1923.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot	Directn.	RAIN-FALL inch.	SUN SHINE hours.
	°	°	°	inches.				
1	49·7	36·9	47·0	29·960	0·0	Calm	·18	...
2	51·9	40·5	46·8	·906	1·2	WSW	...	3·7
3	57·7	44·9	·6	·592	5·4	SW	·01	...
4	52·6	41·3	·0	·655	5·7	WSW	...	8·0
5	51·2	39·3	·1	·450	0·8	SW	·20	0·3
6	44·6	36·2	45·8	·545	0·6	NNW	...	0·2
7	41·7	27·3	·4	·786	0·7	WNW	...	2·7
8	47·0	23·4	·0	·572	1·2	S	·29	6·7
9	42·2	34·0	44·6	·394	3·0	ENE	·28	...
10	47·8	37·1	·3	30·050	4·5	NNE	·01	3·6
11	47·3	29·4	·0	·104	1·3	NNE	...	6·7
12	49·7	26·0	43·7	29·783	1·1	SW	...	4·9
13	54·8	44·5	·5	·338	9·2	SW	·07	0·5
14	50·2	36·2	·3	·198	9·8	SW	·19	5·8
15	49·6	31·1	·1	·052	12·5	SW	·11	1·0
16	49·0	38·7	42·8	·497	10·2	SW	...	2·9
17	46·9	36·9	·6	·463	6·4	SW	·19	3·9
18	42·2	31·9	·4	·442	2·2	WSW	...	1·8
19	44·1	33·0	·3	·401	2·2	NW	...	0·3
20	39·2	29·9	·2	·338	0·5	NNW	...	...
21	40·3	34·1	·1	·478	0·9	NNW	...	...
22	39·6	34·3	·1	·592	0·4	NNW	·02	...
23	39·9	32·2	·0	·707	0·8	NNW	...	0·1
24	36·7	31·7	·0	·962	0·0	Calm	...	...
25	33·9	25·5	41·9	·971	0·0	Calm	...	0·2
26	30·3	22·7	·8	·723	0·0	Calm	...	...
27	34·5	26·9	·7	·643	1·0	Calm	...	0·3
28	36·9	33·2	·5	·323	2·1	NNE	·08	...
29	36·4	33·1	·2	·514	0·9	NNE	...	...
30	37·9	27·5	·0	·918	1·1	NNW	...	0·2
Mn	44·2	33·3	43·5	29·612	—	—	1·63	53·8

MEMORANDA.

1. ☾
8. ☾
15. ☾
22. ☾
29. ☾

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	24·6 E	4·3 N	62·2
11	22·5	3·2	290·4
21	19·7	2·0	158·5

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 17h.45m. (See p. 40.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	17 30	0 53	8 28	3 34 2	14 34·2N	56 38	15 26	15 6	23○14
2	17 59	1 42	9 37	4 26 1	17 43·2	56 0	15 16	16 6	312○4
3	18 33	2 33	10 39	5 18 20	19 57·3	55 25	15 6	17 6	○324
4	19 13	3 23	11 34	6 10 40	21 11·9	54 56	14 58	18 6	●2○14
5	20 0	4 12	12 22	7 2 34	21 26·1	54 33	14 52	19 6	214○3
6	20 54	5 1	13 2	7 53 36	20 41·6	54 19	14 48	20 6	4○213
7	21 51	5 48	13 35	8 43 31	19 2·6	54 14	14 47	21 6	41○23
8	22 54	6 34	14 2	9 32 13	16 34·7	54 21	14 48	22 6	423○1
9	23 58	7 18	14 27	10 19 52	13 24·1	54 38	14 53	23 6	4321○
10	.....	...	...	11 6 50	9 37·5	55 4	15 0	24 6	43○12
11	1 5	8	3 14 48	11 53 39	5 22·3	55 39	15 10	25 6	43○ ☽
12	2 13	8	47 15 9	12 40 56	0 47·1N	56 20	15 21	26 6	421○3
13	3 23	9	32 15 29	13 29 26	3 57·9S	57 4	15 33	27 6	4○213
14	4 36	10	19 15 51	14 19 52	8 39·3	57 48	15 45	28 6	1○423
15	5 50	11	8 16 15	15 12 52	13 2·8	58 28	15 56	29 6	23○14
16	7 7	12	0 16 45	16 8 48	16 48·7	59 2	16 5	0 17	321○4
17	8 24	12	56 17 20	17 7 37	19 38·4	59 26	16 12	1 17	3○124
18	9 40	13	54 18 6	18 8 38	21 15·4	59 39	16 15	2 17	●3○24
19	10 46	14	55 19 2	19 10 36	21 29·2	59 42	16 16	3 17	21○34
20	11 44	15	55 20 9	20 11 59	20 18·5	59 36	16 14	4 17	○134●
21	12 30	16	53 21 23	21 11 34	17 50·8	59 23	16 11	5 17	1○423
22	13 6	17	49 22 40	22 8 37	14 20·2	59 5	16 6	6 17	☽24○1
23	13 37	18	42 23 59	23 3 6	10 3·6	58 43	16 0	7 17	4321○
24	14 2	19	33 1 16	23 55 26	5 18·3	58 18	15 53	8 17	43○12
25	14 25	20	22 2 32	0 46 18	0 20·6S	57 52	15 46	9 17	431○2
26	14 46	21	9 3 46	1 36 25	4 34·3N	57 25	15 39	10 17	☽42○3
27	15 8	21	57 5 0	2 26 28	9 12·3	56 57	15 31	11 17	●4○13
28	15 32	22	45 6 12	3 17 0	13 20·5	56 28	15 23	12 17	41○23
29	15 59	23	34 7 21	4 8 16	16 47·3	55 58	15 15	13 17	42○31
30	16 30	0	24 8 26	5 0 17	19 23·1N	55 29	15 7	14 17	3214○

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	15 29 45	20 41·8S	17 37 58	26 13·0S	13 24 53	8 9·9S
7	15 59 43	22 42·8	18 2 46	26 26·2	13 37 16	9 24·6
12	16 29 17	24 15·2	18 27 15	26 22·5	13 49 48	10 37·8
17	16 57 33	25 15·6	18 51 14	26 2·1	14 2 28	11 49·4
22	17 22 41	25 40·7	19 14 33	25 26·0	14 15 17	12 59·1
27	17 41 16	25 27·8S	19 37 0	24 35·1S	14 28 16	14 6·5S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	19 14 11	22 43·8S	14 57 5	14 41·0S	23 31 29	3 56·2S
7	19 17 32	22 38·0	14 59 27	14 51·4	23 31 5	3 58·6
12	19 21 6	22 31·5	15 1 49	15 1·6	23 30 46	4 0·5
17	19 24 52	22 24·3	15 4 12	15 11·6	23 30 30	4 2·0
22	19 28 48	22 16·5	15 6 34	15 21·4	23 30 19	4 2·9
27	19 32 53	22 7·9S	15 8 55	15 30·9S	23 30 13	4 3·3S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·88	6·8	10·5	3·5	1·6	0·8	16 10	2·6	10·0	1·8	16·8	6·9
15	8·90	7·6	11·5	3·5	1·6	0·8	16 12	2·9	11·0	1·9	16·4	6·9
25	8·92	9·2	12·8	3·6	1·5	0·8	16 14	3·5	12·2	1·9	16·0	6·9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 119° 31′ ♋.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 0*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 19*m.* Night begins 18*h.* 28*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 38*m.*

Nov. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·1*s.*

Nov. 9, 23*h.* Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Nov. 14. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 14*m.* ☌ 4° 44′ S.

Nov. 14–15. Meteors of the Leonid stream may be seen after midnight.

Nov. 15. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 19*h.* 49*m.* ♄ 2° 49′ S.

Nov. 17. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 45*m.* ☿ 5° 59′ S.

Nov. 19. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 49*m.* ♀ 4° 15′ S.

Nov. 20. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 23*m.* ♃ 1° 2′ S.

Nov. 22, 13*h.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 22° 3′ E.

Nov. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·4*s.*

Nov. 26, 8*h.* 34*m.* Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. ♀ 2° 38′ S.

Nov. 28, 0*h.* Venus at greatest elongation. 47° 18′ E.

Uranus sets *Nov.* 1, 2*h.* 36*m.*; *Nov.* 30, 0*h.* 40*m.*

Neptune *Nov.* 1. R.A. 9*h.* 39·6*m.*; Dec. 14° 19·1′ N. Rises 23*h.* 50*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 49 *m.*; the Afternoons 38*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

Distance of the Horizon.—The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself which will give the distance of the horizon in miles.

At a height of		the range is
5 ft.	.....	2·9 miles.
20 ,,	.....	5·9 ,,
50 ,,	.....	9·3 ,,
100 ,,	.....	13·2 ,,
500 ,,	.....	29·5 ,,
1,000 ,,	.....	41·6 ,,
2,000 ,,	.....	58·9 ,,
3,000 ,,	.....	72·1 ,,
4,000 ,,	.....	83·3 ,,
5,000 ,,	.....	93·1 ,,
20,000 ,,	.....	186·2 ,,

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin Bar. G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	*1 58	*14 12	11 29	23 49	7 23	19 45	6 21	18 40	0 5	12 29	2 35	14 54	11 36	23 55
2	M	*2 35	*14 53	...	12 7	8 2	20 22	7 2	19 14	0 46	13 7	3 17	15 34	...	12 14
3	Tu	3 11	15 29	0 28	12 41	8 36	20 57	7 40	19 44	1 25	13 42	3 57	16 11	0 33	12 51
4	W	3 43	16 3	1 4	13 15	9 10	21 31	8 16	20 14	2 0	14 17	4 36	16 47	1 10	13 29
5	Th	4 15	16 38	1 40	13 49	9 41	22 3	8 52	20 46	2 36	14 52	5 14	17 25	1 48	14 7
6	F	4 49	17 17	2 19	14 27	10 13	22 36	9 32	21 23	3 13	15 28	5 55	18 6	2 27	14 48
7	S	5 27	17 59	3 1	15 10	10 45	20 12	10 16	22 7	3 53	16 11	6 39	18 54	3 10	15 35
8	S	6 10	18 52	3 54	16 12	11 30	...	11 4	23 0	4 43	17 6	7 32	19 53	4 4	16 38
9	M	7 7	20 2	5 6	17 30	0 10	12 42	...	12 3	5 46	18 15	8 38	21 6	5 14	17 51
10	Tu	8 21	21 23	6 24	18 49	1 31	14 10	0 13	13 25	7 2	19 32	9 52	22 22	6 27	19 2
11	W	9 47	22 44	7 37	19 59	2 59	15 34	1 49	14 51	8 16	20 42	11 2	23 28	7 35	20 5
12	Th	11 0	23 44	8 38	20 54	4 11	16 36	3 10	15 51	9 16	21 34	11 59	...	8 33	20 58
13	F	11 52	...	9 22	21 36	5 2	17 23	4 3	16 28	10 1	22 18	0 20	12 43	9 21	21 42
14	S	0 26	12 35	9 57	22 13	5 44	18 4	4 43	17 2	10 42	23 0	1 1	13 19	10 2	22 20
15	S	1 2	13 12	10 30	22 47	6 23	18 43	5 21	17 33	11 21	23 41	1 36	13 53	10 37	22 54
16	M	1 34	13 51	11 5	23 24	6 59	19 20	6 2	18 7	...	12 1	2 13	14 29	11 12	23 31
17	Tu	*2 9	*14 29	11 40	...	7 36	20 0	6 45	18 44	0 22	12 41	2 53	15 9	11 51	...
18	W	*2 46	*15 11	0 4	12 20	8 16	20 40	7 30	19 21	1 5	13 23	3 37	15 52	0 12	12 34
19	Th	3 24	15 54	0 48	13 1	8 56	21 22	8 13	19 58	1 48	14 6	4 22	16 36	0 56	13 18
20	F	4 3	16 37	1 31	13 43	9 36	22 6	8 56	20 41	2 34	14 52	5 10	17 25	1 41	14 6
21	S	4 45	17 27	2 20	14 34	10 20	22 50	9 44	21 34	3 22	15 40	6 2	18 21	2 33	15 2
22	S	5 35	18 25	3 18	15 35	11 7	23 40	10 38	22 36	4 15	16 37	7 2	19 25	3 33	16 6
23	M	6 37	19 31	4 29	16 51	...	12 8	11 38	23 45	5 18	17 45	8 10	20 37	4 42	17 20
24	Tu	7 48	20 48	5 49	18 14	0 53	13 33	...	12 47	6 30	19 0	9 22	21 51	5 58	18 34
25	W	9 13	22 12	7 8	19 31	2 23	15 4	1 12	14 17	7 45	20 15	10 34	23 2	7 8	19 41
26	Th	10 35	23 21	8 15	20 33	3 44	16 15	2 43	15 30	8 54	21 19	11 38	...	8 12	20 42
27	F	11 39	...	9 8	21 25	4 45	17 11	3 47	16 19	9 50	22 11	0 3	12 31	9 10	21 35
28	S	0 13	12 29	9 51	22 8	5 35	17 58	4 37	16 58	10 38	22 59	0 52	13 14	9 58	22 19
29	S	0 57	13 13	10 29	22 48	6 20	18 44	5 19	17 37	11 23	23 44	1 35	13 54	10 38	22 57
30	M	*1 36	*13 54	11 7	23 30	7 3	19 26	6 2	18 14	...	12 5	2 16	14 32	11 16	23 35

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	8 28	12 43	16 57	11 19	14 52	18 25	5 18	10 41	16 4	12 35	16 32	20 29	7 29	12 16	17 2
8	9 1	12 57	16 52	11 29	14 59	18 29	5 17	10 31	15 45	12 11	16 9	20 7	7 6	11 51	16 37
15	9 28	13 10	16 53	11 33	15 6	18 38	5 16	10 21	15 26	11 48	15 47	19 46	6 43	11 27	16 11
22	9 42	13 19	16 55	11 32	15 11	18 50	5 15	10 12	15 8	11 24	15 25	19 25	6 20	11 3	15 45
29	9 35	13 14	16 54	11 27	15 14	19 2	5 14	10 2	14 50	11 1	15 3	19 4	5 57	10 39	15 20

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury sets less than an hour after sunset throughout November and is not likely to be visible.

♀ Venus will be seen near the south-west horizon in the twilight and early evening, setting later night by night. Magnitude, −3·8 to −4·1. It moves into the constellation Sagittarius and will be in conjunction with Jupiter, which will be seen above it on the 26th.

♂ Mars is a morning star in the constellation Virgo, near Spica in the early days of November, and rises nearly in the east-south-east at a quarter past five throughout the month.

♃ Jupiter sets earlier night by night, but will still be above the horizon for at least three hours after sunset. The distance between this planet and Venus decreases. In the middle of the month the latter will be about 7 degrees to the right, and the same distance below Jupiter.

♄ Saturn being in conjunction on November 9 begins to rise before the Sun after that date.

This rule takes into account the refraction of the rays of light by the atmosphere which extends the distance, but gives a result slightly in excess of the fact, and the table shown is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Further, if the distances in the table, which correspond to the height of the eye, and to the height of a distant object be added, the sum will be the distance of this object from the observer with sufficient approximation.

It is said that from the Peak of Shillong, in Assam, a district can be seen as large in area as the whole of Ireland.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22*d.* 9*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year	to end of Year
1		Tu	Queen Alexandra born, 1844. [1805.	7 45	15 53	335	30
2		W	Seven-shilling gold pieces issued, 1797. Austerlitz,	7 46	15 52	336	29
3		Th	Hohenlinden, 1800. Capture of Mauritius, 1810.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4		F	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795. John Tyndall died, 1895.	7 49	15 51	338	27
5		S	Adm. Lord Jellicoe, O.M., b. 1859. Sir H. Tate d. 1899.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6		S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** Cawnpore, 1857.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7		M	Marshal Ney shot, 1815. J. Flaxman, sculptor, d. 1826.	7 53	15 50	341	24
8		Tu	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7 54	15 50	342	23
9		W	Sierra Leone founded, 1786. Fall of Jerusalem, 1917.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10		Th	Stormberg, 1899. Airflight, England to Australia, 1919	7 56	15 49	344	21
11		F	Magersfontein, 1899. Allenby entered Jerusalem, 1017.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12		S	Plevna, 1877. Sir David Brewster, scientist, b. 1871.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13		S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** Dr. Samuel Johnson d. 1784.	7 59	15 49	347	18
14		M	Prince Consort died, 1861. Duke of York born, 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15		Tu	Izaak Walton, angler, died, 1683. Colenso, 1899.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16		W	Hartlepools, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914	8 2	15 49	350	15
17		Th	Bronze coinage substituted for copper, 1860.	8 3	15 49	351	14
18		F	Slavery abolished in United States of America, 1865.	8 3	15 50	352	13
19		S	Anzacs withdrawn from Gallipoli Peninsula, 1915.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20		S	**4th Sunday in Advent.** Prince George b. 1902.	8 5	15 50	354	11
21		M	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22		Tu	Shortest Day. Charing Cross Ry. Bridge opened, 1863.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23		W	Hansom cabs patented, 1834. Magdhaba, 1916.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24		Th	William Makepeace Thackeray died, 1865.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25		F	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26		S	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	360	5
27		S	**1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John,** *Ap. & Ev.*	8 8	15 55	361	4
28		M	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Tay Bridge, 1879.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29		Tu	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30		W	Rudyard Kipling b. 1865. Royal Society estab. 1660.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31		Th	John Wycliffe d. 1384. Military Cross instituted, 1914.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	8*d.*	12*h.*	10·7*m.*
● New Moon	15	19	4·9
☽ First Quarter	22	11	8·4
○ Full Moon	30	2	1·4

Apogee 5*d.* 18·1*h.* 251,660 miles.
Perigee 17*d.* 14·3*h.* 224,750 ,,

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1923,

on 17 days; total fall 1·89 inches; *below* the average by 0·37 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
– Six months qualifying period for Spring Register of Voters ends.
– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
25. Quarter Day.
26. Bank and General Holiday.
31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from App. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sid. Time (See pp. 4, 5)
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	21 1	0·93	16 28 17	10·78	21 46·5 S	0·39	16 39 18	19 19 30
2	20 38	0·95	16 32 36	10·81	21 55·7	0·38	16 43 14	19 15 34
3	20 15	0·98	16 36 56	10·84	22 4·5	0·36	16 47 11	19 11 38
4	9 51	1·00	16 41 16	10·87	22 12·9	0·34	16 51 8	19 7 42
5	9 27	1·03	16 45 37	10·89	22 20·8	0·32	16 55 4	19 3 46
6	9 2	1·05	16 49 59	10·91	22 28·3	0·30	16 59 1	18 59 50
7	8 36	1·08	16 54 21	10·94	22 35·4	0·29	17 2 57	18 55 54
8	8 10	1·10	16 58 44	10·96	22 42·0	0·27	17 6 54	18 51 59
9	7 44	1·12	17 3 7	10·98	22 48·2	0·25	17 10 50	18 48 3
10	7 17	1·14	17 7 30	11·00	22 53·9	0·23	17 14 47	18 44 7
11	6 49	1·15	17 11 54	11·01	22 59·2	0·21	17 18 43	18 40 11
12	6 21	1·17	17 16 19	11·03	23 4·1	0·19	17 22 40	18 36 15
13	5 53	1·19	17 20 44	11·04	23 8·4	0·17	17 26 37	18 32 19
14	5 24	1·20	17 25 9	11·06	23 12·3	0·15	17 30 33	18 28 23
15	4 56	1·21	17 29 34	11·07	23 15·8	0·13	17 34 30	18 24 27
16	4 26	1·22	17 34 0	11·08	23 18·8	0·11	17 38 26	18 20 31
17	3 57	1·23	17 38 26	11·09	23 21·3	0·10	17 42 23	18 16 35
18	3 27	1·24	17 42 52	11·10	23 23·4	0·08	17 46 19	18 12 39
19	2 58	1·24	17 47 18	11·10	23 24·9	0·06	17 50 16	18 8 44
20	2 28	1·25	17 51 45	11·11	23 26·1	0·04	17 54 12	18 4 48
21	1 58	1·25	17 56 11	11·11	23 26·7	0·02	17 58 9	18 0 52
22	1 28	1·25	18 0 38	11·11	23 26·9	0·00	18 2 6	17 56 56
23	0 58	1·25	18 5 4	11·11	23 26·6	0·02	18 6 2	17 53 0
24	0 28	1·25	18 9 31	11·11	23 25·8	0·04	18 9 59	17 49 4
25	Add	1·24	18 13 57	11·10	23 24·6	0·06	18 13 55	17 45 8
26	0 31	1·24	18 18 23	11·10	23 22·8	0·08	18 17 52	17 41 12
27	1 1	1·23	18 22 49	11·09	23 20·7	0·10	18 21 48	17 37 16
28	1 31	1·23	18 27 15	11·09	23 18·0	0·12	18 25 45	17 33 20
29	2 0	1·22	18 31 41	11·08	23 14·9	0·14	18 29 42	17 29 24
30	2 29	1·21	18 36 7	11·07	23 11·3	0·16	18 33 38	17 25 28
31	2 58	1·20	18 40 32	11·06	23 7·2 S	0·18	18 37 35	17 21 33

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. ☽ .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. ☾ .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. ☽ .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. ☾ .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....
31. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1923.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAINFALL inch.	SUNSHINE hours.
	°	°	°	inches.				
1	45·4	26·2	40·9	29·789	3·0	S	...	1·1
2	47·1	32·8	·9	·239	5·4	WSW	·12	0·1
3	39·0	29·9	41·1	·417	0·2	WSW	...	...
4	46·0	28·9	·3	·117	4·0	SSW	·05	0·1
5	40·3	32·1	·5	·277	0·2	Calm	...	...
6	39·9	27·3	·5	·785	1·0	N	...	0·1
7	45·2	27·4	·3	·541	5·2	SSW	·09	...
8	48·0	39·5	·0	·350	2·9	WSW	·01	...
9	41·0	26·5	40·6	·819	0·2	N	...	2·6
10	44·8	25·3	·4	30·051	0·5	SW	...	...
11	47·3	42·9	·2	·162	0·2	SW	...	...
12	46·0	42·5	·3	·155	0·1	SSW	·02	...
13	48·2	41·7	·5	·205	1·4	W	...	0·5
14	44·1	33·6	·7	·270	2·8	WSW	...	1·4
15	44·5	35·0	·8	·174	1·5	NW	...	0·2
16	48·7	34·2	·7	·063	2·9	W	...	1·1
17	49·5	42·6	·4	·039	2·0	WSW	...	0·2
18	48·2	39·7	·0	·023	4·3	WNW	...	1·1
19	40·5	31·6	39·5	·002	4·0	NNW	·04	...
20	36·1	28·5	·0	·200	4·3	NNW	·03	1·2
21	35·7	28·5	38·7	29·963	2·2	NNW	·09	...
22	49·8	31·9	·5	·448	2·5	WNW	·16	...
23	45·2	36·3	·2	·570	9·8	NW	...	3·9
24	41·7	30·4	·2	·574	5·4	WSW	·08	...
25	47·9	24·3	·4	·808	4·3	WSW	·43	2·7
26	48·0	32·7	·6	·524	2·5	WNW	·09	...
27	46·3	32·7	·8	·541	1·9	NNW	·24	...
28	49·9	36·3	·9	·610	5·0	N	·05	...
29	38·0	27·7	39·0	30·226	0·2	WSW	·01	...
30	40·9	35·6	38·9	29·823	1·0	ESE	·32	...
31	42·7	32·3	·7	30·134	0·4	SW	·06	0·1
Mn	44·4	32·8	39·9	29·803	—	—	1·89	16·4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	16·1 E	0·7 N	26·7
11	12·0	0·5 S	255·0
21	7·4	1·8	123·2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 16h 45m. (See p. 40.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	′	″	d. h.	W. E
1	17 8	1 14	9 25	5 52 45	21 1·1N	55	3 15	0 15	17 3○124
2	17 51	2 4	10 17	6 45 8	21 38·0	54	40 14	54 16	17 31○24 ☌
3	18 42	2 53	11 0	7 36 50	21 14·4	54	22 14	49 17	17 2○14●
4	19 39	3 41	11 33	8 27 23	19 53·7	54	11 14	46 18	17 2○34●
5	20 39	4 28	12 5	9 16 31	17 41·8	54	9 14	45 19	17 1○234
6	21 43	5 13	12 31	10 4 16	14 45·7	54	16 14	47 20	17 ☽○134
7	22 47	5 56	12 52	10 50 55	11 12·6	54	34 14	52 21	17 231○4
8	23 54	6 40	13 12	11 36 58	7 9·8	55	1 15	0 22	17 3○241
9	.....	...	...	12 23 6	2 44·8N	55	39 15	10 23	17 314○2
10	1 1	7 23	13 33	13 10 7	1 54·1 S	56	24 15	22 24	17 42○1●
11	2 12	8 8	13 53	13 58 50	6 36·5	57	16 15	36 25	17 421○3
12	3 24	8 55	14 15	14 50 8	11 9·4	58	9 15	51 26	17 ☿4○23
13	4 40	9 46	14 41	15 44 42	15 15·9	59	0 16	5 27	17 4○213
14	5 58	10 40	15 14	16 42 52	18 36·1	59	45 16	17 28	17 4231○
15	7 16	11 38	15 54	17 44 17	20 49·7	60	17 16	26 0	5 43○21
16	8 30	12 39	16 46	18 47 50	21 39·9	60	35 16	30 1	5 341○2
17	9 35	13 42	17 51	19 51 43	20 59·1	60	36 16	31 2	5 ●23○1
18	10 27	14 43	19 6	20 54 8	18 51·8	60	23 16	27 3	5 21○43
19	11 8	15 43	20 26	21 53 48	15 32·2	59	57 16	20 4	5 ○1234
20	11 42	16 38	21 45	22 50 18	11 20·0	59	23 16	11 5	5 ○234●
21	12 8	17 31	23 5	23 43 52	6 35·6	58	44 16	0 6	5 213○4
22	12 32	18 20	0 21	0 35 14	1 37·2 S	58	4 15	49 7	5 3○14●
23	12 54	19 8	1 36	1 25 12	3 19·4N	57	25 15	39 8	5 31○24
24	13 15	19 55	2 49	2 14 38	8 0·8	56	49 15	29 9	5 32○14
25	13 37	20 42	4 1	3 4 13	12 15·3	55	16 15	20 10	5 21○43
26	14 2	21 30	5 10	3 54 26	15 52·4	55	46 15	12 11	5 4○123
27	14 31	22 18	6 16	4 45 30	18 42·5	55	19 15	4 12	5 ●4○23
28	15 5	23 8	7 18	5 37 19	20 38·4	54	56 14	58 13	5 ☿421○
29	15 46	23 58	8 11	6 29 28	21 35·0	54	36 14	53 14	5 432○1
30	16 34	0 47	8 57	7 21 22	21 30·9	54	20 14	48 15	5 431○2
31	17 29	1 36	9 36	8 12 23	20 28·1	54	8 14	45 16	5 432○1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	17 47 34	24 35·3S	19 58 23	23 30·9S	14 41 25	15 11·5S
7	17 35 30	23 1·7	20 18 33	22 15·0	14 54 45	16 13·8
12	17 8 30	21 0·0	20 37 19	20 49·4	15 8 17	17 13·2
17	16 45 20	19 28·3	20 54 30	19 16·2	15 22 0	18 9·4
22	16 39 17	19 13·8	21 9 53	17 37·6	15 35 54	19 2·0
27	16 48 39	19 59·3S	21 23 12	15 56·3S	15 49 59	19 50·9S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	19 37 7	21 58·6S	15 11 15	15 40·1S	9 48 49	13 37·6N
7	19 41 29	21 48·5	15 13 32	15 49·0	9 48 45	13 37·5
12	19 45 58	21 37·8	15 15 46	15 57·5	9 48 37	13 38·3
17	19 50 33	21 25·3	15 17 57	16 5·6	9 48 25	13 39·4
22	19 55 13	21 14·2	15 20 3	16 13·2	9 48 11	13 41·0
27	19 59 57	21 1·3S	15 22 5	16 20·4S	9 47 54	13 42·3N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	12·0	14·4	3·7	1·5	0·8	16 16	4·5	13·7	2·0	15·8	6·9
15	8·94	12·6	16·3	3·8	1·5	0·8	16 17	4·8	15·6	2·0	15·5	7·0
25	8·95	9·9	18·8	3·9	1·5	0·8	16 17	3·8	18·0	2·1	15·3	7·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 117° 55′ ♋.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 4*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 45*m.* Night begins 17*h.* 57*m.* The length of the Day is 8*h.* 8*m.*

From *Dec.* 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h.* 46*m.*

Dec. 1, 22*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·3*s.*

Dec. 11, 16*h.* Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Dec. 13. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 13*m.* ☌ 4° 35′ S.

Dec. 13. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 40*m.* ♄ 2° 46′ S.

Dec. 15. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 30*m.* ☿ 0° 55′ S.

Dec. 15, 18*h.* 13*m.* Mars and Saturn in conjunction. ☌ 1° 47′ S.

Dec. 17. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 23*h.* 44*m.* ♃ 0° 25′ S.

Dec. 19. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 9*m.* ♀ 0° 9′ S.

Dec. 21, 16*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

Dec. 22, 8*h.* 37*m.* The Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 31, 8*h.* Mercury at Greatest elongation, 22° 36′ W.

Uranus, *Dec.* 1, R.A. 23*h.* 16*m.*; Dec. 5° 36·8′ S. Sets, *Dec.* 1, 0*h.* 36*m.*; *Dec.* 31, 22*h.* 36*m.*

Neptune rises, *Dec.* 1, 21*h.* 53*m.*; *Dec.* 31, 19*h.* 53*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m.*, the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m.* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.—As stated on the page opposite, Venus will be specially bright in the evening sky during this month. These epochs of brilliancy as an evening object occur every 584 days (about), the last having been on May 25, 1924, and each is followed by a corresponding epoch of maximum brightness in the morning sky. Throughout December Venus will be seen telescopically as a crescent, diminishing in breadth as the month goes on, and for this reason its brightness would diminish. But at the same time its distance from us is decreasing, and on this account its brightness increases more rapidly than it diminishes. A maximum is reached on January 2, 36 days before Inferior Conjunction. These maxima, as has been said, are periodic, but they are not all quite equal. The Earth is nearest the Sun, and therefore *ceteris paribus*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places.

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar. G.M.T.) Morn.	Dublin (Bar. G.M.T.) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	*2 14	*14 34	11 45	...	7 41	20 3	6 46	18 49	0 25	12 44	2 55	15 10	11 53	...
2	W	2 49	15 11	0 8	12 19	8 16	20 40	7 27	19 21	1 5	13 21	3 36	15 49	0 12	12 31
3	Th	3 22	15 49	0 46	12 55	8 51	21 15	8 6	19 50	1 44	13 57	4 16	16 26	0 50	13 8
4	F	3 55	16 24	1 24	13 29	9 23	21 48	8 41	20 21	2 20	14 31	4 54	17 3	1 27	13 46
5	S	4 26	17 0	2 0	14 4	9 56	22 20	9 17	20 58	2 56	15 5	5 33	17 43	2 5	14 25
6	S	4 59	17 39	2 40	14 45	10 30	22 53	9 55	21 41	3 34	15 45	6 14	18 27	2 46	15 8
7	M	5 40	18 23	3 24	15 35	11 6	23 32	10 36	22 30	4 17	16 31	6 59	19 17	3 32	15 58
8	Tu	6 29	19 14	4 18	16 37	11 54	...	11 22	23 25	5 6	17 25	7 52	20 16	4 27	16 58
9	W	7 27	20 16	5 23	17 47	0 29	13 1	...	12 15	6 3	18 28	8 53	21 20	5 30	18 2
10	Th	8 38	21 28	6 32	18 58	1 42	14 20	0 33	13 27	7 8	19 36	9 57	22 25	6 34	19 5
11	F	9 53	22 36	7 37	20 1	2 59	15 34	1 58	14 44	8 12	20 40	10 59	23 26	7 35	20 3
12	S	11 1	23 34	8 31	20 54	4 5	16 33	3 13	15 41	9 10	21 35	11 54	...	8 30	20 56
13	S	11 56	...	9 16	21 37	4 58	17 23	4 6	16 24	9 59	22 24	0 19	12 41	9 21	21 45
14	M	0 20	12 42	9 58	22 18	5 44	18 9	4 53	17 1	10 45	23 12	1 4	13 22	10 7	22 29
15	Tu	1 2	13 26	10 38	23 2	6 31	18 57	5 38	17 40	11 32	...	1 47	14 4	10 50	23 12
16	W	*1 43	*14 12	11 20	23 47	7 16	19 42	6 26	18 22	0 1	12 19	2 32	14 48	11 33	23 55
17	Th	*2 26	*14 58	...	12 3	8 1	20 29	7 15	19 8	0 51	13 8	3 20	15 37	...	12 19
18	F	*3 10	*15 45	0 35	12 50	8 46	21 16	8 3	19 53	1 41	13 56	4 12	16 28	0 44	13 10
19	S	3 55	16 34	1 24	13 38	9 32	22 3	8 48	20 40	2 30	14 45	5 3	17 19	1 36	14 3
20	S	4 41	17 25	2 15	14 30	10 19	22 50	9 36	21 32	3 21	15 36	5 36	18 14	2 30	14 57
21	M	5 31	18 18	3 10	15 29	11 5	23 34	10 28	22 29	4 11	16 30	6 53	19 14	3 25	15 54
22	Tu	6 27	19 16	4 11	16 35	11 54	...	11 22	23 28	5 6	17 28	7 53	20 17	4 25	16 58
23	W	7 29	20 19	5 20	17 48	0 29	13 0	...	12 18	6 5	18 31	8 55	21 23	5 32	18 5
24	Th	8 39	21 29	6 31	19 0	1 43	14 20	0 34	13 26	7 9	19 39	9 59	22 28	6 37	19 8
25	F	9 53	22 40	7 38	20 6	3 2	15 38	1 59	14 47	8 16	20 45	11 2	23 32	7 38	20 8
26	S	11 5	23 42	8 36	21 3	4 11	16 41	3 18	15 49	9 18	21 45	...	12 1	8 37	21 6
27	S	...	12 5	9 28	21 51	5 9	17 36	4 17	16 37	10 13	22 38	0 30	12 54	9 34	22 0
28	M	0 34	12 56	10 12	22 35	6 0	18 25	5 7	17 16	11 1	23 26	1 20	13 37	10 23	22 44
29	Tu	1 16	13 39	10 50	23 15	6 45	19 8	5 52	17 53	11 45	...	2 2	14 15	11 3	23 21
30	W	1 55	14 22	11 28	23 55	7 25	19 48	6 27	18 19	0 10	12 26	2 42	14 54	11 39	23 57
31	Th	2 32	15 1	...	12 5	8 3	20 26	7 10	18 56	0 52	13 4	3 22	15 32	...	12 15

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	8 49	12 40	16 33	11 17	15 16 19 15		5 14	9 53	14 32	10 38	14 41	18 44	5 34	10 14	14 55
13	7 27	11 36	15 47	11 2	15 14 19 27		5 13	9 44	14 16	10 15	14 20	18 25	5 11	9 50	14 29
20	6 26	10 46	15 5	10 44	15 10 19 35		5 12	9 36	14 0	9 52	13 59	18 6	4 47	9 25	14 4
27	6 11	10 27	14 42	10 21	15 1 19 41		5 12	9 28	13 45	9 29	13 38	17 47	4 24	9 1	13 38

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is neither morning nor evening star in the first part of the month. It rises nearly two hours before the Sun in the last week, and may be seen at 7 o'clock about 5 degrees above the south-east horizon.

♀ Venus is a conspicuous object soon after sunset and in the early evening, but is not very high in the sky. Venus will be at Greatest Brilliancy early in 1926, and its magnitude at the end of the month is −4·4. (See note below.)

♂ Mars, as last month, rises soon after 5 o'clock in the morning nearly S.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter sets within two hours of sunset, and at the beginning of the month will be near Venus on the right of, and at about the same altitude as that planet. The distance between them increases. Mag. −1·5.

♄ Saturn, in Libra, is a morning star in the south-east at altitude about 10° between 6 and 7 o'clock. Magnitude + 0·8.

nearest to Venus, at the beginning of January, and when an epoch of maximum brilliancy occurs at the date it does this year, it is a specially bright one. At the maximum in May, 1924, the distance of Venus from the Earth was about 42,000,000 miles. At the coming maximum it will be 38,000,000 miles, and the brightness of Venus on the two occasions is in the ratio 5 : 6. Nevertheless, though this is the case in theory, when Venus was at maximum brightness on January 5, 1918, which was also a specially bright maximum, it was remarked that this was not very evident, which may have been because the planet was low in the sky as it is on this occasion.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 16 AND 17 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	VIII	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	16	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 30
Solar Cycle...	3	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Roman Indiction...	9	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Dominical Letter	E	*Corpus Christi*	,, 3
Julian Period (Year of)...	6639	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
New Year's Day (Friday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 31	Independence Day, U.S.A	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 17	Jewish New Year	Sept. 9
Good Friday	April 2	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	,, 4	Sundays after Trinity	25
St. George's Day	,, 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 28
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Ascension Day	,, 13	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Whit Sunday	,, 23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Saturday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1926–1927.

Spring Equinox (1926)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.*	9*h.*	2*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	22*d.*	4*h.*	30*m.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23*d.*	19*h.*	27*m.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.*	14*h.*	34*m.*
Spring Equinox (1927)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.*	15*h.*	0*m.*

Phases of the Moon, 1926.

January.				*May.*				*September.*			
Last Quarter.....	7*d.*	7*h.*	22*m.*	Last Quarter ...	5*d.*	3*h.*	13*m.*	New Moon.....	7*d.*	5*h.*	45*m.*
New Moon	14	6	35	New Moon.....	11	22	55	First Quarter ...	15	4	27
First Quarter ...	20	22	31	First Quarter ...	19	17	48	Full Moon	21	20	19
Full Moon.....	28	21	35	Full Moon	27	11	49	Last Quarter ...	28	17	48
February.				*June.*				*October.*			
Last Quarter ...	5*d.*	23*h.*	25*m.*	Last Quarter ...	3*d.*	8*h.*	9*m.*	New Moon	6*d.*	22*h.*	13*m.*
New Moon	12	17	20	New Moon.....	10	10	8	First Quarter ...	14	14	28
First Quarter ...	19	12	36	First Quarter ...	18	11	14	Full Moon	21	5	15
Full Moon.....	27	16	51	Full Moon	25	21	13	Last Quarter ...	28	10	57
March.				*July.*				*November.*			
Last Quarter ...	7*d.*	11*h.*	50*m.*	Last Quarter ...	2*d.*	13*h.*	2*m.*	New Moon	5*d.*	14*h.*	34*m.*
New Moon	14	3	20	New Moon	9	23	6	First Quarter ...	12	23	2
First Quarter ...	21	5	12	First Quarter ...	18	2	55	Full Moon	19	16	21
Full Moon.....	29	10	0	Full Moon	25	5	13	Last Quarter ...	27	7	15
April.				Last Quarter ...	31	19	25	*December.*			
Last Quarter ...	5*d.*	20*h.*	50*m.*	*August.*				New Moon	5*d.*	6*h.*	12*m.*
New Moon	12	12	56	New Moon	8*d.*	13*h.*	49*m.*	First Quarter ...	12	6	47
First Quarter ...	19	23	23	First Quarter ...	16	16	39	Full Moon	19	6	8
Full Moon.....	28	0	17	Full Moon	23	12	38	Last Quarter ...	27	4	59
				Last Quarter ...	30	4	40				

Calendar for the Year 1926.

January.							*February.*							*March.*							*April.*						
Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	...	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—	M.	...	1	8	15	22	—	M.	...	1	8	15	22	29	M.	...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	...	2	9	16	23	—	Tu.	...	2	9	16	23	30	Tu.	...	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—	W.	...	3	10	17	24	—	W.	...	3	10	17	24	31	W.	...	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	...	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	...	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	...	1	8	15	22	29
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—	F.	...	5	12	19	26	—	F.	...	5	12	19	26	—	F.	...	2	9	16	23	30
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	...	6	13	20	27	—	S.	...	6	13	20	27	—	S.	...	3	10	17	24	—
May.							*June.*							*July.*							*August.*						
Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	...	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	...	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	...	1	8	15	22	29
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31	M.	...	—	7	14	21	28	M.	...	—	5	12	19	26	M.	...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	...	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	...	3	10	17	24	31
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—	W.	...	2	9	16	23	30	W.	...	—	7	14	21	28	W.	...	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	...	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	...	1	8	15	22	29	Th.	...	5	12	19	26	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—	F.	...	4	11	18	25	—	F.	...	2	9	16	23	30	F.	...	6	13	20	27	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—	S.	...	5	12	19	26	—	S.	...	3	10	17	24	31	S.	...	7	14	21	28	—
September.							*October.*							*November.*							*December.*						
Su.	...	—	5	12	19	26	Su.	...	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	...	—	5	12	19	26
M.	...	—	6	13	20	27	M.	...	4	11	18	25	—	M.	...	1	8	15	22	29	M.	...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu.	...	5	12	19	26	—	M.	...	2	9	16	23	30	Tu.	...	—	7	14	21	28
W.	...	1	8	15	22	29	W.	...	6	13	20	27	—	W.	...	3	10	17	24	—	W.	...	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	...	2	9	16	23	30	Th.	...	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	...	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	...	2	9	16	23	30
F.	...	3	10	17	24	—	F.	...	1	8	15	22	29	F.	...	5	12	19	26	—	F.	...	3	10	17	24	31
S.	...	4	11	18	25	—	S.	...	2	9	16	23	30	S.	...	6	13	20	27	—	S.	...	4	11	18	25	—

Day.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Add to App. Time.	Sun (Mean Noon) Apparent Right Ascension.	Sun (Mean Noon) Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at oh. Sidereal T. See pp. 4, 9.
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 15	59	3 26	18 44 58	23 2·7 S	18 41 31	17 17 37
2	8 16	0	3 55	18 49 22	22 57·8	18 45 28	17 13 41
3	8 16	1	4 23	18 53 47	22 52·3	18 49 24	17 9 45
4	8 16	2	4 50	18 58 11	22 46·4	18 53 21	17 5 49
5	7 16	4	5 17	19 2 35	22 40·1	18 57 17	17 1 53
6	7 16	5	5 44	19 6 58	22 33·3	19 1 14	16 57 57
7	7 16	6	6 11	19 11 21	22 26·1	19 5 11	16 54 1
8	6 16	7	6 36	19 15 44	22 18·4	19 9 7	16 50 5
9	6 16	9	7 2	19 20 6	22 10·3	19 13 4	16 46 9
10	5 16	10	7 27	19 24 27	22 1·7	19 17 0	16 42 13
11	5 16	11	7 51	19 28 48	21 52·8	19 20 57	16 38 18
12	4 16	13	8 15	19 33 8	21 43·4	19 24 53	16 34 22
13	3 16	14	8 38	19 37 28	21 33·5	19 28 50	16 30 26
14	3 16	16	9 1	19 41 47	21 23·3	19 32 46	16 26 30
15	2 16	17	9 23	19 46 6	21 12·6	19 36 43	16 22 34
16	1 16	19	9 44	19 50 23	21 1·6	19 40 40	16 18 38
17	0 16	21	10 4	19 54 40	20 50·1	19 44 36	16 14 42
18	59 16	22	10 24	19 58 57	20 38·2	19 48 33	16 10 46
19	58 16	24	10 43	20 3 13	20 26·0	19 52 29	16 6 50
20	57 16	25	11 2	20 7 27	20 13·3	19 56 26	16 2 54
21	56 16	27	11 19	20 11 42	20 0·3	20 0 22	15 58 58
22	55 16	28	11 36	20 15 55	19 46·9	20 4 19	15 55 3
23	54 16	31	11 52	20 20 7	19 33·2	20 8 15	15 51 7
24	53 16	32	12 7	20 24 19	19 19·1	20 12 12	15 47 11
25	51 16	34	12 22	20 28 30	19 4·6	20 16 8	15 43 15
26	50 16	36	12 35	20 32 40	18 49·8	20 20 5	15 39 19
27	49 16	38	12 48	20 36 50	18 34·6	20 24 2	15 35 23
28	47 16	39	13 0	20 40 58	18 19·1	20 27 58	15 31 27
29	46 16	41	13 11	20 45 6	18 3·3	20 31 55	15 27 31
30	44 16	43	13 22	20 49 13	17 47·1	20 35 51	15 23 35
31	42 16	45	13 31	20 53 19	17 30·6 S	20 39 48	15 19 39

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Midnight. Right Ascension.	At Midnight. Declination.	Age.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	D. H.
1	18 28	2 23	10 8	9 2 5	18 31·7N	17 5
2	3 8	10 35	9 50	16 15 48·8		18 5
3	3 52	10 58	10 37	3 12 27·2		19 5
4	4 35	11 18	11 22	49 8 35·0		20 5
5	5 18	11 38	12 8	8 4 20·1N		21 5
6	6 1	11 57	12 53	44 0 9·4S		22 5
7	.....	.....	13 40	27 4 45·1		23 5
8	6 46	12 18	14 29	13 9 16·4		24 5
9	7 33	12 40	15 20	55 13 30·2		25 5
10	8 23	13 9	16 16	16 9·8		26 5
11	9 18	13 44	17 15	30 19 55·4		27 5
12	10 17	14 28	18 18	10 21 27·1		28 5
13	11 20	15 27	19 22	50 21 29·5		29 5
14	12 23	16 38	20 27	34 19 58·2		0 18
15	13 26	17 58	21 30	27 17 1·7		1 18
16	14 26	19 22	22 30	21 12 58·8		2 18
17	15 22	20 45	23 26	58 8 12·9		3 18
18	16 14	22 6	0 20	43 3 6·8S		4 18
19	17 4	23 24	1 12	21 1 59·9N		5 18
20	17 53	0 38	2 2	44 6 51·7		6 18
21	18 40	1 51	2 52	38 11 16·3		7 18
22	19 28	3 1	3 42	42 15 3·5		8 18
23	20 16	4 8	4 33	18 15 0·9		9 18
24	21 5	5 10	5 24	31 20 13·9		10 18
25	6 6	6 6	6 16	9 21 25·4		11 18
26	6 55	7 7	7 1	47 21 37·1		12 18
27	7 36	7 56	7 51	20 49·9		13 18
28	8 10	8 48	8 52	19 7·4		14 18
29	8 38	9 37	9 31	16 36·0		15 18
30	9 4	10 24	10 44	13 23·3		16 18
31	9 23	11 10	11 46	9 38·0N		17 18

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.

D.	R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
1	17 7 47	21 8.5S
6	17 32 42	22 16·0
11	18 1 7	23 7·3
16	18 31 47	23 34·3
21	19 3 56	23 32·3
26	19 37 4	22 58·4
31	20 10 52	21 50·5S

♀ VENUS.

	R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. °
1	21 34 6	14 15·1S
11	21 42 16	12 37·2
21	21 47 15	11 6·4
31	21 48 40	9 46·6
8	42·4	
11	21 39 41	7 58·5
21	21 29 47	7 38.0S

♂ MARS.

	R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. °
1	16 4 16	20 35·5S
11	16 33 23	21 52·7
21	16 48 11	22 24·2
31	17 3 9	22 50·8
8	12·3	
11	17 18 14	23 12·3
21	17 33 27	23 28.6S

♃ JUPITER.

D.	R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
1	20 4 44	20 47·8S
6	20 9 34	20 33·6
11	20 14 26	20 18·8
16	20 19 19	20 3·4
21	20 24 13	19 47·5
26	20 29 6	19 31·0
31	20 33 58	19 14·2S

♄ SATURN.

	R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
1	15 24 2	16 27·1S
11	15 25 52	16 33·3
21	15 27 37	16 39·0
31	15 29 14	16 44·1
10	48·6	
21	15 30 43	16 48.6
1	15 32 5	16 52.6
11	15 33 18	16 56 0S

♅ NEPTUNE.

	R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
1	9 47 34	13 44·1N
11	9 47 12	13 46·2
21	9 46 47	13 48·4
31	9 46 21	13 50·8
10	51·3	
21	9 45 52	13 53·3
1	9 45 22	13 55·9
11	9 44 51	13 58·6N

Jan. 2. Earth in Perihelion. Distance 91,337,000 miles.

Jan. 2. 20*h.* Venus at greatest brilliancy. Magnitude —4·4. Venus will be an evening star throughout the month, but its brightness decreases rapidly.

Mars and Saturn are morning stars in January. Jupiter being in conjunction on the 25*th* is above the horizon wholly in daylight hours.

Jan. 14. Total eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. The line of totality crosses the Indian Ocean, and passes through Sumatra, Borneo and the Philippine Islands.

Jan. 14. 6*h.* 35*m.* New Moon.

Jan. 16. 7*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 6° 0′ N.

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	☿ MERCURY Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.	♀ VENUS Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.	♂ MARS Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.	♃ JUPITER Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.	♄ SATURN Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.
3	6 22	10 28	14 33	9 55	14 48	19 41	5 11	9 21	13 30	9 7	13 17	17 28	3 59	8 36	13 12
10	6 42	10 38	14 34	9 25	14 29	19 34	5 9	9 13	13 17	8 44	12 56	17 9	3 34	8 11	12 46
17	7 0	10 53	14 47	8 50	14 3	19 18	5 7	9 7	13 6	8 21	12 36	16 51	3 10	7 45	12 20
24	7 17	11 11	15 6	8 10	13 30	18 51	5 5	9 0	12 55	7 58	12 15	16 32	2 45	7 20	11 54
31	7 25	11 31	15 35	7 26	12 50	18 13	5 1	8 54	12 46	7 34	11 54	16 14	2 20	6 54	11 28

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Netherlands Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	*sub.* 0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub.* 5 45	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*add* 5 55	14¼	10
Air Point (R. Dee)	*sub.* 2 51	25	19
Aldeburgh	*sub.* 3 19	8	6½
Alderney	*add* 4 57	17¼	12¾
Alloa	*add* 1 35	17½	15
Amlwch	*sub.* 3 26	20	15½
Antwerp	*add* 1 29	16¾	
Appledore	*add* 4 17	23	16½
Arasaig	*add* 4 15	13½	10
Arbroath	*sub.* 0 13	14	11
Ardrishaig (L. Fyne)	*sub.* 1 43	9	7½
Ardrossan	*sub.* 1 50	10	7½
Arundel	*sub.* 1 31	10	7
Ayr	*sub.* 1 49	8¾	7¾
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	*sub.* 2 34	20	16
Avonmouth	*add* 5 22	40	31
Ballycotton	*add* 3 28	12	9½
Banff	*sub.* 1 20	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add* 2 27	10	7½
Bardsey Island	*sub.* 5 59	15	
Barmouth	*sub.* 5 56	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add* 4 46	10½	
Barrow Pier (Piel)	*sub.* 2 37	28	21
Barry Island	*add* 4 53	37½	28½
Beachy Head	*sub.* 2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.* 3 12	23¼	16½
Belfast	*sub.* 2 51	9½	8
Berwick	*add* 0 28	15	11½
Bideford	*add* 4 26	16	
Blakeney	*add* 4 48	8½	4½
Blyth	*add* 1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add* 4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add* 3 36	22	17
Boulogne	*sub.* 2 42	25¼	19¾
Brest	*add* 2 6	19¾	14½
Bridgwater Bar	*add* 5 4	35	26½
Bridlington	*add* 2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add* 4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	*add* 1 5	5	
Brighton	*sub.* 2 42	19¼	16
Bristol (King Road)	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
Broughty Ferry	*add* 0 35	14½	11
Budehaven	*add* 4 5	23	17
Burntisland	*add* 0 39	16½	12¾
Burryport	*add* 4 22	26¼	19¼
Caen	*sub.* 3 0		
Calais	*sub.* 2 21	21	17½
Campbelton	*sub.* 1 51	8¼	6
Cape Cornwall	*add* 3 0	18	13
Cardiff	*add* 5 15	36½	27
Cardigan	*add* 5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add* 4 29	8½	
Carmarthen Bar	*add* 4 4	26	19½
Carnarvon	*sub.* 4 11	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	*sub.* 1 20	18	14
Chelsea	*add* 0 8		
Chepstow	*add* 5 43	38	28½
Cherbourg	*sub.* 5 56	17¾	13
Chester	*sub.* 1 30	10	
Chesilton, West Bay	*add* 4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*sub.* 2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.* 4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.* 3 38	12½	9½
Cromarty	*sub.* 1 46	14	11

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Cromer	*add* 4 57	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*add* 4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.* 2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add* 4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub.* 2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add* 2 34	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour	*add* 3 53	11½	8½
Douglas	*sub.* 2 28	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.* 2 51	18¾	15
Dumbarton	*sub.* 1 20	10¾	
Dumfries	*sub.* 1 44	6	
Dunbar	*add* 0 20	14½	11
Dundalk Bar	*sub.* 3 1	15	11½
Dundee	*add* 0 46	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.* 3 17	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*sub.* 1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth	*add* 4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*add* 0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add* 3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub.* 2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*add* 0 22	15	12
Filey Bay	*add* 2 19	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*add* 5 20	13½	8¾
Flamborough Head	*add* 2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.* 2 34	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.* 0 52	15¼	11
Folkestone	*sub.* 2 56	20	16½
Formby Point	*sub.* 3 11	25½	19
Fowey	*add* 3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	*sub.* 1 10	11	8½
Galway Bay	*add* 3 13	14¾	11
Glasgow	*sub.* 0 33	11¼	9¼
Glasson Dock	*sub.* 2 31	20	14
Goole	*add* 5 31	13	
Granton Pier	*add* 0 35	16½	12¾
Granville	*add* 4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.* 0 55	18½	15
Greenock	*sub.* 1 31	10	8¼
Greenwich	*sub.* 0 15	20½	17¼
Grimsby	*add* 3 46	19¼	15¾
Hartlepool	*add* 1 35	15	11¾
Harwich	*sub.* 2 7	12¼	10½
Hastings	*sub.* 3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	*add* 5 4	7¼	2½
Havre	*sub.* 4 49	22	17¾
Helbre Island	*sub.* 2 45	26½	22
Holyhead	*sub.* 3 29	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.* 4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add* 0 15	6½	5½
Hull	*add* 4 32	20¾	16¼
Hurst Camber	*sub.* 3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hampshire)	*sub.* 2 42	13¾	9¼
Ilfracombe	*add* 4 0	27¼	21¼
Immingham	*add* 3 56	19¾	15½
Inverary	*sub.* 1 38	10	
Ipswich	*sub.* 1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge	*add* 0 23		
Kingsbridge	*add* 4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.* 2 21	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add* 3 19	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub.* 2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub.* 3 26	8½	6½
Lamlash	*sub.* 1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub.* 2 31	8½	2
Langston Harbour	*sub.* 2 14	13½	10½
Leith	*add* 0 37	17¾	14¼

Port or Place.	Constants.	Springs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.* 2 48	5¼	4½
Limerick	*add* 4 47	18¾	13½
Littlehampton Bar	*sub.* 2 36	16	11½
Liverpool	*sub.* 2 23	27½	20¼
Lizard	*add* 3 23	14¼	10¼
Llanelly Bar	*add* 4 35	25	18¾
Loch Long (Arrochar)	*sub.* 1 46	12	9
Looe	*add* 3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*sub.* 1 35	12	9
Lowestoft	*sub.* 4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*add* 3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add* 4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*sub.* 3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add* 4 19	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*add* 4 1	23¼	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.* 2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*sub.* 2 18	25	19
Mevagissey	*add* 3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*add* 1 54	17	12¼
Milford Haven Entrance	*add* 4 29	21¼	16½
Minehead Pier	*add* 4 40	32¾	24½
Montrose	*add* 0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*sub.* 2 21	27	21
Nash Point	*add* 4 41	33	25
Naze	*sub.* 2 13	12½	10
Neath	*add* 4 33	13½	—
Needles Point	*sub.* 4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*add* 1 22	14¼	11½
Newhaven	*sub.* 2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add* 5 24	38	29
Newport (Cardigan)	*add* 5 22	12	9
Newquay (Towan)	*add* 3 4	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan)	*add* 5 49	13	—
Nore Light	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
North Shields	*add* 1 6	14½	11
North Sunderland	*add* 0 39	15	11½
Oban	*add* 3 52	13	9½
Orfordness	*sub.* 2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*sub.* 1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add* 3 35	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard	*add* 4 34	22½	17
Penzance	*add* 2 54	16¼	12½
Peterhead	*sub.* 1 17	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*add* 3 56	15½	12
Poole	*sub.* 5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*sub.* 1 35	20	14
Port Harrington	*sub.* 2 29	25	19
Port Madoc	*add* 5 54	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*sub.* 2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*add* 4 20	29	18¼
Portishead	*add* 5 24	42	31¼
Portland Bill	*add* 4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*add* 5 13	6¼	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.* 2 13	13½	10¾
Preston	*sub.* 2 27	17	10
Putney Bridge	*add* 0 33	—	—
Pwllheli Bar	*sub.* 5 49	14¾	10½
Queensferry	*add* 0 53	18	14
Queenstown	*add* 3 33	12	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*sub.* 2 29	20¾	16
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.* 2 20	15	12

Port or Place.	Constants.	Springs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Renfrew	*sub.* 0 50	11	—
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub.* 2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add* 4 57	5	3½
Ryde	*sub.* 2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes	*add* 2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add* 4 35	34½	24
St. Ives	*add* 3 8	21	15
St. Malo	*add* 4 19	36¼	25¾
St. Mary	*add* 2 54	16	12
St. Peter Port	*add* 4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add* 2 15	15¾	12½
Seaham	*add* 1 31	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*sub.* 2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*sub.* 5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.* 1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.* 2 23	18	13¾
Silloth	*sub.* 2 4	26	20
Southampton	*sub.* 3 22	13	9½
Southend	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
Southwold	*sub.* 3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*add* 3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add* 2 10	7½	4
Stockton	*add* 2 4	11	—
Stonehaven	*sub.* 0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add* 5 14	13½	9½
Stranraer	*sub* 1 55	9½	7½
Stromness	*sub.* 4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add* 1 29	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*add* 4 31	20½	15
Swanage	*sub.* 5 30	6¼	4¼
Swansea Bay	*add* 4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add* 1 52	15	12¼
Tay River Bar	*add* 0 19	16	13½
Teddington Lock	*add* 1 27	—	—
Teignmouth	*add* 4 16	13	9¾
Tenby	*add* 3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*sub.* 5 16	13¼	9½
Tobermory	*add* 3 57	14½	10
Torbay	*add* 4 16	13½	10
Troon	*sub.* 1 49	10	7½
Truro	*add* 3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add* 1 11	13¾	10½
Ushant	*add* 2 8	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour	*add* 2 17	11¾	8
Waterford Harbour	*add* 4 36	13½	10¼
Weston-super-Mare	*add* 5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add* 5 49	5	3½
Whitby	*add* 1 49	15	11½
Whitehaven	*sub.* 2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.* 2 24	10	7½
Wisbech	*add* 5 31	15¼	11¼
Woolwich	*sub.* 0 18	20½	17¼
Workington	*sub.* 2 40	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*add* 4 20	25½	18½
Yarmouth Road	*sub.* 4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub.* 3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*add* 1 4	5¾	5¼
Youghal	*add* 3 37	12½	9½

Example 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 9th*, 1925:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	1*h.* 29*m.*	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 50	
Time of high water at Aberdeen	0 39	Morn.

Example 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	1*h.* 29*m.*	Morn.
Add tide interval	2 15	
Time of high water at Scarborough	3 44	Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge"+"tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following.

Example 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 22nd*, 1925, *aft.*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 23rd*	0*h.* 15*m.*	Morn.
+ 24 hours =	24 15	
Subtract tide interval	0 50	
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 22nd*	23 25	After.

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting this from 12*h*. will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

Declination.	Latitude.																	
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 43
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 12
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 3
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover.....	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth.....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle ...	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	−11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ...	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 0 32+	12 0	4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0
0 10	−1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	−0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19−	20 10
0 20	−1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	−0 49 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10−	20 20
0 30	−1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	−0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58−	20 30
0 40	−1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45−	20 40
0 50	−1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30−	20 50
1 0	−1 5 17+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11−	21 0
1 10	−1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	−0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51−	21 10
1 20	−1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27−	21 20
1 30	−1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0−	21 30
1 40	−1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29−	21 40
1 50	−1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55−	21 50
2 0	−1 5 35+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16−	22 0
2 10	−1 5 12+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 32−	22 10
2 20	−1 4 41+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44−	22 20
2 30	−1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	−0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51−	22 30
2 40	−1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53−	22 40
2 50	−1 2 25+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49−	22 50
3 0	−1 1 25+	15 0	7 0	−0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39−	23 0
3 10	−1 0 18+	15 10	7 10	−0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24−	23 10
3 20	−0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	−0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2−	23 20
3 30	−0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	−0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 35−	23 30
3 40	−0 56 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44−	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0−	23 40
3 50	−0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37−	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19−	23 50
4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32−	0 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude.																		Local Sidereal Time.
	0 0	0 5	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 55	0 60	0 65	0 70				
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″				H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17				12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8				12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2				13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1				14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6				14 30
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14				15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 25				15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 29	0 37				16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 39	0 50				16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 50	1 4				17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	1 0	1 17				17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 28				18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 1	1 15	1 37				18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 5	1 20	1 42				19 0
7 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 6	1 22	1 44				19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 21	1 43				20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 2	1 17	1 38				20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 57	1 11	1 31				21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 2	1 20				21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 53	1 8				22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54				22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41				23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 28				23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17				24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1925.)

Local Sidereal Time	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	1 27	1 24	1 17	1 7	0 59	0 55	0 56	1 2	1 12	1 24	1 35	1 43	1 48
2	1 32	1 24	1 21	1 13	1 4	0 56	0 52	0 54	1 0	1 9	1 21	1 32	1 39
4	1 11	1 18	1 20	1 15	1 8	0 58	0 51	0 47	0 48	0 52	1 1	1 12	1 19
6	0 57	1 7	1 13	1 14	1 9	1 1	0 52	0 44	0 39	0 38	0 41	0 49	0 54
8	0 44	0 54	1 3	1 8	1 8	1 4	0 55	0 45	0 35	0 29	0 26	0 29	0 31
10	0 35	0 43	0 52	1 1	1 5	1 5	0 59	0 49	0 38	0 28	0 20	0 17	0 15
12	0 33	0 36	0 43	0 53	1 1	1 5	1 4	0 58	0 48	0 36	0 25	0 17	0 12
14	0 38	0 36	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 4	1 8	1 6	1 0	0 51	0 39	0 28	0 21
16	0 49	0 42	0 40	0 45	0 52	1 2	1 9	1 13	1 12	1 8	0 59	0 48	0 41
18	1 3	0 53	0 47	0 46	0 51	0 59	1 8	1 16	1 21	1 22	1 19	1 11	1 6
20	1 16	1 6	0 57	0 52	0 52	0 56	1 5	1 15	1 25	1 31	1 34	1 31	1 29
22	1 25	1 17	1 8	0 59	0 55	0 55	1 1	1 11	1 22	1 32	1 40	1 43	1 45
24	1 27	1 24	1 17	1 7	0 59	0 55	0 56	1 2	1 12	1 24	1 35	1 43	1 48

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added; *r* is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSA*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h*. 56*m*. 4·098*s*. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m*. 50·178*s*. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h*. 0*m*. 9·86*s*. of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9·83*s*. per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9·86*s*. per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.
m. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9·86	1	0 9·83	0·16	1	0·16	5·09	31	5·08	1	0·00	31	0·08
0 19·71	2	0 19·66	0·33	2	0·33	5·26	32	5·24	2	0·01	32	0·09
0 29·57	3	0 29·49	0·49	3	0·49	5·42	33	5·41	3	0·01	33	0·09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0·66	4	0·66	5·59	34	5·57	4	0·01	34	0·09
0 49·28	5	0 49·15	0·82	5	0·82	5·75	35	5·73	5	0·01	35	0·10
0 59·14	6	0 58·98	0·99	6	0·98	5·91	36	5·90	6	0·02	36	0·10
1 9·00	7	1 8·81	1·15	7	1·15	6·08	37	6·06	7	0·02	37	0·10
1 18·85	8	1 18·64	1·31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6·23	8	0·02	38	0·10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1·48	9	1·47	6·41	39	6·39	9	0·02	39	0·11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1·64	10	1·64	6·57	40	6·55	10	0·03	40	0·11
1 48·42	11	1 48·13	1·81	11	1·80	6·74	41	6·72	11	0·03	41	0·11
1 58·28	12	1 57·95	1·97	12	1·97	6·90	42	6·88	12	0·03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7·78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0·04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17·61	2·30	14	2·29	7·23	44	7·21	14	0·04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27·44	2·46	15	2·46	7·39	45	7·37	15	0·04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37·27	2·63	16	2·62	7·56	46	7·54	16	0·04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47·10	2·79	17	2·78	7·72	47	7·70	17	0·05	47	0·13
2 57·42	18	2 56·93	2·96	18	2·95	7·89	48	7·86	18	0·05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0·05	49	0·13
3 17·13	20	3 16·59	3·29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8·19	20	0·05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3·45	21	3·44	8·38	51	8·36	21	0·06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3·61	22	3·60	8·54	52	8·52	22	0·06	52	0·14
3 46·70	23	3 46·08	3·78	23	3·77	8·71	53	8·68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3·94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4·27	26	4·26	9·20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4·42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0·16
			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4·76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

See p. 77.

ECLIPSES IN 1925.

In the year 1925 there will be *four* Eclipses, two of the *Sun*, and two of the *Moon*.

I. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* in the afternoon of January 24. Partly visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich and in the British Isles. The path of the shadow from which the Sun may be seen totally eclipsed begins its course in central Canada, crosses the Great Lakes, and leaves the American coast at Long Island, the City of New York being just within the southern limit. It trends northward in crossing the Atlantic, and ends north of Great Britain, west of the Shetland Islands. In the south-west of Ireland the whole of a large Partial Eclipse will be seen, and in the greater part of the British Isles the beginning and Greatest Phase of a Partial Eclipse will be seen, but the Sun will set before the Eclipse ends. At Armagh, Glasgow, Dublin and Edinburgh the Eclipse begins about 14*h.* 43*m.*, the Greatest Phase being at 15*h.* 51*m.* G.M.T. at the two places first named, and at 15*h.* 52*m.* at the others. The magnitude of the Eclipse at these places is approximately 0·93. At Greenwich, Oxford and Cambridge, the Eclipse begins nearly at 14*h.* 51*m.*, and the time of Greatest Phase is 15*h.* 57*m.* at Oxford, and about a minute later at Greenwich and Cambridge. The magnitude of Greatest Phase at these places is nearly 0·83, and the angle from North Point to the point on the Sun's disc, where the shadow first touches, 265°.

II. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* in the evening of February 8. Visible at Greenwich. At Greatest Phase nearly three-quarters of the Moon's diameter will be in the shadow of the Earth leaving a segment on the upper part of the disc unobscured.

Moon enters Penumbra.....	Feb.	8*d.*	18*h.* 48*m.*
,, ,, Shadow.....	,,	,,	20*h.* 9*m.*
Middle of Eclipse	,,	,,	21*h.* 42*m.*
Moon leaves Shadow	,,	,,	23*h.* 15*m.*
,, ,, Penumbra	,,	9*d.*	0*h.* 52*m.*

The point of the Moon's disc first to enter the Shadow is 138° from the North Point towards the East. The point where it leaves the Shadow is 114° from the North Point towards the west. Magnitude of this Eclipse = 0·735 (Moon's diameter = 1).

III. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun* in the evening of July 20. Invisible at Greenwich. The path from which an Annulus or ring of light round the Eclipsing Moon may be seen lies wholly in the South Pacific Ocean. The extreme north-west point of New Zealand, Three Kings Islands, the Kermadec Islands, the Island of Oparo, and the Bass Islands are within its limits. A Partial Eclipse will be partly visible at Wellington and Sydney. The Greenwich Mean Time of the Greatest Phase at Wellington is 20*h.* 42*m.*, which will be soon after sunrise on July 21 (local). At Sydney only the ending will be seen.

IV. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* at mid-day (Greenwich) of August 4. Invisible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally in western North America, western South America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, and the north-eastern part of Asia; the ending visible generally in the Pacific Ocean, Australia, eastern Asia and the Indian Ocean.

Moon enters Shadow	Aug.	4...	10*h.* 27·4*m.* G.M.T.
,, leaves ,, ,,	,,	...	13*h.* 17·6*m.* ,,

At Greatest Phase three-quarters of the Moon's diameter will be obscured, the uneclipsed segment being the south portion of the disc.

There will be a *Total Eclipse of the Sun* on January 14, 1926. Invisible at Greenwich. The path of totality begins its course in Central Africa, leaves that Continent not far south of the Equator and, when at a point in the Indian Ocean due south of India in latitude 10° S., turns northward, and crosses the islands of Sumatra (Benkoolen being within the track), Borneo and Mindanao in the Philippines. The Greatest duration of Total Phase on the central line will be 4*m.* 10*s.* in longitude 82° E., latitude 10° S. The duration in Sumatra will be about 3 minutes. A Partial Eclipse will be seen from Mauritius (mag. 0·61); Johannesburg (mag. 0·13); Bombay (mag. 0·16); Madras (mag. 0.32); Hong Kong (mag. 0·43); and Perth (mag. 0·03). The Greenwich Time of Greatest Phase at these places being between 5*h.* and 8*h.*, according to position.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1925, with a few additional just beyond that limit. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is (*contd. on opposite page*)

Date.	G.M.T.		Satellite and Phase.
Feb.	H.	M.	
2	6	9	II. D.
3	6	25	I. D.
26	6	36	I. D.
Mar.			
6	5	36	III. D.
6	5	39	II. D.
8	3	16	IV. D.
8	4	44	IV. R.
14	4	52	I. D.
30	3	8	I. D.
Apr.			
6	5	1	I. D.
7	5	8	II. D.
11	4	40	III. R.
18	5	26	III. D.
22	3	17	I. D.
29	5	11	I. D.
May	H.	M.	
2	2	4	II. D.
8	1	33	I. D.
14	2	50	IV. D.
14	5	23	IV. R.
15	3	27	I. D.
23	23	49	I. D.
24	1	18	III. D.
24	3	7	Oc. R.
31	1	43	I. D.
June			
3	1	37	II. D.
15	23	59	I. D.
16	2	51	Oc. R.
23	1	53	I. D.
27	22	39	II. D.
28	2	1	Oc. R.
28	21	12	III. D.
29	1	44	Oc. R.
July	H.	M.	
1	22	16	I. D.
5	1	15	II. D.
6	1	11	III. D.
9	0	10	I. D.
9	2	29	Oc. R.
10	20	55	I. R.
17	20	23	Oc. D.
17	22	49	I. R.
22	22	30	II. R.
24	22	7	Oc. D.
25	0	44	I. R.
29	21	24	Oc. D.
30	1	7	II. R.
31	23	52	Oc. D.
Aug.			
2	21	7	I. R.
3	20	34	III. R.
5	20	43	IV. D.
6	0	8	IV. R.
9	20	3	Oc. D.
9	23	2	I. R.
11	0	35	III. R.
16	21	50	Oc. D.
17	0	57	I. R.
23	22	19	II. R.
25	21	20	I. R.
Sept.			
1	19	54	Oc. D.
1	23	15	I. R.
10	19	39	I. R.
15	20	38	III. R.
17	19	33	II. R.
17	21	34	I. R.
22	21	10	III. D.
24	22	11	II. R.
26	17	58	I. R.
Oct.	H.	M.	
3	19	53	I. R.
11	20	56	IV. D.
19	18	12	I. D.
19	19	27	II. D.
26	20	7	I. R.
28	17	12	III. D.
28	19	3	IV. R.
28	20	44	III. R.
Nov.			
4	16	30	I. R.
11	18	25	I. R.
20	19	19	II. R.
27	16	44	I. R.
Dec.			
3	16	48	III. R.
4	18	39	I. R.
15	16	32	II. R.
20	16	57	I. R.

Day	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.			H. M.	°	H. M.	°
4	ξ^2 Ceti	4·3	1 16	128	1 51	200
6	+ 14° 657 ...	5·9	3 28	116	4 13	228
6	Aldebaran...	1·1	15 6	67	16 4	262
7	119 Tauri ...	4·9	18 40	81	19 53	253
7	120 Tauri ...	5·6	19 29	111	20 34	225
12	ψ Leonis.....	5·6	...	...	19 59	305
19	13 Librae ...	5·7	2 12	140	3 5	265
20	49 Librae ...	5·4	7 18	209	...	...
28	− 3° 49	6·3	19 37	47	20 20	277
Feb.						
2	70 Tauri	6·4	17 5	117	18 1	207
2	75 Tauri	5·2	18 57	69	20 21	259
2	Aldebaran...	1·1	23 54	123	24 47	223
4	119 Tauri ...	4·9	3 22	63	...	...
4	71 Orionis ...	5·1	23 47	167	24 5	194
8	7 Leonis.....	6·2	22 8	121	23 25	270
8	11 Leonis ...	6·5	23 28	94	24 47	305
9	*Neptune*.....	7·7	0 15	63	1 11	337
9	ψ Leonis.....	5·6	3 29	42	3 54	352
11	*b* Virginis...	5·2	20 32	66	21 16	332
16	γ Librae.....	4·0	2 46	127	3 52	277
19	− 21° 5081...	5·9	5 12	119	6 13	254
28	+ 12° 473 ...	6·2	20 23	108	21 21	223
Mar.						
6	*g* Geminor.	5·0	2 56	144	3 37	236
7	227 B. Cancri	6·4	23 33	63	24 27	335
13	80 Virginis...	5·6	2 33	71	3 25	342
21	*l* Capricorn	4·3	5 2	101	6 1	239
Apr.						
2	+ 19° 1911...	6·1	...	...	19 16	329
4	ψ Leonis.....	5·6	...	...	18 43	258
10	13 Librae ...	5·7	...	...	21 33	318
12	49 Librae ...	5·4	1 38	84	2 45	314
27	68 Orionis ...	5·7	22 0	69	22 52	295
29	+ 19° 1854 ...	6·2	21 39	22	21 51	1
May.						
1	*Neptune*.....	7·7	22 32	84	23 32	315
2	ψ Leonis.....	6·2	0 11	146	0 58	251
2	11 Leonis ...	6·5	1 5	112	2 0	282
11	− 21° 5076...	5·7	...	...	23 58	293
27	*d*? Cancri ...	5·9	19 42	113	20 49	277
June						
5	49 Librae ...	5·4	...	...	20 36	309
7	14 Sagittar .	5·6	23 46	137	24 40	236
12	50 Aquarii ...	5·9	1 8	91	2 12	238
13	ψ Aquarii ...	4·5	...	...	0 44	312
13	ψ^3 Aquarii ...	4·6	0 49	75	1 52	247
July.						
3	η Librae.....	5·5	0 53	91	1 54	294
14	ξ^2 Ceti	4·3	3 26	19	4 14	291
25	*b* Virginis .	5·2	21 37	112	...	...
27	80 Virginis .	5·6	22 10	121	...	...
Aug.						
1	14 Sagittar .	5·6	21 4	136	21 58	233
5	− 13° 6204 ...	6·2	22 30	2	22 52	323
7	− 8° 6142 ...	6·5	2 56	37	4 0	270
Sept.						
2	39 Aquarii...	6·2	3 9	83	4 6	233
7	μ Ceti.....	4·4	4 7	39	5 15	274
7	+ 12° 473 ...	6·2	21 18	70	22 12	252
11	64 Orionis ...	5·1	0 33	118	1 21	222
28	γ Capricorn	3·8	22 29	107	23 23	212
30	− 8° 6142 ...	6·5	23 19	47	24 27	259
Oct.						
8	+ 19° 1110'...	6·0	4 42	148	5 18	199
8	χ^1 Orionis ...	4·5	5 49	52	6 55	301
9	61 Geminor.	5·8	23 36	76	24 35	278
14	*l* Leonis ...	5·3	3 18	13	3 20	12
22	14 Sagittar .	5·6	18 20	13	18 36	347
25	30 Capricorn	5·4	19 24	61	20 36	267
27	ψ Aquarii ...	4·5	23 10	358	23 37	311
27	ψ^3 Aquarii...	4·6	23 42	77	24 44	232
31	μ Ceti	4·4	22 19	66	23 34	242
Nov.						
2	63 Tauri.....	5·7	19 19	58	20 14	267
5	ζ Geminor	3·7	21 6	106	21 59	244
6	85 Geminor.	5·2	21 21	92	22 17	268
6	− Geminor .	6·3	23 46	106	24 51	256
19	i^2 Sagittar .	5·1	16 35	167	16 46	185
21	20 Capricorn	6·2	17 20	21	18 5	306
23	74 Aquarii...	5·8	17 12	46	18 17	269
30	63 Tauri ...	5·7	5 53	143	6 20	200
Dec.						
1	χ^1 Orionis ...	4·5	21 19	104	22 23	232
4	79 Geminor	6·3	1 8	152	1 51	215
6	− Geminor .	6·3	1 5	116	2 21	269
29	χ^1 Orionis ...	4·5	6 26	92	...	...
29	15 Geminor	6·5	19 44	111	20 45	231

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. 6·5) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West; the exact position is shown by the angle from N. Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. Occultations of Aldebaran on two occasions are to be noted, and also that of Neptune. The star second in the list, BD + 14° 657 is a double star. When Disappearance and Reappearance occur on opposite sides of midnight, the hour of the latter is printed 24.

West. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way; or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From February to the Opposition of Jupiter (July 10) the eclipses take place on the Western side. In this period I., and sometimes II. and III., disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. The times of these reappearances after occultation (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite referred to being that of the preceding line. From July 10 to December, these Satellites disappear in some cases by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after eclipse on the Eastern side. The times of these disappearances by occultation are given (Oc. D.), the reappearance after eclipse being in the following line. In alternate periods of about 3 years Satellite IV. is not eclipsed nor occulted, nor is it seen in transit across the disc of the planet. (*See* p. 41.) A period of eclipse begins this year, and observations of time of the phenomena of this Satellite in the early part of the period are specially helpful in determining the elements of its orbit.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1925, with Spectrum, P.M and Parallax.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	+ ″		s.	″	″	
α Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 30·4	3·09	+28 40 35	20·0	Aop	+·011	−0·16	·028	35·7
γ Pegasi	2·9	0 9 22·3	3·09	+14 46 0	20·0	Bz	·000	−0·01	·082	12·2
β Ceti	2·2	0 39 49·5	3·00	−18 23 53	19·7	Ko	+·016	+0·04	000	...
θ Ceti	3·8	1 20 16·4	3·00	− 8 34 12	18·8	Ko	−·006	−0·22	·101	9·9
η Piscium	3·7	1 27 28·0	3·21	+14 57 35	18·6	G5	+·002	00	·022	45·4
Polaris	2·1	1 34 13·6	30·97	+88 54 11	18·4	F8	+·152	00	·041	24·4
β Arietis	2·7	1 50 29·5	3·30	+20 26 31	17·8	A5	+·006	−0·11	·057	17·5
α Arietis	2·2	2 2 56·4	3·36	+23 6 31	17·2	Kz	+·014	−0·14	·044	22·7
γ Ceti	3·6	2 39 24·7	3·12	+ 2 55 14	15·4	Ao	−·010	−0·15	...	...
α Ceti	2·8	2 58 21·4	3·14	+ 3 47 47	14·3	Ma	−·001	−0·08	·013	76·9
			+		+					
α Persei	1·9	3 18 57·5	4·27	+49 35 44	13·0	F5	+·003	−0·03	·017	58·8
δ Persei	3·1	3 37 34·6	4·26	+47 32 57	11·7	B5	+·004	−0·04	...	...
η Tauri	3·0	3 43 1·3	3·56	+23 52 28	11·3	B5	+·002	−0·05	...	...
ζ Persei	2·9	3 49 24·8	3·77	+31 39 44	10·8	B1	+·001	−0·01	...	...
Aldebaran	1·1	4 31 36·9	3·44	+16 21 35	7·5	K5	+·005	−0·19	·055	18·2
ι Aurigæ	2·9	4 52 6·4	3·90	+33 2 56	5·9	Kz	+·001	−0·02	000	...
Rigel	0·3	5 10 56·0	2·88	− 8 17 14	4·3	B8p	000	00	·007	143
Capella	0·2	5 11 8·7	4·42	+45 55 24	4·2	G0	+·009	−0·43	·067	14·9
γ Orionis	1·7	5 21 6·4	3·22	+ 6 16 59	3·4	Bz	000	−0·02	·025	200
β Tauri	1·8	5 21 33·0	3·79	+28 32 44	3·3	B8	+·003	−0·18	000	...
			+		+					
δ Orionis	2·5	5 28 10·5	3·06	− 0 21 12	2·8	Bo	000	00	000	...
α Leporis	2·7	5 29 25·3	2·65	−17 52 30	2·7	Fo	000	00	·014	71·4
ε Orionis	1·7	5 32 24·4	3·04	− 1 14 55	2·4	Bo	000	00	·008	125
ζ Orionis	2·0	5 36 58·4	3·03	− 1 58 52	2·0	Bo	+·001	−0·01	·006	167
Betelgeuse	*var*	5 51 6·7	3·25	+ 7 23 40	0·8	Ma	+·002	+0·01	·021	47·6
			+		−					
μ Geminorum	3·2	6 18 25·4	3·63	+22 33 13	1·6	Ma	+·005	−0·11	·026	38·5
γ Geminorum	1·9	6 33 22·8	3·46	+16 27 53	2·9	Ao	+·003	−0·05	·072	13·9
ι·6	6 41 50·6	2·68	−16 36 44	3·6	Ao	−·037	−1·21	·366	2·73
51 H. Cephei	5·3	7 5 56·5	28·99	+87 10 10	5·7	Ma	−·058	−0·03	·027	37·0
δ Geminorum	3·5	7 15 38·8	3·59	+22 7 18	6·5	Fo	−·001	−0·02	·062	16·1
			+		−					
Castor (α^2)	2·0	7 29 49·1	3·85	+32 3 17	7·7	Ao	−·014	−0·08	·079	12·7
Procyon	0·5	7 35 22·6	3·19	+ 5 25 5	8·1	F5	−·047	−1·04	·307	3·26
Pollux	1·2	7 40 43·8	3·72	+28 12 31	8·5	Ko	−·047	−0·05	·069	15·6
ε Hydræ	3·5	8 42 48·4	3·19	+ 6 41 42	13·1	F8	−·013	−0·05	·017	58·8
ι Urs. Maj.	3·1	8 54 4·9	4·16	+48 20 14	13·8	A5	−·044	−0·25	·090	11·1
α Hydræ	2·2	9 23 54·1	2·95	− 8 19 58	15·6	Kz	−·001	+0·03	·004	250
θ Urs. Maj.	3·3	9 27 51·1	4·13	+52 1 13	15·8	F8	−·103	−0·54	·073	13·7
ε Leonis	3·1	9 41 35·9	3·41	+24 7 13	16·5	Gop	−·003	−0·02	·016	62·5
Regulus	1·3	10 4 22·8	3·21	+12 20 4	17·5	B8	−·017	00	·033	30·3
γ^1 Leonis	2·6	10 15 50·4	3·29	+20 13 17	18·0	Ko	+·021	−0·15	000	...
			+		−					
β Urs. Maj.	2·4	10 57 19·7	3·62	+56 47 5	19·3	Ao	+·011	+0·03	·074	13·5
α Urs. Maj.	2·0	10 59 6·9	3·74	+62 9 22	19·3	Ko	−·016	−0·07	·037	27·0
δ Leonis	2·6	11 10 7·4	3·18	+20 56 5	19·6	Az	+·011	−0·14	...	...
β Leonis	2·2	11 45 14·1	3·10	+14 59 29	20·0	Az	−·034	−0·12	·103	9·7
γ Urs. Maj.	2·5	11 49 53·7	3·15	+54 6 42	20·0	Ao	+·012	00	·043	23·3
γ Corvi	2·8	12 11 56·8	3·09	−17 7 32	20·0	B8	−·011	+0·02	...	...
η Virginis	4·0	12 16 4·1	3·07	− 0 15 1	20·0	Ao	−·004	−0·03	...	...
γ Virg.(mean)	2·9	12 37 51·5	3·08	− 1 2 18	19·8	Fo	−·038	+0·01	·063	15·9
ε Urs. Maj.	1·7	12 50 44·1	2·63	+56 22 0	19·6	Aop	+·014	−0·01	·047	21·3
12 Can. Ven.	2·9	12 52 31·3	2·83	+38 43 23	19·5	Aop	−·020	+0·05	...	...

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	+ ″		s.	″	″	″
β Hydri	2·9	0 21 50·2	2·49	−77 40 36	20·0	Go	+·695	+0·32	·201	4·98
Achernar	0·6	1 34 55·3	2·22	−57 37 3	18·4	B5	+·010	−0·04	·096	10·4
γ Hydri	3·2	3 48 22·8	−·96	−74 28 9	10·9	Ma	+·010	+0·12	...	...
			+		−					
Canopus	−·9	6 22 17·2	1·33	−52 39 15	1·9	Fo	+·002	+0·01	·007	143
ι Argûs	2·3	9 15 4·9	1·61	−58 57 36	15·1	Fo	−·004	00	...	...
η Argûs	7·0	10 42 8·8	2·32	−59 17 24	18·9	Pec	000	−0·01	...	...
β Chamæl.	4·4	12 13 54·5	3·49	−78 53 45	20·0	B5	−·019	+0·02	...	...

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. For certain causes, known by the word Precession, the lines of reference on the celestial sphere are continually changing, hence these coordinates, Right Ascension and Declination of each star change, each by the annual amount shown in the Table. Observations of position of the stars show that they do not conform precisely to this change by precession, and the outstanding amount for individual stars, which is known as Proper Motion (see page 64) is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is inversely proportional to its distance, it being the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend at the distance of the star. The parallaxes in the adjoining table have been collected from various sources, a few of them being spectroscopic. The entry 000 indicates that attempts to find the parallax have shown that the star is very distant, and that no trustworthy figure could be assigned. For a few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to this parallax in parsecs. A parsec is equivalent to about twenty billion miles.

There are in the list certain stars which are double, and in general the Mean place given for these is that of the brighter star, and the figure affixed to the Greek letter shows whether this is the first or second

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1925, with Spectrum, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	− ″		s.	″	″	
ζ^1 Urs. Maj.	2·4	13 20 54·6	2·41	+55 19 0	18·8	A*op*	+·015	−0·03	·022	45·4
Spica	1·2	13 21 14·4	3·16	−10 46 13	18·8	B2	−·003	−0·03	·010	100
ζ Virginis	3·4	13 30 52·2	3·07	− 0 12 46	18·5	A2	−·020	+0·04	...	...
η Urs. Maj.	1·9	13 44 35·3	2·38	+49 41 13	18·0	B3	−·012	−0·02	·020	50·0
η Bootis	2·8	13 51 6·8	2·86	+18 46 23	17·7	G0	−·004	−0·36	111	9·0
Arcturus	0·2	14 12 14·4	2·81	+19 34 20	16·8	K0	−·078	−2·00	·121	8·3
ϵ Bootis	2·7	14 41 42·7	2·62	+27 23 23	15·3	K0*p*	−·004	+0·01	·015	66·7
α Libræ	2·9	14 46 43·5	3·32	−15 43 52	15·0	A2	−·008	−0·08	...	...
β Urs. Min.	2·2	14 50 54·5	−0·19	+74 27 43	14·7	K5	−·007	00	·014	71·4
β Libræ	2·7	15 12 58·1	3·23	− 9 6 26	13·4	B8	−·007	−0·02	·009	111
γ^2 Urs. Min.	3·1	15 20 50·2	−0·11	+72 6 3	12·8	A2	−·002	+0·01	...	...
α Coronæ	2·3	15 31 30·7	2·53	+26 57 58	12·1	A0	+·009	−0·10	·054	18·5
α Serpentis	2·8	15 40 34·3	2·94	+ 6 39 38	11·5	K0	+·009	+0·04	·056	17·9
β^1 Scorpii	2·9	16 1 4·3	3·49	−19 36 5	9·9	B1	−·001	−0·03	000	...
δ Ophiuchi	3·0	16 10 24·8	3·15	− 3 30 8	9·2	M3	−·003	−0·14	·045	22·2
η Draconis	2·9	16 22 58·4	0·81	+61 41 1	8·2	G5	−·002	+0·06	·019	52·6
Antares	1·2	16 24 48·3	3·68	−26 16 1	8·1	M1*p*	−·001	−0·03	·029	34·5
β Herculis	2·8	16 26 59·7	2·59	+21 39 7	7·9	K0	−·008	−0·03	·020	50·0
ζ Herculis	3·0	16 38 27·5	2·30	+31 44 16	7·0	G0	−·036	+0·39	·112	8·9
κ Ophiuchi	3·4	16 54 7·0	2·86	+ 9 29 26	5·7	K0	−·020	−0·01	·028	35·7
α Herculis	*var*	17 11 13·6	2·74	+14 28 29	4·2	M5	−·001	+0·03	000	...
β Draconis	3·0	17 28 44·2	1·36	+52 21 23	2·7	G0	−·002	+0·01	·005	200
α Ophiuchi	2·1	17 31 27·1	2·78	+12 36 48	2·5	A5	+·008	−0·24	·088	11·4
β Ophiuchi	2·9	17 39 46·0	2·97	+ 4 35 51	1·8	K0	−·003	+0·16	·025	40·0
μ Herculis	3·5	17 43 31·4	2·37	+27 45 49	1·4	G5	−·024	−0·75	·107	9·3
γ Draconis	2·4	17 54 51·9	1·39	+51 29 50	0·4	K5	−·001	−0·02	·012	83·3
δ Urs. Min.	4·4	17 56 25·3	−19·5	+86 36 50	0·3	A0	+·017	+0·05	·068	14·7
Vega	0·1	18 34 23·9	2·01	+38 42 47	3·0	A0	+·018	+0·28	·123	8·1
β Lyræ	*var*	18 47 18·6	2·21	+33 16 29	4·1	B2*p*	000	−0·01	...	...
λ Urs. Min.	6·6	18 52 56·3	−73·6	+89 1 42	4·6	M5	−·113	+0·01	...	...
ζ Aquilæ	3·0	19 1 57·8	2·76	+13 45 3	5·4	A0	−·001	−0·10	...	...
δ Aquilæ	3·4	19 21 43·0	3·01	+ 2 57 51	7·0	F0	+·017	+0·08	·057	17·5
β Cygni	3·2	19 27 41·8	2·42	+27 48 4	7·5	K0*p*	000	−0·01	000	...
γ Aquilæ	2·8	19 42 41·6	2·85	+10 25 46	8·7	K2	+·001	00	·034	29·4
Altair	0·9	19 47 7·4	2·89	+ 8 40 9	9·0	A5	+·036	+0·38	·204	4·9
β Aquilæ	3·9	19 51 37·7	2·94	+ 6 13 6	9·4	K0	+·003	−0·48	·076	13·2
θ Aquilæ	3·4	20 7 26·1	3·09	− 1 2 42	10·6	A0	+·002	+0·01	...	...
α^2 Capricorni	3·8	20 13 53·7	3·33	−12 46 42	11·1	K0	+·004	+0·01	...	...
γ Cygni	2·3	20 19 32·2	2·15	+40 0 57	11·5	F8*p*	000	00	·014	71·4
α Cygni	1·3	20 38 52·5	2·04	+45 0 42	12·8	A2*p*	000	00	000	...
ϵ Cygni	2·6	20 43 10·6	2·40	+33 41 19	13·1	K0	+·029	+0·33	·036	27·8
ζ Cygni	3·4	21 9 44·6	2·55	+29 55 7	14·8	K0	000	−0·06	·026	38·5
α Cephei	2·6	21 16 47·5	1·41	+62 16 3	15·2	A5	+·022	+0·05	·085	11·8
ϵ Pegasi	2·5	21 40 30·1	2·94	+ 9 31 49	16·4	K0	+·002	00	·006	167
α Aquarii	3·2	22 1 55·9	3·08	− 0 41 5	17·4	G0	+·001	00	·010	100
η Pegasi	3·1	22 39 29·0	2·81	+29 49 42	18·8	G0	+·001	−0·04	000	...
Fomalhaut	1·3	22 53 30·6	3·29	−30 1 13	19·2	A3	+·025	−0·17	·138	7·2
Markab	2·6	23 1 1·4	2·98	+14 48 5	19·4	A3	+·004	−0·04	·036	27·8
γ Piscium	3·9	23 13 16·6	3·06	+ 2 52 20	19·6	K0	+·050	+0·02	·021	47·6
ω Piscium	4·0	23 55 27·5	3·07	+ 6 26 53	20·0	F5	+·010	−0·11	·013	76·9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	− ″		s.	″		
γ Crucis	1·6	12 26 59·7	3·31	−56 41 37	19·9	M*b*	+·003	−0·28	...	...
β Centauri	0·9	13 58 30·5	4·22	−60 0 43	17·4	B1	−·003	−0·03	·037	27·0
α Centauri	0·3	14 34 29·5	4·55	−60 31 36	15·7	G0	−·487	+0·72	·759	1·32
α Tri. Aust.	1·9	16 40 42·4	6·33	−68 53 33	6·8	K2	+·003	−0·05	...	...
σ Octantis	5·5	19 40 4·1	90·5	−89 12 25	8·5	F0	+·105	00	...	...
α Pavonis	2·1	20 19 43·4	4·76	−56 58 37	11·5	B3	000	−0·09	...	...
α Gruis	2·2	22 3 30·8	3·78	−47 19 31	17·5	B5	+·011	−0·17	·024	41·7

in order of Right Ascension. In the case of Castor (α^2 Geminorum) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, which have faint companions, and α Centauri are binary stars, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s	° ′
	1 33 88	
Jan. 1	105·7	54·4
Jan. 21	83·4	54·4
Feb. 10	60·6	54·4
Mar. 2	41·9	54·3
Mar. 22	29·3	54·3
April 11	24·9	54·1
May 1	29·3	54·0
May 21	40·7	54·0
June 10	58·6	53·9
	1 34	
June 30	19·1	53·9
July 20	42·2	53·9
	1 35	
Aug. 9	3·4	54·0
Aug. 29	22·9	54·0
Sept. 18	37·1	54·1
Oct. 8	46·6	54·3
Oct. 28	48·4	54·4
Nov. 17	43·6	54·5
Dec. 7	31·0	54·6
Dec. 27	12·8	54·7

Magnitudes.

Sirius	−1·6
Betelgeuse	*Irreg.*
	0·2 to 1·5
α Herculis	*Irreg.*
	3·1 to 3·9
β Lyræ	3·4 to 4·1

For note on Stellar Magnitude see p. 71

The objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure, though 2,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

To form an adequate idea of the distribution and distances of the stars, we may construct mentally a model, such that an inch shall represent one hundred million miles. On this scale the Sun will be represented by a grain of sand, and the Earth will be represented by an average-sized microbe less than one inch distant from the Sun. The other planets of our solar system will also be microscopic in size, the nearest being about one third of an inch from the Sun, and the farthest rather more than two feet away. The stars too will in general be represented by sand grains, although some may be of the size of pebbles, and a few even of the size of golf or tennis balls, and will be spread out so that the distance from each star to its neighbour will be four or five miles. These stars will be distributed in a plane one hundred and fifty thousand miles or more in diameter on the scale of our model, and even this will not be sufficient for some stars, which will require a million miles on this scale. The stars are not confined precisely to this place —the Galactic Plane, or plane of the Milky Way —but lie thick on either side of it, the number becoming progressively less as the distance from the plane increases. Some in our model will be found as much as five or even ten thousand miles from it.

The Sun is not at the centre of the Universe of stars, but is not far from it. This supposed knowledge of the shape and size of the Universe is derived from star gauges or counts of stars which show different density in different directions, from the actual measured distance of some stars (see page 63), and from inference. The Milky Way is seen to consist of clouds of faint stars, of star clusters other than globular, and gaseous nebulæ (see page 64). A type of stars known as Wolf-Rayet and Novæ, or new stars almost invariably appear in the Galaxy. These objects are, therefore, inhabitants of the region near the central plane. The Milky Way was formerly pictured as a girdle made up of these objects surrounding a lens-shaped group of stars, being those that are readily apparent to us, the diameter of the lens being 3,000 or 4,000 light-years; but it is now more usual to regard it as the aggregate view of many very distant objects as indicated by the model described. It may be, however, that the Sun is one of a flattened cloud of stars, the greatest diameter of which is of the order of 6,000 light-years, though all these dimensions are somewhat conjectural. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

SIZE OF THE STARS.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously the size of a star is not proportional to its brightness as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and on its intrinsic brightness, which may depend on its temperature or other physical condition. It is found that the colour-index of a star, which is the name given to the difference of its magnitude determined photographically and visually, is independant of its size and distance, and depends, assuming ideal radiation only, on its temperature. Consequently a determination of the colour-index is equivalent to determining the temperature and hence its surface-brightness, and with this the angular diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area. A more direct way of measuring stella diameters has lately been found by utilizing an optical principle as proposed by Fizeau, and elaborated more recently by Michelson, and an apparatus known as an "interferometer," has been invented and constructed for the purpose. It is satisfactory that the angular diameters, as measured with this instrument, agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness. Since the distances of these large stars that have been thus measured are known approximately, the following values of their diameters in miles have been deduced :—

Betelgeuse	240	million	miles
Antares	120	,,	,,
Aldebaran	32	,,	,,
Arcturus	17	,,	,,

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (*see* p. 71) the

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Luminosity.
Sirius	−1·6	100	A	2·73	32
Canopus ...	−0·9	52	F	143·1	47,000
α^1 Centauri	0·3	24	G	1·32	1·3
Vega.....	0·1	21	A	8·1	65
Capella	0·2	19	G	14·9	180
Arcturus...	0·2	19	K	8·3	60
Rigel	0·3	17	B	143·1	15,500
Procyon*...	0·5	15	F	3·26	6·6
Achernar .	0·6	13	B	10·4	62
β Centauri	0·9	11	B	27·0	320
Altair.....	0·9	10	A	4·9	11
Betelgeuse	0·9	10	Ma	47·6	1,000
Aldebaran	1·1	9	K	18·2	120
Spica	1·2	8	B	100 0	3,300
Antares....	1·2	8	Map	34·5	390

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Absolute Mag.	Luminosity
α^1 Centauri*.....	0·3	G	1·31	4·7	1·3
Munich I. 15040	9·7	M	1·84	13·4	0·0004
ϵ Indi	4·7	K	2·22	8·0	0·064
Lalande 21185 ...	7·6	M	2·44	10·7	0·006
Sirius*.....	−1·6	A	2·73	1·2	32·9
Innes' Star.....	11·7	—	2·56	14·3	0·0002
Lacaille 9352	7·4	M	3·03	10·0	0·010
τ Ceti	3·6	K	3·04	6·2	0·33
ϵ Eridani	3·8	K	3·17	6·3	0·30
Lacaille 8760	6·6	M	3·22	9·1	0·23
Cord. Z. 5*h*. 243 ...	9·2	K	3·24	11·7	0·002
Procyon*.....	0·5	F	3·27	2·9	6·6
61 Cygni*	5·6	K	3·33	8·0	0·06
Struve 2764*	8·8	—	3·40	11·1	0·003
Groombridge 34*	8·1	M	3·55	10·4	0·007

The last column of each table shows the brightness, irrespective of distance, compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude −26·57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brightest component of a binary or multiple system; a small star of the Centaurus group is the nearest star to us so far known.

brightness of the star as it would be seen at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0·1″). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, *or* by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent maguitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the star with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude. In stars intrinsically brilliant for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong whilst a line due to Iron is very weak, but in an intrinsically faint star the case is exactly contrary. This principle has been adopted, and by help of the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically it is found possible to infer the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum, and hence its distance. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

The distances of many of the stars are given in the lists on pages 60 and 61. To express these large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1″ (parallax = one second). This is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are 105 stars whose distance has been measured. It is estimated from knowledge of the general density of stars in space that there are nearly twice that number. The others remain to be discovered.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulæ. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (*See* Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

It is realised that the spectrum of a star shows not only the materials of which it is composed but also its physical condition. Stars of the M

type are of low temperature, whereas those of A and B are hot stars. This has led to hypotheses of stellar evolution, but whereas it has been supposed that each star passed through stages from hot to cold as indicated by the order of spectra shown above, a recent theory affirms that a star begins its existence as a large mass of rarefied gas which contracts, begins to glow, and becomes red (Giant star Type M) and after increasing in temperature, surface brightness and density through the types K, G, F, A, B, passes with diminishing temperature and decreasing volume in reverse order through the types to become a Dwarf Star of the M type. This theory, which resembles in some respects one propounded by the late Sir Norman Lockyer, and is in its present form the result of researches on stellar masses and magnitudes by Prof. H. N. Russell, of Princeton, U.S.A., is generally accepted, but has lately met with some difficulty of complete explanation.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
		h. m.	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2070	.....	5 39	−69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules.....	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

There are nebulæ called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulæ into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulæ, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that the white nebulæ are as a rule of a spiral form, and that there are many thousands of them. The larger gaseous nebulæ lie mostly in the Milky Way, and the smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulæ, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of Dark nebulæ in space. The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1925.

January.	February.	March.	April.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
3 7	3 20	1 15	2 4	2 22	3 11	1 3	2 16	3 5	1 21
6 3	6 17	4 12	5 1	5 19	6 8	4 0	5 13	6 2	4 18
9 0	9 13	7 9	7 22	8 16	9 5	6 21	8 10	8 23	7 15
11 21	12 10	10 6	10 18	11 12	12 2	9 18	11 7	11 20	10 12
14 18	15 7	13 2	13 15	14 9	14 22	12 14	14 3	14 16	13 9
17 15	18 4	15 23	16 12	17 6	17 19	15 11	17 0	17 13	16 5
20 11	21 1	18 20	19 9	20 3	20 16	18 8	19 21	20 10	18 2
23 8	23 21	21 17	22 6	22 23	23 13	21 5	22 18	23 7	21 23
26 5	26 18	24 14	25 3	25 20	26 10	24 2	25 15	26 4	24 20
29 2	...	27 10	28 0	28 17	29 7	26 22	28 12	29 0	27 17
31 23	...	30 7	30 20	31 14	...	29 19	31 8	...	30 14

These times are *approximately* the middle of minimum phase.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3*h*. 3*m*., Declination 40° 39′ N.

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of a class with periods varying from 30 to over 500 days, a large proportion of which, however, are in the neighbourhood of 330 days, whose range of apparent brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2*h*. 16*m*., Declination 3° 19′ S.) is the most famous of these. It will be at maximum at the end of 1924, or beginning of 1925, and again at the end of the following November. Its magnitude at maximum may be anything between 2 and 5.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse, though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitude and the period of variation of Cepheids, those of longer period being the brighter.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, or as an alternative theory a mass of dark nebulous gas may by some means have become igneous. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. A few observations made during the increase of brightness have shown a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. Below will be found a list of the Novae (12 in number) that have been visible to the naked eye since 1848. Several of these are still visible as faint stars of tenth to fifteenth magnitude and are being systematically observed. Their light generally shows some trace of variability.

Discoverer.	Date.	Mag. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1848, April 28	5·0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2·0	Corona Borealis.
3. Schmidt	1876, Nov. 24	3·0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson	1892, Jan. 24	4·0	Auriga.
5. Fleming	1898, March	4·7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson	1901, Feb. 21	<0·8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5·1	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5·0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo	1912, Mar. 13	3·9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5·4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet	1918, June 8	>1·0	Aquila.
12. Denning	1920, Aug. 20	1·8	Cygnus.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface black spots appear sporadically, and around these are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Associated with the faculae there are brilliant clouds of calcium vapour that are revealed by the spectroheliograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer-shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere; modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. This view is confirmed by the invariable presence of a magnetic field in the neighbourhood. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism for the coincidence in time, between certain exhibitions of its variations and the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, which increase and decrease somewhat uniformly and arrive at a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in these extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years or more the spot regions converge towards the solar equator, and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. This transference of the spot areas in latitude may be considered to be the solar cycle, equally with the variation of total area with which it is approximately contemporaneous, but in the former case consecutive cycles somewhat overlap. In August, 1924, a spot of considerable size appeared in latitude 6° N. which would be counted of the old cycle though the new was well established by the appearance of spots in high latitudes, and the minimum spotted area had undoubtedly passed. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 9 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots since they cross visible disc.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1878·9
1816·4	1883·9	1823·3	1889·6
1829·9	1894·1	1833·9	1901·7
1837·2	1906·1	1843·5	1913·1
1848·1	1917·7	1856·0	1924·0
1860·1		1867·2	

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. Occasional streamers of the corona have been followed to a greater length than this. The corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this line of totality, because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country. There will be an eclipse on June 29, 1927, which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North-West Yorkshire.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth —like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (*See* p. 71.)

This planet will be visible to the naked eye in the evenings at the end of March and in the mornings of the second week in September.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from or before New. She will not be presented to the best effect in 1925, but may be well seen in January as a morning star and in the evenings of the last two months.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth. This planet will not be favourably placed for telescopic observations in 1925, but may be viewed as an evening star during the first six months. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year considerable additions are made to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are —Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about 2⅓ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. There will be a very close approach in 1931, when the minimum distance will be about 16 million miles.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter

about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV., which escapes under some circumstances (*see* p. 41).

The five fainter satellites are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892, the remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects.

The surface of Jupiter presents features of interest because of their varying changes, though at the same time they possess considerable permanence. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It was subsequently seen by several others, and in 1878 it came under general observation. A curious bay or hollow in the above-named belt has been visible since 1831, when it was seen by Schwabe, and if we conclude that the one now perceptible is identical with it then the mean rotation of the object and of the red spot near it has been $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 37^s.$ during the last 93 years.

Early in 1901 a series of dark spots were detected in the same latitude as the red spot, but moving with greater velocity. These markings are still visible, and they have had the effect of causing considerable irregularities in the motion of the red spot. As they overtake the latter formation they push it forward, and its rate of rotation is accelerated. In 1923 and 1924 this peculiarity was exhibited in striking fashion, and the rotation period of the red spot was quickened to the extent of 3 seconds. The effect of the recurring conjunctions of the red spot and south tropical disturbance has been to nearly equalize the rates of motion as will be seen by the following comparison :—

Object.	1901. Period of Rotation. H. M. S.	1924. Period of Rotation. H. M. S.
Red spot and Hollow ...	=9 55 40·6	9 55 36·6
South Tropical Disturbance	=9 55 18·5	9 55 32·0
Difference in rate.....	=22·1 secs.	4·6 secs.

Thus in 23 years the discordance in the periods has decreased by 15½ secs., and in the near future the motions may become identical.

At the opening of the year 1925 the position of the red spot will be approximately 146° following the zero meridian (System II.) of Jupiter. There are irregularities, however, in the motion of the object which render it impossible to predict its accurate position. As a guide to intending observers the following approximate places are given, with the hope that many transits across the central meridian of the planet will be recorded.

1924.	Red spot follows Zero meridian in degrees.	Red spot follows Zero meridian in time. H. M.
March 1	140	3 52
June 1.....	131	3 37
Sept. 1	122	3 22
Dec. 1	113	3 7

The following are a few computed times of transit of the zero meridian :—

		H. M.			H. M.
Mar.	3.....	3 0	July	25.....	21 34
,,	30.....	0 22	,,	27.....	23 12
Apr.	27.....	23 19	Aug.	25.....	22 8
,,	30.....	0 57	Sept.	21.....	19 30
May	31.....	1 29	Oct.	18.....	16 56
June	26.....	22 43	,,	20.....	18 53

Thus early in March, 1925, the red spot will probably be near transit at $6^h.\ 52^m.$ G.M.T. The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 40^s.$

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h.\ 50^m.\ 30^s.$ System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 40{\cdot}63^s.$

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 13½ to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655; Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (*see* table p. 70) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell in September, 1848. The most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is almost

at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. The motion of its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in 1846, is retrograde.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time she takes to move around the sky is 27*d.* 7*h.* 43*m.* 11·5*s.*, and the average time from a New Moon to the next is 29*d.* 12*h.* 44*m.* 3*s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits.

Attempts have been made to interpret some small variations in certain of the lunar features as seasonal changes due to variations of temperature on the Moon, but observations made during lunar eclipses, when presumably the Moon suffers considerable change of temperature, gives no support to this view.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a copper-coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

The Full Moon, which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in ellip-

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun.		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
			Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ′	Miles.		d. h. m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864, 000	333,432	25 9 7
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0·04	25 42 ?
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0·83	23 21 ?
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927eq.	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂.....	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700eq. 82,800 *p.*	318	9 50 9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100eq. 67,200 *p.*	95	10 14½ 10 38
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	?

tical orbits, and return at intervals which, in the case of those that have confirmed the periods computed for them returning, range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

The comets in the following list (except Schorr) have already been seen at least once since discovery. The approximate time of next perihelion passage, calculated from that of their last appearance, is given in the second column :—

Name.	Last Appearance.	Period in Years.
Brooks	1925 Mar.	1911	7·10
Schorr	,, June	1918	6·73
Faye	,, Aug.	1910	7·41
Wolf	,, Oct.	1918	6·79
Tempel-Swift	,, Oct.	1908	5·68
Tempel (*a*)	,, Nov.	1915	5·17
Borrelly	,, Nov.	1918	6·91
Kopff	1926 Jan.	1919	6·58
Finlay	,, Mar.	1906	6·54
Mechain-Tuttle	,, June	1912	13·6
Holmes	,, Oct.	1906	6·86

The computed dates of perihelion passage of comets, Denning, 1881 (8·8 yrs.) and Brooks, 1886 (5·6 yrs.), which have not been seen since discovery fall in 1925.

Encke's comet returned once more in 1924, and was detected on August 1, and two other small comets were discovered during the year (up to October). The long period comet known as Vico's that has been expected for some years has not been observed.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for a reason similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1916 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits

No.	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°	°	
1	January 2—4	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331	+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	155	+14	α Leonids.
4	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 13—24	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
6	March 17—18	310	+78	χ Cepheids.
7	April 20—22	271	+33	Lyrids.
8	April 30	291	+59	o Draconids.
9	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
10	May 18—26	246	+29	ζ Herculids.
11	May 29—June 1	353	+39	ι Andromedids.
12	June 2—10	253	−22	α Scorpiids.
13	June 27—30	228	+58	ι Draconids.
14	June 27—30	245	+64	η Draconids.
15	July 7—11	343	+12	α Pegasids.
16	July 19—Aug. 10	303	−10	α Capricornids.
17	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
18	August 10—12	45	+57	Perseids.
19	August 20—25	291	+60	o Draconids.
20	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	262	+63	ζ Draconids.
21	September 3—16	61	+36	ε Perseids.
22	September 4—14	348	+ 2	γ Piscids.
23	Sept. 19—27	272	+23	Herculids.
24	October 11—24	42	+21	ε Arietids.
25	October 17—24	92	+15	Orionids.
26	Oct. 30—Nov. 14	55	+12	ε Taurids.
27	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
28	Nov. 14—25	64	+22	ε Taurids.
29	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids
30	Nov. 25—Dec. 4	155	+39	μ Ursids Maj.
31	Dec. 1—14	108	+33	Geminids.
32	Dec. 18—21	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
33	Dec. 18—28	194	+68	κ Draconids.

of which fall in 1925.

THE SATELLITES.

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D.	H.	M.
The Earth.					
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
Mars.					
Phobos	14	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	13	14,650	1	6	18
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	5½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede	5	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250	14	40
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260	1	24
VIII. Unnamed	17	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0
Saturn.					
Mimas	12	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	12	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	8½	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	16	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16½	167,000	4	3	27
Titania	14½	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14½	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
Unnamed	13	221,500	5	21	3

being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 12, 1921, but the attraction of Jupiter had so disturbed the comet's orbit that it passed outside the earth's path by about two million miles, and the expectation of a brilliant meteoric shower was not realized. There seems, however, a good prospect that one may occur at the comet's next return in June 1927. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light when the moon is absent, which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not easily explained on the evidence before us.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, a feature being the prominent bright line in the green in its spectrum which is identified with a faint yellow-green line to be observed in the background of the sky on nights when no auroral display is visible. Its chief manifestations recur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27¼ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1925.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	″	″		″	″		″	″		″	″
Jan. 8	36·79	+12·72	April 14	42·22	+14·33	July 19	39·07	+12·47	Oct. 23	34·63	+12·46
Feb. 9	38·76	+13·61	May 16	42·31	+13·87	Aug. 20	37·05	+12·15	Nov. 24	34·59	+13·03
Mar. 13	40·82	+14·23	June 17	41·07	+13·12	Sept. 21	35·49	+12·16	Dec. 26	35·36	+13·78

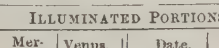
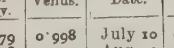
This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1925.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 11	0·456	0·908	April 11	0·079	0·998	July 10	0·742	0·933	Oct. 8	0·999	0·705
Feb. 10	0·895	0·953	May 11	0·308	0·997	Aug. 9	0·266	0·872	Nov. 7	0·872	0·596
Mar. 12	0·974	0·983	June 10	0·881	0·976	Sept. 8	0·332	0·795	Dec. 7	0·090	0·452

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0·500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

Stellar Magnitude.—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th, a 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th, and so on, and from this it follows that a 1st magnitude star is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. The scheme may appear paradoxical because the brightness of the fainter stars is shown by the larger numbers, but this is quite reasonable since the word "first" implies pre-eminence. It follows logically that a star 2½ times as bright as a 1st should be of magnitude 0, and a star 2½ times as bright as zero of negative magnitude, *i.e.* −1 and so on. The use of fractional magnitudes corresponding to brightnesses interpolated between these integral multiples at once suggests itself. Capella and Vega, which are nearly but not quite 2½ times as bright as a star magnitude 1·0, are mag. 0·2 and 0·1 respectively (zero magnitude). The brightness of the planets is shown in these pages according to this system.

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h.* to 6*h.* These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year are  one of each pair being used according as it is light or dark during the periods named. In the summer, when the sun is above the horizon for more than half the first and last intervals, these reduce to  .

Wireless Time-Signals Throughout the World.

	Wave Length.	G. M. T. of Signals (approximately).				Description of Signals.*
	Metres.	*h.* *m.*		*h.* *m.*		
Paris (Eiffel Tower)	s 2,600	9 28 to 10 45 to	9 30 10 49 22 49			†B. "Rhythmic" or "Vernier" signals are also sent at 10*h.* 0*m.* and 22*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* For description see publication mentioned below. A. Rhythmic Signals at 20*h.*
Bordeaux	c 18,940	—		—		
Lyons	c 15,500	9 0				A. Signals at 9*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 2*m.* 0*s.*, 4*m.* 0*s.*, with intermediate warnings as described below in footnote. Rhythmic signals at 8*h.*
Nauen	s 3,100	0 0		12 0		B. (and on wave length c 17900 simultaneously).
Moscow	s 5,000	22 0				Dashes each of 1 sec. duration at 21*h.* 58*m.* 0*s.*, 2*s.* and 4*s.*, preceded by series of T (—). Similarly at 21*h.* 59*m.*, 22*h.* 0*m.*, preceded by series of M (— —) and O (— — —). Rhythmic signals.
Leningrad	s 1,500	19 0				Similar to Moscow at 19*h.* 3*m.*, 4*m.*, 5*m.* Also Rhythmic signals at 19*h.* 6*m.* 0*s.* to 19*h.* 13*m.* 55*s.*
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	s 600	14 0				Dots each sec. 13*h.* 58*m.* to 14*h.* 0*m.*, with omissions before 13*h.* 59*m.* and 14*h.* 0*m.*
Great Lakes	s 1,988	—		17 0		
Annapolis	c 17,145	3 0		17 0		Dots each second from 2*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* (or 16*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.*) to 2*h.* 59*m.* 49*s.*, omitting 29th and last 5 seconds of each minute. Dash at 3*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, and at 17*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* (signal).
Washington (Arlington)	s 2,650	3 0		17 0		
Key West	s 1,988	3 0		17 0		
New Orleans	s 1,832	—		17 0		
Colon (Panama)	s 1,620	10 0		18 0		Procedure as at Washington, &c. Dash at 10*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* and 18*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* (signal).
Balboa (Panama)	c 7,000	10 0		18 0		
Rio de Janeiro	c 1,800	0 0		14 0		
Buenos Aires	c 1,000	2 0				B. [ing dashes between.
Cape Town	s 600	21 0				Dots, 1*h.* 56*m.* 0*s.*, 57*m.*, 58*m.*, 59*m.*, 2*h.* 0*m.* Warn-
Lourenco Marques	c 600	8 0		19 0		Dashes every 2 secs., 20*h.* 59*m.* 30*s.* to 21*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*,
Calcutta	c 2,000	1 30		13 30		B. [with omissions.
Hong Kong	c 2,000	2 0		13 0		B. [2*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, with omissions.
Shanghai	c 600	3 0		9 0		Warning. Dots at even seconds, 1*h.* 56*m.* 0*s.* to Dots 2*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.*, 57*m.* 0*s.*, 59*m.* 0*s.*, with series of G (— — .), O (— — —) and X (— . . —) preceding each respectively.
Funabashi (Japan)	c 4,000	12 0				Dashes, 12*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.* 0*s.*, 2*m.* 0*s.*, 3*m.* 0*s.*, 4*m.* 0*s.*, with warnings between.
Choshi	s 600	12 0				
Kavite (Philippine Is.)	s 2,700 c 5,200	3 0		14 0		Dots each second, 2*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* to 3*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, omitting secs. 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute.
Batavia	c 600	1 0				Dots at 1*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.* 0*s.*, 2*m.* 0*s.*, 3*m.* 0*s.*, 4*m.* 0*s.*, with series of warning signals preceding each.
Surabaya	c 600	2 10				Dots at 2*h.* 10*m.* 0*s.*, 12*m.* 0*s.*, 14*m.* 0*s.*, with
Malabar	c 8,800	1 0				B. [warning signals between.
Perth	s 600	3 0		15 0		B.
Melbourne	c 600	2 0		14 0		B.
Adelaide	c 600	3 30		14 30		B.
Awanui	c 2,000	3 0				Dashes, 10*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.*, 2*m.*, 4*m.* and 5*m.* 0*s.*
Wellington	s 600			23 0		Dashes, 9*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.*, 2*m.*, 4*m.* and 5*m.* 0*s.*, with
Honolulu (Pearl Harb.)	s 2,250 c 11,500	0 0				As for San Francisco. [warnings between.
San Francisco	s 1,908 c 4,650	6 0		20 0		Dots each second from 5*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* to 5*h.* 59*m.* 49*s.*, omitting second 29 and last 5 of each minute. Dash at 6*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* (signal).
Eureka	s 2,650			20 0		
San Diego	s 1,988 c 9,800			20 0		
North Head	s 2,700			20 0		
Valparaiso	c 1,000	1 0				Dots each second from 0*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* for five minutes omitting 29th and seconds 51 to 59. Dot at final second of each minute is the signal.
Mexico City	c 1,200 c 5,800	1 0		19 0		Dots each second from 0*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* to 0*h.* 59*m.* 50*s.* and from 18*h.* 57*m.* 0*s.* to 18*h.* 59*m.* 50*s.*, omitting secs. 29 and 55 to 59 of each minute. Dash at 1*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* and 19*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*

* For more complete descriptions and some additional stations reference may be made to the Admiralty List of Wireless Signals, 1923. *This list is subject to alterations made after date of that publication.*

When signals are sent twice in the day as indicated in the third column, or when the description applies to more than one place, the times in this column are to be read, *mutatis mutandis.*

† Signals A consist of (1) a series of dashes (—) from 10h. 44m. 0s. to about 10h. 44m. 55s. with a (.) at 10h. 45m. 0s. (first Time signal). (2) and (3) Similar series of (— . .) and (— . . . .) from 10h. 46m. 0s. and 10h. 48m. 0s. respectively, with dots for time signals at 10h. 47m. 0s. and 10h. 49m. 0s., the beginning of the dot (about ¼ sec.) being the time.

Signals B are in accordance with the resolution of the International Time Conference of 1912 and consist of a series of the letter x (Morse — . . —) from 9h. 27m. 0s. to 9h. 27m. 50s. followed by letter O (— — —) ending 9h. 28m. 0s. (preparatory signals); a series of the letter N (—.) the dot being made at every tenth second of the minute 9h., followed by O ending 9h. 29m. 0s. and a series of letter G (— — .) ending with O at 9h. 30m. 0s. The end of the third dash of the O gives the time. In other cases when the signal is a Dash, the beginning gives the time.

s = Spark. c = Continuous wave.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1923–1924.

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1923 to September 1924 inclusive.

Month.	Temperature		Rainfall.			Pressure. (Sea Level.)		Wind.	Sunshine.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1925.	Prevalent Direction.	Percentage.
	°F.	F.		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1923 October.....	52·5	1·3 above	20	4·87	2·46 above	29·75	0·19 below	SW	27
,, November..	39·2	5·8 below	9	1·38	0·73 below	29·80	0·16 ,,	SW	17
,, December..	39·8	1·5 ,,	17	2·08	0·06 ,,	29·99	0·06 above	N	5
,, Year	...	...	168	23·86	1·50 above	29·93	0·05 below	SW	29
1924 January ...	42·3	2·7 above	11	2·65	1·03 ,,	29·97	0·08 ,,	S	14
,, February...	38·5	2·2 below	11	0·70	0·76 below	30·06	0·06 above	N	8
,, March	42·0	1·1 ,,	7	0·61	1·02 ,,	29·89	0·04 below	E	36
,, April.....	47·6	0·6 ,,	15	3·04	1·67 above	29·88	0·08 ,,	SW	26
,, May	56·5	2·4 above	18	2·78	1·17 ,,	29·89	0·11 ,,	SW	38
,, June	60·4	0·7 ,,	11	2·24	0·34 ,,	30·02	0·00 ,,	SW	39
,, July	62·9	0·3 below	12	4·05	1·86 ,,	29·90	0·10 below	SW	47
,, August.....	60·1	2·4 ,,	19	2·24	0·03 below	29·86	0·12 ,,	SW	34
,, September.	58·9	0·7 ,,	17	2·50	0·95 above	29·86	0·18 ,,	SW	29

Temperature and Rainfall Records.

Year.	TEMPERATURE. Hottest and Coldest Days (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory).				RAINFALL. British Isles. Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.			London. (Camden Square.)		
	Shade Max. (Fahr.		Shade Min. (Fahr.)					Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days, 0·01 and upwards.	Total Duration in Hours.
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Amt.	Date.	Place.			
	°		°		Ins.			Ins.		
1902	86·1	July 14 ...	14·3	Feb. 16 ...	5·92	May 27 ..	Ben Nevis	20·84	162	353
1903	87·5	July 11 ...	23·6	Jan. 16 ...	4·78	Jan. 29 ..	Ben Nevis	38·10	179	689
1904	91·0	Aug. 4	23·2	Nov. 26 ...	5·62	Nov. 8	Ambleside	20·65	166	492
1905	87·2	July 26	19·5	Jan. 1	5·72	Aug. 25 ..	Glen-na-Smoel	28·97	162	456
1906	84·3	Aug. 31...	19·8	Dec. 30	6·15	Jan. 28 ..	Borrowdale	24·26	163	420
1907	82·7	Sept. 25...	22·4	Jan. 24	4·86	Oct. 16 ..	Kingsbridge	23·01	175	479
1908	84·0	July 3	12·1	Dec. 30	4·80	Oct. 19....	Tycharris	23·67	157	501
1909	86·2	Aug. 12....	13·6	Mar. 5....	6·46	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	26·75	190	577
1910	82·2	June 20....	20·3	Jan. 1....	4·52	Aug. 26 ..	Borrowdale.....	25·36	186	491
1911	100·0	Aug. 9....	21·6	Feb. 1....	7·00	Oct. 29 ...	Borrowdale.....	24·79	155	473
1912	90·0	July 12	19·1	Jan. 29 .... / Feb. 3	7·31	Aug. 26 ..	Brundall	27·88	180	516
1913	87·1	June 17...	24·2	Feb. 23	6·06	Sept. 17 ..	Doncaster	22·41	163	453
1914	92·1	July 1....	19·9	Jan. 24	6·35	Aug. 8	Snowdon	28·72	188	514
1915	87·2	June 8....	22·3	Jan. 23....	7·06	Sept. 25 ..	Dalcross.....	32·18	152	569
1916	83·9	July 31	23·4	Dec. 19....	8·20	Oct. 11....	Kinlochquoich	34·01	192	628
1917	93·2	June 17...	17·2	Dec. 19....	9·56	June 28 ..	Bruton	30·05	175	476
1918	89·8	Aug. 22....	18·5	Jan. 9....	4·95	Sept. 15 ..	Douglas	26·69	195	520
1919	87·5	Aug. 12....	15·5	Feb. 9....	4·50	April 10 ..	Corran	26·21	182	611
1920	86·5	May 25	15·7	Dec. 13....	6·81	Feb. 9	Dungeon Ghyll....	23·59	175	520
1921	94·0	July 11	25·3	Nov. 13....	6·10	Jan. 8	Dungeon Ghyll	14·60	115	269
1922	90·6	May 24....	24·4	Jan. 24 .. / Oct. 26.... / Dec. 9	4·70	Aug. 7..	Doncaster ..... / (Carr House Hos.)	25·60	177	503·4
1923	92·2	July 11 ..	22·7	Nov. 26 ..	5·57	Nov. 12 ..	Llechweddd Q'arries	27·03	182	479
1924	88·8	July 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BRITISH ISLANDS: The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is −23° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 0·56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246·92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247·30 inches at the Stye, Cumberland in 1923, to 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilty, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 551½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876, 114·14 inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22·83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40·80 inches fell in 24 hours.

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1846 1857 1863 1874 1885 1891 1903 1914 1925 1931 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 1802 1813 1819 1830 1841 1847 1858 1869 1875 1886 1897 1909 1915 1926 1937 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1853 1859 1870 1881 1887 1898 1910 1921 1927 1938 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1861 1867 1878 1889 1895 1901 1907 1918 1929 1935 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1862 1873 1879 1890 .. 1902 1913 1919 1930 1941 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1854 1865 1871 1882 1893 1899 1905 1911 1922 1933 1939 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1866 1877 1883 1894 1900 1906 1917 1923 1934 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.								..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example*:—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3–13 were omitted).

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday* 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ*. The dates when the Sun is in the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (*see* p. 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73°, longitude 100° W.; the South is in latitude 72°, longitude 150° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 76. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	0	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1924 are provisional only, and for 1925 are inferred.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·5
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·6
1920	14 8·6	·18454	66 53·6
1921	13 57·6	·18449	66 53·0
1922	13 46·7	·18447	66 52·3
1923	13 35·1	·18452	66 51·5
1924	13 24·0	·1843	66 51·3
1925	13 13		66 51

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h*., and again about 18*h*., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h*., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation and on the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working. When these storms occur there is frequently a large spot on the Sun, which leads to the suggestion of a solar emanation affecting the Earth. But since these magnetic disturbances sometimes happen when there is nothing visible on the Sun, it has been suggested that solar regions may remain magnetically active, even after the visible sign has disappeared.

GRAVITY.

It is deduced as a consequence of Newton's laws that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places—g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre-seconds, l is given in centimetres.

	g.	l.
Equator	978·05	99·097
Latitude 45°	980·63	99·359
Greenwich	981·21	99·418
Edinburgh	981·60	99·457
Pole	983·23	99·622

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but judging from particular cases for which estimates have been made, this may range from 50 to 450 km. A violent earthquake in Japan on Sept. 1, 1923, was, with others, recorded in England.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, which is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day as thus defined is about September 16, and falls short of the mean by 21 or 22 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which the meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time arises (*see* Zone Standard Time p. 78).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change in this system is made in the *Nautical Almanac* this year, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered from 0 to 23 as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921, the Time being specified by the letters G.M.T. (*See* note p. 4.)

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars (see pp. 8 and 57). In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus:—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. per hour, or by the* Table on p. 57. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24*h.* must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 12*h.* must be added to convert into G.M.T. as now used.

Ex.—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on March 15?

	H.	M.	S.
R.A. of Sirius + 24*h.*	30	41	52
Sid. Time at Mean Noon (subt.)	23	30	17
	7	11	34
Retardation from p. 57		1	11
	7	10	23
G.M.T. of Southing	19	10	23

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month; *e.g.*:—

	H.	M.	S.
G.M.T. March 15	19	10	23
From Col. 9, p. 11	12	29	38
Interval of Mean Time	6	40	45
Acceleration from p. 57 (add) ...	0	1	6
Corresponding Sidereal Time ...	6	41	51

Summer Time.

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as a war-measure the principle of a scheme proposed about 1907, that in certain periods the time in use for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time, and the system was put into practice. In the year 1922 a Bill was passed which ordained that Summer Time shall last from 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, until 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September which took effect in 1923. Last year (1924) a Bill modifying this by extending the period from the first Sunday in April until the first Sunday in October was brought before Parliament but did not become law.

1916.	May 21*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct. 1*d.* 2*h.*
1917.	April 8*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept. 17*d.* 2*h.*
1918.	Mar. 24*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept. 30*d.* 2*h.*
1919.	Mar. 30*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept. 29*d.* 2*h.*
1920.	Mar. 28*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct. 25*d.* 2*h.*
1921.	April 3*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct. 3*d.* 2*h.*
1922.	Mar. 26*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct. 8*d.* 2*h.*
1923.	April 22*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept. 16*d.* 2*h.*
1924.	April 13*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept. 21*d.* 2*h.*

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case.

The Act (1922) applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (*See* p. 78, note.)

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.			
12	hrs.	F.	Fiji Islands.
11½	,,	F.	New Zealand.
11	,,	F.	New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E., Marshall Is., Nauru.
10	,,	F.	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west of 154° E., Marianne Is. (except Guam).
9½	,,	F.	South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia.
9	,,	F.	Japar, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8	,,	F.	Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia.
7	,,	F.	French Indo-China, Hoihau and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½	,,	F.	Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is.
5½	,,	F.	India (except Calcutta and Portuguese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5	,,	F.	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	,,	F.	Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	,,	F.	French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, Russia.
2½	,,	F.	British East Africa, Uganda.
2	,,	F.	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Latvia, Esthonia, Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Cyprus, Finland, Palestine.
1	hr.	F.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czecho-Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Libya, Sardinia, Lithuania.
Greenwich Time			Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faröe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan.–Aug.).
1	hr.	S.	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is., Canary Is., Mauretania.
2	hrs.	S.	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3	,,	S.	Eastern Brazil.
4	,,	S.	New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana.
4½	,,	S.	Venezuela.
5	,,	S.	Quebec (Western), Ontario to 82° 30′ W., New Brunswick (Western), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6	,,	S.	Central Zones of Canada and United States and Florida, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras.
7	,,	S.	Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8	,,	S.	British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
9	,,	S.	Yukon, Sitka.
10	,,	S.	Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Alaska.
10½	,,	S.	Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11	,,	S.	Tutuila (Samoa).
11½	,,	S.	Apia (Samoa).

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 11h. 40m. slow on Greenwich is used. The time of Aden 2h. 59m. 54s. fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points :—

(1) Lat. 60° S., long. 180°.
(2) ,, 51½° S., long. 180°.
(3) ,, 45½° S., long. 172½° W.
(4) ,, 15½° S., long. 172½° W.
(5) ,, 5° S., long. 180°.
(6) ,, 48° N., long. 180°.
(7) ,, 52½° N., long. 170° E.
(8) ,, 65° N., long. 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See p. 77).

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation shows that dates for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, or 3760 B.C. as is said by the Jews, are quite untenable. From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is too short to be accepted by geologists as the age of the Earth. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as *the abode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1921) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.

II. EOZOIC ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.

III. PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life :—
- i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc. — the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
- ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
- iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
- iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
- v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
- vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.

IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life :—
- i. *Triassic*, from the *three* (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
- ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
- iii. *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.

V. CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life :—
- i. *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, *i.e.*, existing species.
- ii. *Oligocene*, containing *a few* still existing species.
- iii. *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
- iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species.

VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY :—
- i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age.
- ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of *human* life are first found in V. iv.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (*see* Geological Period, *ante*), about midway between the Orang-utan and Man in development.

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull.—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man (Eo-anthropos) of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy*, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brüx and Brünn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. This may be better understood when it is remembered that while races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., there were races in Oceania still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages. Dates appended to the various stages are necessarily conjectural and they are based on parallel discoveries of remains of extinct or still existing animal life.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence against predatory mammals and for the slaughter of animals for food, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100 000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic*

(or New Stone Age), weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Mesopotamia) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements of cast bronze superseded the more primitive polished stone weapons, while utensils and ornaments of the same alloy replaced those of wood or horn or bone. The designs and decorations of the Bronze Age suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was reintroduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age. The later Iron Age has developed into the *Steel Age*, and the transition from iron to steel marks a stage in the progress of civilization at least as great as that from the Bronze to the Iron Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post*.)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—In the chronological system known as the Christian, now in use, the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is said to have been 4th April of the year 4 B.C.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1641 and part of 1642 is appended :—

Year 1641.	A.D. 1924.	Year 1641.	A.D. 1925.
Tût	Sept. 11	Bûnah	June 8
Bâbah	Oct. 11	Abîb	July 8
Hâtur	Nov. 10	Masrî	August 7
Kihak	Dec. 10	Complementary days	Sept. 6–10
	A.D. 1925.	Year 1642.	
Tubah	Jan. 9	Tût	Sept. 11
Amshîr	Feb. 8	Bâbah	Oct. 11
Barmahat	March 10	Hâtur	Nov. 10
Barmûdah	April 9	Kihak	Dec. 10
Bashuns	May 9		

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1922 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1979 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1922 A.D. is 1844 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1925 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5685-6 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5685–5686 is appended:—

(A.M. 5685 and part of A.M. 5686.)

A.M. 5685.			A.D. 1924.
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 29
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day ...	,, 30
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	Oct. 1
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,, 8
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 13
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 14
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 19
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 20
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 21
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 29*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 28*
,,	25	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 22
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 28*
			A.D. 1925.
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan. 6
Shebat	1	New Moon	,, 26
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 25*
,,	13	Fast of Esther	Mar. 9
,,	14	Purim	,, 10
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,, 11
Nisan	1	New Moon	,, 26
,,	15	Festival of the Passover ...	April 9
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 10
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	,, 15
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,, 16
Iyar	1	New Moon	,, 25*
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 24
,,	6	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks	,, 29
,,	7	,, 2nd day	,, 30
Tammuz	1	New Moon	June 23*
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz.....	July 9
Ab	1	New Moon	,, 22
,,	9	Fast of Ab	,, 30
Ellul	1	New Moon	Aug. 21*
A.M. 5686.			
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 19
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day...	,, 20
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 21
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,, 28
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	Oct. 3
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 4
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 9
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 10
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 11
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 19*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 18*
,,	25	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 12
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 18*
,,	10	Feast of Tebet	,, 27

* The previous day is also observed as the New Moon.

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar, and the year consists of 12 months each of 29 or of 30 days, making the year either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1925 is therefore 1343–4 of the Hegira, a calendar for which year is appended:—

Year of Hegira 1343.		A.D. 1924.	
Muharram	.....	August	2
Saphar	.....	September	1
Rabia I.	.....	,,	30
Rabia II.	.....	October	30
Jomada I.	.....	November	28
Jomada II.	.....	December	28
		A.D. 1925.	
Rajab	.....	January	26
Shaaban	.....	February	25
Ramadan	.....	March	26
Shawall	.....	April	25
Dulkaada	.....	May	24
Dulheggia	.....	June	23
1344.			
Muharram	.....	July	22
Saphar	.....	August	21
Rabia I.	.....	September	19
Rabia II.	.....	October	19
Jomada I	.....	November	17
Jomada II	.....	December	17

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1925 is, therefore, 1294 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution, established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length, which developed into the famous Julian Calendar, and by a slight alteration became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days *before* the next coming point. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, (*nine* days before the Ides, the first *and* last being counted) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 13th or 15th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The *Day, Week and Month.*—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day see* p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365·2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar, the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (*see above*). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (*see* above). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th March, which practice was also adopted generally in the fourteenth century The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But on and from 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as beginning on "Old Lady Day," April 5. *Scotland* in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751. (*See* p. 16.)

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number indicating the position of any year in this Cycle is called the Golden Number of the Year.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition, which is copied from an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23, p. 751) requires further explanation, and in the section of the preamble to the Act dealing with Easter it speaks of "Tables and rules for finding the times of the Full Moon on which this dependeth that have been prepared." These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose phases the date of Easter depends. The lunations of the "Calendar" Moon consist of thirty or twenty-nine days alternately with some modifications, and the artificial Moon is accounted to be "full" on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, and the tables are arranged so that there is close agreement between the times of Full Moon of the Calendar and of the real Full Moon, but the difference, though small, sometimes, as in the year 1923, causes an apparent uncertainty. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon.*

A reform of the calendar that would cause Easter-day to fall on a fixed date has frequently been proposed. (*See* note, p. 20.)

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the beginning of the year, which therefore indicates the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15)."—*New English Dictionary.*

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS.

B.C.

10,000 Era of cultivation of the soil.
6000 Eastern civilization centred at Nippur.
5000 The first Pharaoh (Menes) ruling in Egypt.
4000 Goidel invasion of British Isles.
2750 Sargon I. ruling in Mesopotamia.
2500 Beginnings of Chinese history.
2100 First Babylonian Empire (Hammurabi).
1900 Abraham leader of Semitic peoples.
1750 First Chinese writings.
1450 Hittites captured Nineveh.
1300 Moses leader of Semitic peoples.
1100 Babylon captured by Tiglath Pileser I.
900 Homeric poems in circulation.
800 Phoenicians founded Carthage.
790 Ethiopian conquest of Egypt.
753 Foundation of Rome.
650 Greek colonization of Cyrene.
590 Captivity of the Jews in Babylon.
559 Death of Solon.
551 Birth of Confucius.
539 Babylon captured by Cyrus.
520 Hanno sailed from Carthage to Senegal.
500 Brython invasion of "Britain."
500 Death of Pythagoras.
490 Battle of Marathon.
490 Persians crossed the Hellespont.
488 Death of Miltiades.
487 Death of Buddha.
480 Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis.
479 Battle of Platæa.
456 Death of Aeschylus.
447 Death of Themistocles.
431 Outbreak of Peloponnesian War.
431 Death of Phidias.
429 Death of Pericles.
424 Death of Herodotus.
415 Athenian expedition to Syracuse.
406 Death of Sophocles.
406 Death of Euripides.
404 Death of Alcibiades.
401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand.
401 Death of Thucydides.
399 Death of Socrates.
390 Rome sacked by Gauls under Brennus.
380 Death of Aristophanes.
377 Death of Hippocrates.
357 Death of Xenophon.
347 Death of Plato.
332 Alexander's conquest of Egypt.
326 Defeat of Porus by Alexander.
323 Death of Alexander.
323 Death of Diogenes.
322 Death of Demosthenes.
322 Death of Aristotle.
281 Italy invaded by Pyrrhus.
270 Death of Zeno.
264 First war of Rome against Carthage.
221 Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator.
219 Second war of Rome against Carthage.
212 Death of Archimedes.
146 Destruction of Carthage and Corinth.
123 Death of Polybius.
80 Roman conquest of Gaul.
55 Julius Caesar raided Britain.
48 Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia.
44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
43 Death of Cicero.
31 Defeat of Anthony at Actium.
27 Augustus Caesar in power at Rome.
19 Death of Virgil.
8 Death of Horace.
4 The Nativity of Christ (*see also* p. 80).

A.D.

9 Defeat of Varus by Arminius.
17 Death of Livy.
17 Death of Ovid.
29 The Crucifixion.
43 Roman conquest of South Britain.
46 Conversion of St. Paul at Damascus.
51 Caratacus captured and sent to Rome.
59 Suetonius Paulinus occupied Anglesey.
61 British revolt under Boudicca.
67 Buddhism introduced into China.
70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
79 Foundation of Eburacum (York).
82 Agricola's campaign in Caledonia.
106 Death of Josephus.
120 Hadrian's Wall built, Tyne to Solway.
120 Death of Plutarch.
135 Death of Tacitus.
140 Wall of Pius built, Forth to Clyde.
159 Ptolemy's Geography published.
260 Emperor Valerian captured at Antioch.
269 Emperor Claudius defeated Goths at Nish.
313 Constantine embraced Christianity.
323 Council of Nicaea and Nicene Creed.
326 Death of Arius.
328 Constantinople founded at Byzantium.
350 Christianity introduced into Britain.
410 Capture of Rome by Visigoths (Alaric).
430 Anglo-Saxon raids into Britain.
432 St. Patrick landed in Ireland.
439 Carthage captured by Vandals.
451 Attila defeated by Aëtius.
455 Rome sacked by the Vandals.
493 Theodoric (Ostrogoth) became King of Italy.
500 Welch defeated Saxons at Mt. Badon.
544 Scythian invasion of India.
553 Italy reconquered by Justinian.
565 North Italy conquered by Lombards.
570 Birth of Muhammad.
577 Saxons defeated Welch at Deorham.
596 St Augustine landed in England.
613 Anglo-Saxons defeated Welch at Chester.
616 Persian conquest of Egypt.
622 The Hjira, or Flight of Muhammad.
634 Syria conquered by Omar.
638 Jerusalem occupied by Omar.
640 Alexandrian Library destroyed.
643 Othman became Caliph.
650 Saracen conquest of North Africa.
693 The Laws of Ine promulgated.
711 Saracens invaded Spain from Africa.
732 Charles Martel defeated Saracens.
735 Death of Bede, Anglo-Saxon chronicler.
741 Death of Charles Martel.
778 Offa's Dyke built, Dee to Wye.
800 Charlemagne became Emperor of the West.
802 Ecgbert became King of Wessex.
866 Danish invasions of England.
878 Alfred's treaty with Guthrum the Dane.
912 Rolf the Northman invaded France.
935 Algiers founded by Muhammadan Arabs.
962 Otto I. of Germany Western Emperor.
969 Cairo founded by the Saracens.
982 Renewal of Danish invasions.
991 First payment of Gafol (Danegeld).
1000 Viking voyages to North America.
1000 Norway conquered by Danes.
1011 Canterbury sacked by Danes.
1014 Scandinavians defeated at Clontarf.
1018 Lothians conquered by Scots.
1057 King Duncan murdered by Macbeth.
1065 Westminster Abbey dedicated.
1066 The Norman Conquest of England.
1086 Domesday Book completed.

1095 The First Crusade.
1099 Godfrey de Bouillon captured Jerusalem.
1147 The Second Crusade.
1169 Saladin became Sultan of Egypt.
1172 Henry II. landed in Ireland.
1187 Saladin captured Jerusalem.
1189 The Third Crusade.
1190 Death of Frederick Barbarossa.
1202 The Fourth Crusade.
1204 Capture of Constantinople by Latins.
1206 Muhammadan State founded at Delhi.
1212 The Fifth (Children's) Crusade.
1214 Peking captured by Jenghiz Khan.
1215 Magna Carta signed at Runnimede.
1219 Mongol invasion of India.
1228 Sixth Crusade and capture of Jerusalem.
1240 Mongolian conquest of Russia.
1244 Jerusalem captured by Mongols.
1249 Oxford University founded.
1250 Mameluke conquest of Egypt.
1258 Baghdad destroyed by Hulagu Khan.
1261 Constantinople recaptured by Greeks.
1265 First representative Parliament in England
1271 Travels of Marco Polo.
1284 Cambridge University founded.
1293 Death of Roger Bacon.
1300 Inca rule established in Peru.
1305 Removal of Papacy to Avignon.
1308 Death of Duns Scotus.
1321 Death of Dante.
1324 Death of Marco Polo.
1346 Battle of Cressy.
1348 The Black Death in Europe.
1348 Jacquerie movement in France.
1374 Death of Petrarch.
1375 Death of Boccaccio.
1377 Return of Papacy to Rome.
1378 Popes at Rome and at Avignon.
1381 Popular revolt in England (Wat Tyler).
1384 Death of Wycliffe.
1398 Tamurlane captured Delhi.
1400 Aztec rule established in Mexico.
1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.
1410 Dawn of the Renaissance in Italy.
1411 University of St. Andrews founded.
1415 Huss burnt at Constance.
1415 Battle of Agincourt.
1431 Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen.
1445 Cape Verde discovered by Portuguese.
1446 Books printed at Haarlem.
1450 University of Glasgow founded.
1453 Constantinople captured by Turks.
1455 Wars of the Roses in England.
1462 The Bible first printed at Mainz.
1468 Death of Gutenberg.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 Diaz sailed round Cape of Good Hope
1492 Columbus discovered "West Indies."
1492 Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.
1494 University of Aberdeen founded.
1497 Cabot discovered Newfoundland.
1498 Death of Savonarola.
1499 Independence of Switzerland established
1499 Ojeda discovered Venezuela.
1500 Portuguese landed in Brazil.
1500 Death of Bartholomew Diaz.
1506 Death of Columbus.
1512 Death of Amerigo Vespucci.
1513 Pacific Ocean sighted by Balboa.
1517 Martin Luther at Wittenberg.
1519 Voyage of Magalhaen.
1520 Beginnings of the Reformation.
1520 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
1520 Death of Raphael.
1521 Belgrade captured by Turks.
1521 Diet of Worms.
1521 Death of Magalhaen.
1524 Death of Vasco da Gama.
1525 Mogul Empire established at Delhi.
1527 Rome sacked by the Germans.
1527 Death of Machiavelli.
1529 Death of Albert Dürer.
1529 Vienna besieged by the Turks.
1530 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
1530 Death of Cardinal Wolsey.
1535 Miles Coverdale's Bible printed.
1535 Buenos Aires founded.
1539 Loyola founded the Jesuits.
1539 Dissolution of the English monasteries.
1540 Orellana sailed down the Amazon.
1541 Valdivia's conquest of Chile.
1543 Death of Copernicus.
1545 Council of Trent.
1546 Death of Martin Luther.
1553 Willoughby discovered Novaya Zembla.
1555 Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford.
1556 Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
1558 Calais recaptured by France.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth.
1564 Birth of Shakespeare.
1564 Death of John Calvin.
1564 Death of Michel Angelo.
1567 Revolt of the Netherlands.
1567 Turkish conquest of Egypt.
1569 Mercator's Map published.
1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1572 Death of John Knox.
1576 Death of Titian.
1579 Death of Sir Thomas Gresham.
1580 Spanish conquest of Ceuta.
1580 Death of Camoens.
1582 University of Edinburgh founded
1583 Ralegh's expedition to Virginia.
1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
1589 Stocking Frame invented.
1590 Jesuits expelled from Japan.
1591 Trinity College Dublin founded.
1592 Potatoes introduced into England.
1595 Death of Tasso.
1598 Death of Sir Francis Drake.
1599 Death of Edmund Spenser.
1600 East India Company founded.
1601 Death of Tycho Brahe.
1602 Netherlands' East India Company founded.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1603 Cape captured by Netherlands.
1604 Death of Socinus.
1606 The Virginia Company founded.
1607 English settlement at Jamestown, Va.
1608 Champlain founded Quebec.
1609 Independence of the Netherlands.
1609 Exploration of the Hudson River.
1610 Moors driven out of Spain.
1610 Death of Henri IV. of France.
1616 Death of Shakespeare.
1616 Death of Cervantes.
1618 The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648).
1620 The *Mayflower* sailed to America.
1620 Death of Kepler.
1622 Nova Scotia settled by Scotsmen.
1622 Death of Thomas Baffin.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1626 Death of Francis Bacon.
1629 Parliament dismissed by Charles I.
1630 Death of Kepler.
1632 Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lützen.
1634 Maryland settled by English emigrants.
1634 Death of Sir Edward Coke.
1635 Death of Samuel de Champlain.
1636 Rhode Island colonized by Roger Williams.

1637 Death of Ben Jonson.
1638 Japan excluded all foreigners.
1640 Charles I. summoned "Long Parliament."
1640 Death of Rubens.
1641 Massacre of the English in Ireland.
1642 "New England Confederation" formed.
1642 Tasman discovered Tasmania.
1642 Death of Galileo.
1642 Death of Richelieu.
1643 Fiji discovered by Tasman.
1643 Death of John Hampden.
1648 War of the Fronde in Paris.
1649 Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall.
1649 Drogheda sacked by Cromwell.
1650 Death of Descartes.
1650 Cromwell's victory at Dunbar.
1650 Cape colonized by Netherlands.
1652 Death of Inigo Jones.
1655 Jamaica captured from Spanish.
1657 Death of William Harvey.
1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell.
1660 Restoration of the British monarchy.
1660 Death of Velasquez.
1661 Bombay ceded to Great Britain.
1661 Death of Mazarin.
1662 The Royal Society incorporated.
1664 The Plague of London.
1666 The Fire of London.
1667 Death of Jeremy Taylor.
1669 Death of Rembrandt.
1670 Death of General Monk.
1673 Death of Molière.
1674 Death of John Milton.
1674 "New Amsterdam" became "New York."
1675 Greenwich Observatory founded.
1679 The Habeas Corpus Act passed.
1679 Death of Thomas Hobbes.
1682 William Penn's settlement in Pennsylvania.
1683 Turks defeated outside Vienna.
1683 Death of Izaak Walton.
1684 Death of Corneille.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1686 William Dampier landed in Australia.
1688 English revolution and flight of James II.
1688 Death of John Bunyan.
1690 Battle of the Boyne.
1696 First Insurance Company established.
1698 Calcutta purchased from Aurungzeb.
1699 Death of Racine.
1701 Prussia became a Kingdom.
1701 Death of Dryden.
1704 Gibraltar captured from Spain.
1704 Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.
1704 Death of John Locke.
1707 Death of Aurungzeb.
1714 Hanoverian accession in Great Britain.
1715 Death of Louis XIV. of France.
1715 First Jacobite rising in Scotland.
1716 Death of Leibnitz.
1718 Death of William Penn.
1720 The South Sea Bubble.
1722 Death of Marlborough.
1723 Death of Sir Christopher Wren.
1725 Death of Peter the Great.
1727 Death of Sir Isaac Newton.
1732 General Oglethorpe founded Georgia.
1732 Birth of George Washington.
1736 Nadir Shah invaded India.
1736 Death of Fahrenheit.
1742 Calico printing begun at Glasgow.
1744 Death of Alexander Pope.
1745 Second Jacobite rising in Scotland.
1745 Death of Sir Robert Walpole.
1746 Madras captured by British.
1750 Death of J. S. Bach.
1752 Gregorian Calendar adopted in England.
1754 Death of Henry Fielding.
1755 Outbreak of the Seven Years' War.
1757 Clive's victory at Plassey.
1759 Capture of Quebec by British.
1759 Death of Handel.
1759 British Museum opened.
1761 Arkwright's spinning wheel patented.
1762 Wedgwood pottery introduced.
1763 Cession of Canada by France.
1764 James Watt's steam engine.
1764 Death of Hogarth.
1765 American Stamp Act passed.
1766 First piano made in England.
1767 Hargreaves invented spinning jenny.
1768 Royal Academy of Arts founded.
1769 Captain Cook discovered New Zealand.
1770 Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay.
1771 Arkwright's steam-power cotton mill.
1772 Death of Swedenborg.
1773 The "Boston Tea Party."
1774 Death of Oliver Goldsmith.
1775 Battle of Lexington.
1776 The Declaration of Independence.
1778 Death of Jean Jacques Rousseau.
1778 Death of Earl of Chatham.
1779 Death of David Garrick.
1780 Invasion of the Carnatic.
1781 Cornwallis capitulated at Yorktown.
1783 Peace signed by Britain and U.S.A.
1783 Death of William Hunter.
1783 Death of Euler.
1784 First balloon ascent in England.
1785 Cartwright's power loom invented.
1786 Death of Frederick the Great.
1788 Sydney, N.S.W., established.
1788 Death of Gainsborough.
1789 Washington inaugurated as first President.
1789 The storming of the Bastille.
1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin.
1790 Death of Adam Smith.
1791 Death of Mozart.
1791 Death of John Wesley.
1792 Republic established in France.
1792 Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1793 Louis XVI. guillotined.
1793 Invention of the Cotton-gin.
1794 Death of Edward Gibbon.
1795 Napoleon's campaign in Italy.
1796 Vaccination introduced by Jenner.
1796 Death of Robert Burns.
1798 Battle of the Nile.
1798 Discovery of the Bass Straits.
1798 Rebellion in Ireland.
1799 Napoleon became First Consul.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam.
1799 Geological map of England published.
1799 Death of George Washington.
1800 Malta captured by British.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
1802 The London Docks opened.
1803 British settlement organized in Tasmania.
1803 The Louisiana Purchase.
1803 Steel pens invented.
1804 Napoleon became Emperor.
1804 Death of Alexander Hamilton.
1804 Death of Immanuel Kant.
1805 Battles of Trafalgar, Ulm and Austerlitz.
1805 Death of Schiller.
1806 Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
1806 Cape of Good Hope captured by British.
1806 Death of Pitt and C. J. Fox.
1807 Gas illumination in London.
1807 Fulton's Voyage in steamboat
1809 Death of Haydn.

1810 Independence of Spanish South America.
1812 War between England and America.
1812 Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.
1814 Abdication of Napoleon.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 "The Times" printed by machinery.
1815 "The Hundred Days" ended at Waterloo.
1815 Death of Mesmer.
1816 Death of R. B. Sheridan.
1817 Death of Kosciusko.
1817 Death of Jane Austen.
1819 First steam passage of the Atlantic.
1819 The first Factory Act passed.
1819 Death of Blücher.
1821 Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.
1821 Revolt of Greece from Turkey.
1821 Death of John Keats.
1822 Discovery of Lake Tchad.
1822 Death of Shelley.
1822 First mail steamer from Calais to Dover.
1823 The "Monroe Doctrine" first promulgated.
1823 Brisbane founded by Oxley.
1823 Death of Edward Jenner.
1824 The National Gallery opened.
1824 Death of Byron at Missolonghi.
1824 Royal National Lifeboat Inst. founded.
1825 First railway, Stockton to Darlington.
1826 Zoological Society of London founded.
1826 Death of Lindley Murray.
1827 Death of Beethoven.
1827 Death of Volta.
1828 Repeal of the Test Acts in U.K.
1828 Death of Schubert.
1829 Declaration of Greek Independence.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Act, U.K.
1829 Last execution for forgery, U.K.
1829 Omnibuses plied in London.
1829 Death of Sir Humphrey Davy.
1829 R. Observatory, Cape of G. Hope, completed.
1830 France expelled the Bourbons.
1830 France occupied Algiers.
1830 Belgium separated from the Netherlands.
1831 Death of Hegel.
1832 The First Reform Bill.
1832 Death of Goethe.
1832 Death of Sir Walter Scott.
1833 Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament.
1833 "Tracts for the Times" published.
1833 Hansom cabs plied in London.
1834 Last lottery in England.
1834 Lucifer matches introduced.
1834 Death of Coleridge.
1834 Death of Charles Lamb.
1836 Orange Free State founded.
1837 City of Melbourne founded.
1838 The *Great Western* steamed to New York.
1838 Death of Talleyrand.
1838 Electric telegraph first constructed.
1840 Mehemet Ali became hereditary Khedive.
1840 Penny Postage inaugurated in U.K.
1841 Travels of Dr. Livingstone.
1841 New Zealand made a separate Colony.
1841 Hong Kong captured from China.
1841 "Punch" first published.
1842 Income-Tax reimposed in U.K.
1843 First public telegraph line opened.
1843 Nasmyth's steam hammer invented
1843 Death of Noah Webster.
1843 Death of Hahnemann.
1845 Texas annexed by United States.
1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws in U.K.
1846 United States at War with Mexico.
1846 Invention of the sewing machine.
1846 Irish potato famine.
1846 Smithsonian Institute founded.
1847 Death of Mendelssohn.
1847 Death of Daniel O'Connell.
1848 Republics established in Paris and Rome.
1848 South African Republic founded
1848 Discovery of gold in California.
1848 Death of George Stephenson.
1849 Death of Chopin.
1849 Death of Edgar Allen Poë.
1850 McClure penetrated the N.W. Passage.
1850 Pre-Raphaelite movement in England.
1850 Death of Wordsworth.
1850 Death of Honoré de Balzac.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel.
1851 The First International Exhibition.
1851 Discovery of gold in Australia.
1851 Death of J. M. W. Turner.
1852 Napoleon III. became Emperor.
1852 Death of Wellington.
1852 Death of Froebel.
1853 Advertisement duty repealed in U.K.
1854 Outbreak of the Crimean War.
1855 Bessemer steel process patented.
1855 Death of Charlotte Brontë.
1856 Travels of Du Chaillu.
1856 Death of Heine.
1857 Sepoy mutiny in India.
1857 Dred Scott slavery decision.
1857 The Francis typewriter patented.
1857 Death of Comte.
1858 First Atlantic cable worked.
1858 "Natural Selection" promulgated.
1859 Franco-Austrian War.
1859 Death of Lord Macaulay.
1859 Death of Washington Irving.
1860 Anglo-French War with China.
1860 Jewish disabilities removed in U.K.
1860 Death of Schopenhauer.
1861 Burke and Willis crossed Australia.
1861 Victor Emanuel became King of Italy.
1861 The American Civil War.
1861 Russian serfs emancipated.
1861 Paper duties repealed in U.K.
1861 The Gatling gun invented.
1862 Slavery abolished in Washington, D.C.
1863 Sources of the Nile discovered.
1863 Death of W. M. Thackeray.
1863 Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.
1864 Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark.
1864 Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico.
1864 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
1865 Japan reopened to foreigners.
1865 Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.
1865 Slavery abolished throughout U.S.A.
1865 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
1865 Death of Richard Cobden.
1865 Death of Encke.
1866 Prussia and Italy defeated Austria.
1867 Confederation of Canada.
1867 Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A.
1867 Emperor Maximilian shot.
1867 Anglo-Abyssinian War.
1867 Death of Michael Faraday.
1867 Death of "Artemus Ward."
1868 Transportation from U.K. abolished.
1868 Whitaker's Almanack first published.
1868 Death of Lord Brougham.
1869 The Suez Canal opened.
1870 Franco-Prussian War.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1870 Antiseptic surgery introduced.
1870 Death of Charles Dickens.
1870 Death of General R. E. Lee.
1870 Death of Alexandre Dumas.
1871 Feudalism abolished in Japan.
1871 Darwin's "Descent of Man" published

1871 German Empire proclaimed at Versailles.
1872 Death of Mazzini.
1872 Death of Morse.
1873 Death of David Livingstone.
1876 New York–San Francisco railway opened.
1876 Death of James Lick (Lick Observatory).
1877 Russo-Turkish War.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Indian Empress.
1877 The telephone invented.
1877 The Edison phonograph invented.
1877 Death of Brigham Young.
1878 Treaty of Berlin, "Peace with Honour.
1878 Gilbert and Sullivan Opera (Pinafore).
1879 Stanley's exploration of Upper Congo.
1880 Death of George Eliot.
1880 Death of Offenbach.
1881 First Boer War.
1881 France occupied Tunis.
1881 Death of Thomas Carlyle.
1882 Married Women's Property Act passed.
1882 British troops landed in Egypt.
1882 Electric Lighting Act passed, U.K.
1882 Death of Darwin.
1882 Death of Longfellow.
1882 Death of Gambetta.
1882 Death of Garibaldi.
1882 Death of Emerson.
1883 France occupied Tongking.
1883 Death of Wagner.
1883 Death of Karl Marx.
1884 German settlement in New Guinea.
1885 Goubet's submarine-boat launched.
1885 Death of Gordon at Khartoum.
1885 Death of General Grant.
1885 Death of Victor Hugo.
1886 The first Irish Home Rule Bill.
1889 Republic established in Brazil.
1889 Death of Robert Browning.
1889 Death of Jefferson Davis.
1890 William II. dismissed Bismarck.
1890 London-Paris telephone inaugurated.
1890 First "Tube" railway in London.
1890 Death of Sir Richard Burton.
1891 Death of C. S. Parnell.
1891 Death of J. R. Lowell.
1891 Death of von Moltke.
1892 Death of Tennyson.
1892 Death of Whittier.
1892 Death of Ernest Renan.
1893 The University of Wales founded.
1893 Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps.
1894 Chino-Japanese War.
1894 Motor race Paris to Rouen.
1894 The Tower Bridge opened.
1894 Death of O. W. Holmes.
1894 Death of Rubinstein.
1895 The "Röntgen Ray" discovered.
1895 The Cinematograph patented
1896 Abyssinians defeated Italians at Adowa.
1896 The "Daily Mail" first published.
1897 Hawaii annexed by U.S.A.
1898 Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan.
1898 Spanish-American War.
1898 Wireless message, I. of W. to Bournemouth.
1899 Peace Conference at the Hague.
1899 The Second Boer War.
1899 Guam annexed by U.S.A.
1900 Boxer rebellion in China.
1900 Tutuila annexed by U.S.A.
1900 First Zeppelin airship constructed.
1901 Australian Commonwealth inaugurated.
1901 Wireless message across the Atlantic.
1904 British Expedition to Tibet.
1904 Russo-Japanese War.
1905 Norway separated from Sweden.
1905 The Wrights' motor aeroplane.
1908 Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina.
1908 Bulgaria became a Kingdom.
1909 Peary reached the North Pole.
1909 Blériot crossed the Channel in aeroplane.
1910 Republic declared in Portugal.
1910 Union of South Africa inaugurated.
1910 Paulhan flew from London to Manchester.
1911 Italo-Turkish War.
1911 Amundsen reached the South Pole.
1912 Scott reached the South Pole.
1912 Death of Lord Lister.
1912 Republic established in China.
1912 The First Balkan War.
1912 France predominant in Morocco.
1913 Panama Canal completed by U.S.A.
1914 Assassination of Archduke at Serao.
1914 Outbreak of the Great War.
1914 British Protectorate over Egypt.
1916 Irish rebellion in Dublin.
1917 Republic established in Russia.
1917 United States involved in Great War.
1917 British Armies captured Baghdad.
1917 British Armies occupied Palestine.
1917 Bolshevik régime established in Russia.
1918 Woman Franchise established in U.K
1918 Republics established in Germany.
1918 Armistice proclaimed (Nov. 11).
1919 German fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow.
1919 Peace concluded by Treaty of Versailles.
1919 Atlantic crossed by aeroplanes and airship.
1919 Aeroplane flight London to Australia.
1920 Aeroplane flight London to Capetown.
1920 First Assembly of the League of Nations.
1920 Constantine restored to Greek throne.
1921 Stoppage of coal in U. K. (13 weeks).
1921 Dominion Home Rule Conference on Ireland.
1921 Disarmament Conference at Washington.
1922 Conference of Nations at Genoa.
1922 Egypt became a Kingdom.
1922 Irish Free State inaugurated.
1922 London "Reparations" Conference.
1922 Turkish reconquest of Smyrna.
1922 Abdication of King Constantine.
1922 Fall of British Coalition Ministry.
1922 Labour in official opposition in U.K.
1923 French occupation of the Ruhr.
1923 Barbot's double glide across Channel.
1923 Disastrous eruption of Mount Etna.
1923 Treaty of Lausanne (Allies and Turkey).
1923 Italy occupied Corfu.
1923 Tokio and Yokohama earthquake.
1923 Military coup d'état in Spain.
1923 Imperial and Economic Conferences.
1924 Labour Government in Great Britain
1924 Death of Lenin.
1924 Republic declared in Greece.
1924 British Empire Exhibition, Wembley.
1924 London Pact, Allies and Germany.
1924 League Conference at Geneva.
1924 General Election, Great Britain.
1924 Presidential Election, U.S.A.

The World.*

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America...	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,000,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography*, of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

(500,000 inhabitants.)

LONDON (Greater), England (1921) ...	7,476,168
New York, U.S.A. (1920)	5,620,048
BERLIN, Prussia (1910)	4,000,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705
TOKIO, Japan (1917)	2,173,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	2,000,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,721,000
Osaka, Japan (1917)	1,633,000
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,292
Canton, China	1,250,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
Constantinople, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	926,400
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	926,000
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
CAIRO, Egypt (1917)	800,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897
MADRID, Spain (1920)	751,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	750,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917)	708,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1920)	685,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922)	680,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922)	670,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
ROME, Italy (1915)	650,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
Kobé, Japan (1922)	637,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Kioto, Japan (1922)	591,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,281
LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Oceans.		
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12 276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	,,	24,633
Aconcagua	,,	23,025
*Sahama	,,	21,480
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	,,	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlaltepetl	,,	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; *Iguassu*, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
Leviathan (2)	59,957	907×100×58
Majestic (1)	56,551	915×100×58
Berengaria (1)	52,226	883× 98×57
Olympic (1)	46,439	852× 92×59
Aquitania (1)	45,647	868× 97×49
Paris (2)	34,569	735× 85×59
Homeric (1)	34,351	751× 83×48
Columbus (6)	32,354	749× 83×49
Mauretania (1)	30,696	762× 88×57
Statendam (4)	30,000	697× 81×53
Belgenland (1)	27,132	670× 78×44
Empress of Scotland (1)	25,128	677× 77×50
Adriatic (1)	24,541	709× 75×52
Rotterdam (4)	24,149	650× 77×43
Baltic (1)	23,884	709× 75×52
George Washington (2)	23,788	699× 78×50
France (3)	23,666	689× 75×48
Duilio (5)	23,228	602× 76×46
Minnetonka (1)	21,998	600× 80×49
Empress of Australia (1)	21,861	589× 75×41
Minnewaska (1)	21,716	600× 80×49
Giulio Cesare (5)	21,657	602× 76×21
Empress of Canada (1)	21,517	627× 77×42
America (2)	21,144	668× 74×47
Cedric (1)	21,073	680× 75×44
Celtic (1)	21,026	680× 75×44
Mooltan (1)	20,847	600× 73×48
Maloja (1)	20,837	600× 73×48
Albert Ballin (6)	20,815	602× 78×41
Deutschland (6)	20,602	602× 78×51
Cap Polonio (6)	20,576	637× 72×39
Franconia (1)	20,158	601× 73×40
Orama (1)	20,000	632× 75×33
Oronsay (1)	20,000	630× 75×47
Caronia (1)	19,782	650× 72×40
Scythia (1)	19,730	600× 73×40

(1) Brit. (2) U.S. (3) France. (4) Neth. (5) Italy. (6) Germ.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, between main abutments—*i.e.*, length of *waterway*.)

Name.	Metres.
Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,988
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria, Canada	1,623
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Manhattan, U.S.A.	890
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U.S.A.	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Trade £
New York	18,776,251	18,771,507	641,038,000
London	15,132,254	5,527,412	*579,095,902
Liverpool	11,194,192	10,494,338	*532,990,145
Hamburg	11,591,340	9,867,945	...
Antwerp	15,047,634	...	...
Manchester	2,370,601	2,024,735	*94,095,116
Hull	4,898,678	4,498,216	*102,034,446
Marseilles	8,638,113	7,452,750	...
Glasgow	3,309,395	4,152,645	*80,299,380
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Philadelphia	3,126,399	2,601,711	68,140,000
Hong Kong	14,910,026	14,922,232	*167,613,388
Colombo	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Genoa	4,038,246	4,054,278	101,707,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	4,831,422	5,066,258	102,560,000
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
San Francisco	1,493,836	1,538,741	68,870,000
Yokohama	3,456,000	3,359,000	95,052,000
Singapore	6,602,009	6,612,000	101,686,212
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton	6,690,785	6,638,421	*72,619,877
Bristol	1,878,528	1,716,312	*71,486,779
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Newcastle	7,228,799	8,141,750	*69,445,161
Grimsby	2,463,433	2,450,855	*58,835,505
Alexandria	3,107,966	3,103,481	56,840,000
Rangoon	2,295,153	2,337,386	50,907,533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	6,891,293	8,857,550	*57,871,170
Leith	1,419,045	1,494,668	*45,714,250
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1924 figures, others 1922 or latest available.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These are generally enumerated as follows:—

The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Language.	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,§ feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt–Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

† Reconstructed 1914. § At the bottom.

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1924–1925.)

COUNTRY.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals.	
	STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD & COMP.		TOTAL.		STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD AND COMP.		TOTAL			
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	7,389	18,722,418	600	194,873	180	36,867	8,169	18,954,158	236	119,619	45	12,604	109	19,457	390	151,680	8,559	19,105,838
Dominions	1,340	2,381,358	154	86,250	415	124,278	1,909	2,591,886	37	30,976	18	9,374	485	140,426	540	180,776	2,449	2,772,662
Total British	8,729	21,103,776	754	281,123	595	161,145	10,078	21,546,044	273	150,595	63	21,978	594	159,883	930	332,456	11,008	21,878,500
U.S.A. :—Sea	2,748	11,620,390	103	149,202	642	661,004	3,493	12,430,596	102	197,893	39	57,030	874	845,025	1,015	1,099,948	4,508	13,530,544
N'thern Lakes	487	2,260,923	8	9,116	4	5,872	499	2,275,911	24	84,227	...	...	1	1,326	25	85,553	524	2,361,464
Philippines	31	34,044	22	19,685	42	11,078	95	64,807	...	...	...	...	1	152	1	152	96	64,959
Total U.S.A.	3,266	13,915,357	133	178,003	688	677,954	4,087	14,771,314	126	282,120	39	57,030	876	846,503	1,041	1,185,653	5,128	15,956,967
Argentine	160	169,064	17	6,421	5	3,841	182	179,326	23	14,126	5	3,706	5	2,027	33	19,859	215	199,185
Belgium	241	552,818	3	2,401	3	872	247	556,091	1	2,738	1	1,423	2	345	4	4,506	251	560,597
Brazil	297	411,264	29	31,234	4	2,107	330	444,605	8	4,127	4	6,087	33	9,915	45	20,129	375	464,734
Chile	84	133,581	16	20,385	23	7,045	125	161,011	5	12,039	3	4,184	14	3,858	22	20,081	147	181,092
China	130	219,041	13	16,583	21	11,411	164	247,035	3	939	...	...	1	134	4	1,073	168	248,108
Danzig	34	90,749	7	5,867	2	677	43	97,293	1	2,065	...	...	...	...	1	2,065	44	99,358
Denmark	551	960,185	27	13,503	44	16,015	622	989,703	11	9,793	7	8,928	124	27,519	142	46,240	764	1,035,943
Finland	85	93,411	29	8,947	70	20,283	184	122,641	23	42,637	10	13,671	105	29,003	138	85,311	322	207,952
France	1,336	3,125,497	115	67,794	89	96,543	1,540	3,289,834	75	132,167	2	1,992	240	74,240	317	208,399	1,857	3,498,233
Germany	1,794	2,801,972	92	53,985	20	16,263	1,906	2,872,220	77	75,380	1	187	19	5,884	97	81,451	2,003	2,953,671
Greece	277	685,988	104	65,348	15	5,576	396	756,912	...	...	...	...	13	4,298	13	4,298	409	761,210
Italy	780	2,592,012	105	83,892	86	42,702	971	2,718,606	26	31,287	9	10,270	293	72,049	328	113,606	1,299	2,832,212
Japan	1,369	3,556,397	75	98,320	611	187,990	2,055	3,842,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055	3,842,707
Netherlands	976	2,520,250	44	13,159	7	8,771	1,027	2,542,180	43	10,822	1	1,152	11	2,263	55	14,237	1,082	2,556,417
Norway	1,318	2,258,459	119	67,832	227	66,113	1,664	2,392,404	45	69,030	21	30,706	23	13,253	89	112,989	1,753	2,505,393
Portugal	144	247,833	9	9,238	16	6,768	169	263,839	3	5,018	3	2,880	104	29,571	110	37,469	279	301,308
Russia	260	282,326	111	46,553	10	2,042	381	330,921	4	6,199	...	...	12	1,672	16	7,871	397	338,792
Spain	536	1,057,114	158	105,821	106	24,965	800	1,187,900	7	8,874	7	11,505	136	31,242	150	51,621	950	1,239,521
Sweden	719	982,072	264	163,997	214	45,007	1,197	1,191,076	14	11,800	12	12,887	182	38,787	208	63,474	1,405	1,254,550
Turkey	97	68,625	34	32,402	2	3,035	133	104,062	...	...	...	...	1	1,086	1	1,086	134	105,148
Yugo-Slavia	112	137,106	12	4,272	1	131	125	141,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	141,509
Other Countries	405	584,471	73	54,492	53	20,351	531	659,314	29	25,831	13	15,486	130	34,153	172	75,470	703	734,784
Country not Recorded	29	60,481	13	11,728	25	33,384	67	105,593	7	12,266	3	5,132	6	2,685	16	20,083	83	125,676
Grand Total	23,729	58,609,849	2,358	1,443,300	2,937	1,460,991	29,024	61,514,140	804	909,853	204	209,204	2,924	1,390,370	3,932	2,509,427	32,956	64,023,567

Steamers of less than 100 tons gross, and Sailing vessels of less than 100 tons net, are not included.
Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and *Wood* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included.
Japanese Sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.
In the absence of satisfactory information most of the sailing vessels belonging to Greece, Turkey and Southern Russia are also omitted.

Area and Population of the Principal Countries.

Country.	Sq. Miles.	Population. Total.	Population. Per Sq. Mile.	Vital Statistics. Births per 1,000.	Vital Statistics. Deaths per 1,000.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Abyssinia	350,000	11,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	6,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Albania	20,000	1,000,000	50	...	...	Tirana	12,000
Argentina	1,132,000	8,700,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires	1,721,500
Armenia	20,600	1,250,000	97	...	...	Erivan	90,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	24·9	9·9	Canberra	...
Austria	31,760	6,100,000	192	31·4	21·9	Vienna	1,841,326
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	775,939
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	111,000
Brazil	3,300,000	30,650,000	9	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,160,000
Bulgaria	40,000	5,000,000	125	40·3	26·4	Sofia	154,000
Canada	3,730,000	8,800,000	2	39·4	30·4	Ottawa	108,000
Chile	290,000	3,800,000	13	37·2	31·1	Santiago	500,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	...	...	Peking	1,300,000
Colombia	462,000	6,000,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	485,000	21	43·8	26·1	San José	55,000
Cuba	44,178	3,000,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	364,000
Czecho-Slovakia	54,900	13,600,000	244	38·43	25·65	Prague	676,700
Denmark	15,000	3,300,000	220	25·8	12·9	Copenhagen	666,159
Dominica	19,300	900,000	46	...	...	San Domingo	38,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	37·1	20·5	Quito	80,000
Egypt	363,181	13,000,000	31	...	...	Cairo	800,000
England	50,874	35,678,300	701	23·1	13·7	London	7,476,168
Esthonia	18,000	1,250,000	70	26·5	18·5	Reval	125,000
Finland	150,000	3,400,000	21	28·5	16·2	Helsingfors	200,208
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18·7	18·4	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	172,270	60,000,000	348	29·8	16·2	Berlin	4,000,000
Greece	42,000	7,000,000	167	...	...	Athens	550,000
Guatemala	42,500	2,000,000	37	...	...	Guatemala	116,000
Haiti	10,200	2,500,000	245	...	...	Port-au-Prince	125,000
Honduras	44,275	674,000	13	26·7	17·6	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Hungary	36,179	8,000,000	206	...	...	Budapest	1,184,616
India	1,803,000	320,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	134	20·0	17·6	*See* page 552	...
Italy	120,450	39,000,000	319	31·3	19·2	Rome	691,314
Japan	236,000	80,000,000	339	34·2	21·9	Tokio	2,204,000
Latvia	41,000	2,000,000	48	...	...	Riga	280,000
Liberia	48,000	2,000,000	40	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	20,000	2,000,000	100	...	...	Kovno	100,000
Luxemburg	1,000	270,000	270	...	...	Luxemburg	46,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	7,030,000	550	27·8	12·8	The Hague	366,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,350,000	11	23·3	8·7	Wellington	111,000
Newfoundland	162,750	270,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33,000
Nicaragua	51,700	640,000	12	...	...	Managua	28,000
Norway	125,000	2,700,000	21	25·9	13·2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	440,000	13	29·1	14·2	Panama	67,000
Paraguay	75,700	800,000	10	37·5	10·3	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	5,500,000	13	...	...	Lima	176,467
Poland	240,000	27,000,000	100	30·1	13·3	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	500,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46·2	23·4	Bucharest	800,000
Russia	8,000,000	136,000,000	17	...	...	Moscow	1,200,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	41·5	23·7	San Salvador	80,000
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288	160	21·7	15·4	Edinburgh	420,281
Siam	200,000	9,000,000	45	...	...	Bangkok	541,000
South Africa	795,300	8,000,000	10	28·3	11·1	Pretoria	42,000
Spain	196,700	21,750,000	110	21·4	12·5	Madrid	750,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	423,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	22·7	14·3	Berne	105,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	210,000	13,000,000	61	...	...	Angora	65,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	22.3	14·2	Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video	402,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,420,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	92,000
Wales	7,466	2,206,712	296	22·7	12·8	Cardiff	200,262
Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade	120,000

Country.	Ruler.	Born	Accded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, *Empress*	1876	Sept. 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, *Amir*	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Sotir Peci, *Regent*	...	July 1, 1924
Argentine Republic	Dr. Marcelo de Alvear, *President*	...	Oct. 12, 1922
Austria	Dr. M. Hainisch, *President*	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharaja*	...	1907
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra, *President*	...	1921
Brazil	Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *President*	...	Nov. 15, 1922
British Dominions	George V., *King-Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., *Tsar*	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 4, 1918
Chile	General Luis Altamirano, *President*	...	Sept. 10, 1924
China	Tsao Kun, *President*	...	Oct. 10, 1923
Colombia	General Pedro Nel Ospina, *President*	...	Aug. 7, 1922
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez, *President*	...	May 8, 1924
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, *President*	...	May 20, 1921
Czecho-Slovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Horacio Vásquez, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1924
Ecuador	Gonzalo Cordova, *President*	...	Sept. 1, 1924
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, G.C.B., *King*	Mar. 26, 1868	Mar. 16, 1922
Estonia	Dr. Frederick Akel, *President*	...	1924
Finland	Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, *President*	1865	July 25, 1919
France	Gaston Doumergue, *President*	1863	June 13, 1924
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, *President*	Feb. 4, 1870	Feb. 11, 1919
Greece	Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *President*	...	Mar. 25, 1924
Guatemala	José Maria Orellana, *President*	...	Dec. 9, 1921
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President*	...	May 15, 1922
Hejaz	El Hussein ibn Ali, *King*	...	June 5, 1916
Honduras	General Vicente Tosta, *President*	...	1924
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, *Governor*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
India	George, *Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor* (Ps. Hirohito, *Reg.*)	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Kerak	Abdullah, *Emir*	...	April 1921
Koweit	Salim ibn Mubarak, *Sultan*	...	...
Latvia	Jahnis Tschakste, *President*	...	...
Liberia	C. D. B. King, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II, *Prince*	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, *President*	...	May 15, 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Feisal, *King*	...	Aug. 23, 1921
Mexico	General P. E. Calles, *President*	...	Dec. 1, 1924
Monaco	Louis, *Prince*	July 12, 1870	June 25, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *Sultan*	...	Aug. 18, 1912
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Carlos Solorzano, *President*	...	1923
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Rodolfo Chiari, *President*	...	Oct. 1, 1924
Paraguay	Eligio Ayala, *President*	...	1924
Persia	Sultan Ahmed Mirza, *Shah*	June 29, 1898	July 17, 1909
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., *President*	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	M. Wojciechewski, *President*	1865	Dec. 20, 1922
Portugal	Manoel Teixeira Gomez, G.B.E., *President*	...	Oct. 6, 1923
Rome, See of	Pius XI., *Pope*	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10 1914
Russia	Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, *President*	...	1924
Salvador	Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Serbia, *see* Yugo-Slavia			
Siam	Rama VI., *King*	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Dr. J. M. Musy, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1925
Turkey	Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, *President*	...	1923
United States of America	Calvin Coolidge, *President*	July 4, 1872	Aug. 3, 1923
Uruguay	José Serrato, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	May 3, 1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, *Imam*	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II., *King*	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which begins with the following words :—

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

The Covenant of the League contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges), waited at least 6 months for the award or decision, and then allowed at least three more months to elapse. "They are debarred," said the Right Hon. Herbert Fisher, "from the tiger's spring."

The *Membership* of the League comprises, at present 55 nations, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. The only three great countries which hold aloof are America, Germany and Russia; and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The Assembly meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The Council meets normally four times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are permanent members, and at present 6 other States are annually elected as temporary members. In September, 1924, Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay, were elected.

The Secretariat is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*British*).

Under Secretaries-General, J. Avenot (*French*), E. D. Attolico (*Italian*), Inazo Nitobé (*Japanese*)

Political Section, D. Joseph Mantoux (*French*), *Director*.

Information Section, Pierre Comert (*French*), *Director*; Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Assistant Director*.

Legal Section, J. A. Van Hamel (*Netherlands*), *Director*.

Financial Administration, Sir Herbert B. Ames (*Canadian*), *Director*.

The Technical Organisations and Commissions, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, consisting of eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. The usual annual session begins on June 15.

The International Labour Office, is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The International Labour Organisation contains delegates from employers and workers as well as from Governments. The Governing body represents twelve States, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. It is being attained by means of Conventions and Recommendations. There have already been over 120 ratifications by Governments of these labour Conventions. The Director of the International Labour Office is Albert Thomas (*French*), the Deputy-Director H. B. Butler (*British*). There is a London office at 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Cost.—At present the League costs about £900,000 annually, to which Great Britain contributes in round figures £87,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE.

The work of the League is many-sided. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria and Hungary, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women and children. After four years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has produced a comprehensive plan resting on the three principles of Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. This plan is now before the Governments for ratification.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present; and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, &c.*	*Address in London.*
Dominion of Canada	Hon. P. C. Larkin, *High Commissioner*	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	*Agent-Gen.*	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, *Agent-Gen.*	57A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec	*Agent-Gen.*	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	Hon. J. Huxham, *Agent-Gen.*	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. James Jelley, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. Eccles Snowden, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C 2.
Victoria	Hon. George Fairbairn, *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., *High Commissioner.*	413 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner.*	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
Newfoundland	Capt. V. Gordon, *High Commissioner*	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British India	A. C. Chatterjee, *High Commissioner*	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Irish Free State	James MacNeill, *High Commissioner*	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Sir F. J. Newton, K.C.M.C., C.V.O., *High Commissioner.*	Crown House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.
Crown Colonies	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Protectorates	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

Dominion.	*Trade Commissioner.*	*Address.*
Canada	F. W. Field ..... £1,200 to £1,500	285, Beaver Hall Hill, *Montreal.*
	G. F. Braddock ..... £800 to £1,000	902-902, Bank of Hamilton Building, 67, Yonge Street, *Toronto.*
	L. B. G. S. Beale ..... £800 to £1,000	210, Winch Building, *Vancouver.*
	A. M. Wiseman, M.C.	703, Union Bank Building, *Winnipeg.*
Newfoundland	F. W. Field	(*See* Canada).
Australia	R. W. Dalton ..... £1,200 to £1,500	Commerce House, Flinders Street, *Melbourne.*
	A. Simpson ..... £800 to £1,000	89 Pitt Street, *Sydney.*
New Zealand	N. Elmslie ..... £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 369), 11, Grey Street, *Wellington.*
South Africa	W. G. Wickham ..... £1,200 to £1,500	(P. O. Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, *Johannesburg.*
	Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C. £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, *Cape Town.*
East Africa	Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O. £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 220) Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, *Nairobi, Kenya.*
India and Ceylon	T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E. ..... £1,700 W. D. Montgomery Clarke, £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 683) 11, Clive Street, *Calcutta.*
	Major R. W. Clarke ..... £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 815) Exchange Bldgs., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, *Bombay.*
British West Indies	J. L. Wilson Goode ... £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 225) Broadway House, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

NOTE.—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in NEWFOUNDLAND; at *St John's*; in AUSTRALIA (at *Perth*, W.A.); in SOUTH AFRICA (at *Port Elizabeth*, Cape, *Durban*, Natal, and at *Bulawayo*, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates.

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy.*
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920)	2 Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	*Rio de Janeiro.* [*Paris.*
France	Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., (1922)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré,
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, *Rome.*
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. E. Eliot, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1920)	*Tokyo.*
Portugal	Rt. Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.*
Russia	(Robert MacLeod Hodgson, C.M.G., *Chargé d'Affaires*)	*Moscow.*
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo,
Turkey	Hon. Ronald Charles Lindsay, C.B., C.V.O. (1924)	*Constantinople.* [*Madrid.*
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1924)	1300, Connecticut Avenue, *Washington, D.C.*

Envoys, Ministers, &c.

E.-E., *Envoy-Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary*; *Ch. d'Aff., Chargé d'Affaires*; C.-G., *Consul-General.*

Legations:		*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	C. F. W. Russell (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*Adis Ababa.*
Afghanistan	Lt.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Kabul.*
Albania	H. C. A. Eyres (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1922)	*Durazzo.*
Argentina	Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	314 Reconquista, *Buenos Aires*
Austria	Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	3, Metternichgasse, *Vienna.*
Bolivia	Richard S. Seymour, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*La Paz.*
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1921)	*Sofia.*
Chile	Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	*Santiago.*
China	Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Peking.*
Colombia	W. Seeds (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	285, Carrera 6A, *Bogotá.*
Costa Rica	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*See* Panama.
Cuba	T. J. Morris (*Charge d'Affaires & C.-G.*, 1924)	*San Juan de Dios.*
Czecho-Slovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1921)	III Thunovská 12, *Prague.*
Denmark	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen.*
Dominica	Darrell Wilson (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1922)	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*See* Peru.
Egypt	Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) (*High Commissioner*)	*Cairo.*
Esthonia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Reval.*
Finland	Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	*Helsingfors.*
Greece	Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	*Athens.*
Guatemala	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*Guatemala.*
Haiti	J. E. M. Carvell (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1923)	*Port au Prince.*
Honduras	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*See* Guatemala.
Hungary	Sir Colville A. de E. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	I Tárnok-utcza 5, *Buda Pest.*
Latvia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	Basteja bulw., 6, *Riga.*
Liberia	Francis O'Meara (*Cons.-Gen. & Chargé d'Affaires*, 1923)	*Monrovia.*
Lithuania	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Vilna.*
Luxemburg	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*See* Belgium.
Mexico	(*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	[*Mexico.* 4A, Calle de Lerma, No. 71,
Morocco	Robert H. Clive, C.M.G. (*Agt. & C.-G.*, 1924)	Tangier.
Netherlands	Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	12, Hooge Westeinde, *The Hague.*
Nicaragua	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*See* Guatemala
Norway	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*Christiania.*
Panama	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*M.-P.*, 1922)	*See* Argentina.
Persia	Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. C.-G.*, 1921)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*Lima.*
Poland	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	17, Nowy Swiat, *Warsaw.*
Rhineland	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G. (*High Commissioner*, 1921)	
Rumania	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	24 Strada Jules Michelet, *Bucharest.*
Salvador	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*See* Guatemala.
Siam	Robert Hyde Greg (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Bangkok.*
Sweden	Sir A. C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	Laboratoriegatan, Diplomatstaden, *Stockholm.*
Switzerland	R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	50, Thunstrasse, *Berne.*
Uruguay	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	1282 Calle Treinta y Tres, *Monte Video.*
Vatican	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	The Vatican, *Rome.*
Venezuela	Andrew P. Bennett, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*Caracas.*
Yugo-Slavia	Sir C. A. Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	*Belgrade.*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. F. B. Kellogg, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1....	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. ...	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Domicio da Gama, 19, Up. Brook St. W. 1	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French.....	Monsieur de Fleurian, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2. [S.W. 1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace,	21A, Bedford Place, W.C. 1.
Italian	Marchesi della Torretta, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	144, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Japanese	Baron G. Hayashi, 37, Portman Square, W. 1. ...	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Portuguese.....	General J. M. R. Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1.	12, Taviton St., Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.
Russian	C. K. Rakovsky, *Agent*, Chesham House, S.W. 1.	.....
Spanish	Señor Don A. Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	47, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 2.
Turkish	Zekiai Bey, 69, Portland Place, W. 1.	....
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Afghan	Sardar Abdul Hathi Khan, 42, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	(None).
Albanian.....	H. E. Mehmed Konitza, 137, Beaufort St., S.W. 3.	.....
Argentine	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 26, Park Lane.	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [W. 1.	(None).
Bolivian	Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 19, Gloucester Place,	20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.
Bulgarian	Monsieur H. Mischeff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None).
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 22, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	2 York Gate, Regent's Pk., N.W. 1.
Chinese	(Vacant) 49, Portland Place, W. 1.....	31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don L. C. Marquez, 10, De Vere Gardens, W. 8.	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican ...	(P. G. Harrison, *Consul-General*)	7, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Czecho-Slovak	Dr. Vojtech Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	18, Bedford Square, W. 1.
Danish	Count Preben Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominican	Señor Don E. Caseaux, *Cons.-Gen.*	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Ecuadorian ...	Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Egyptian.....	Aziz Izzet Pasha	...
Estonian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 5....	57, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St. W. 1.	36, Gordon Square, W.C. 2.
Guatemalan ...	Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	M. Jules Lizaire.....	76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Hejaz	Dr. Nogi el Ossil	(None.)
Honduras	(A. B. Ryde, *Consul-General*)	4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Hungarian	Count Ladislas Szapary, 9, Prince's Gate, S.W. 7.	(None.)
Latvian	(Vacant) 24, Gledhow Gdns., S.W. 5.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1
Liberian	Hon. C.W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W. 2	21, Water Street, Liverpool.
Lithuanian ...	Monsieur Galvanauskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8....	10, Palace Gate, W. 8.
Luxemburg ...	(Vacant)	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Mexican	*Offices*, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. .....[S.W. 7.)	.....
Monaco	(P. Crémieu-Javal, *Cons.-Gen.*, 39, Ennismore Gdns.,	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands ...	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan ...	*Offices*, 49, St. James's Street, S.W. 1	16, Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	M. B. Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.	36, King Street, E.C. 2.
Panama	(Vacant)	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan ...	(Vacant)	14, Chiswell H'se, Fins. Pave., E.C. 2.
Persian	Mirza Davood Khan Miftahes e Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	4, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Peruvian.....	Señor Don Dr. Agustin G. Ganoza, 28, Holland Park, W. 11.	36-37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Rumanian	Monsieur N. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadorian ...	Señor Dr. Don A. Arguello Loucel.....	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino ...	(Commendatore M. A. Jamieson, *Cons.-Gen.*).....	17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Serbian	*See* Yugo-Slavian.	
Siamese	Phya Prabha Karavong, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl., W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C.R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St., W. 1.	32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
Ukranian	Dr. N. Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mans., S.W. 5.	3, Portland Place, W. 1.
Uruguayan.....	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7. [W.C. 2.	Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.
Venezuelan ...	Señor Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel	1C4, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Yugo-Slavian	(Vacant) 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
ECGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Ecgbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Ecgbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mōr	Apr., 1057
Donald Bān	Nov., 1093
Duncan	May, 1094
Donald Bān...rest.	Nov., 1095
Edgar	Sept., 1097
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107
David I.	April 27, 1124
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24, 1153
William (*The Lion*)	Dec. 9, 1165
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214
Alexander III.	July 8, 1249
Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286
John Baliol	Nov. 17, 1292
Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306
David II.	June 7, 1329
Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371
Robert III.	April 12, 1390
James I.	April 4, 1406
James II.	Feb. 20, 1437
James III.	Aug. 3, 1460
James IV.	June 11, 1488
James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
James VI.	July 29, 1567
(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. *Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector*, 1658-9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
	Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689				
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Ecgbert, King of Wessex (*see* p. 98), Alfred the Great (*see* p. 98) and William the Conqueror (*see* p. 98); also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

The Presidents of the United States of America.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789–1797	1799	67
2. John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797–1801	1826	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801–1809	1826	83
4. James Madison	Va.	,,	1751	1809–1817	1836	85
5. James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817–1825	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825–1829	1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829–1837	1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1782	1837–1841	1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10. John Tyler (*a*)	Va.	,,	1790	1841–1845	1862	71
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845–1849	1849	53
12. Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849–1850	1850	65
13. Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1800	1850–1853	1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853–1857	1869	64
15. James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1791	1857–1861	1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861–1865	1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865–1869	1875	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	,,	1822	1869–1877	1885	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877–1881	1893	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	,,	1831	March-Sept., 1881	1881	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1830	1881–1885	1886	56
22. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885–1889	1908	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889–1893	1901	67
24. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893–1897	1908	71
25. William McKinley†§	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897–1901	1901	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1858	1901–1909	1919	60
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909–1913	...	...
28. Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913–1921	1924	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921–1925	1923	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (*a*)	Mass.	Rep.	1872	1923–1925 1925–1929	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col.-in-Ch. 13th/18th Hrs., born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor," p. 102), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Marquess of Worcester (*see* p. 106); (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 7th Hussars, *Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 101), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906; (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK, born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col.-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902 (*see* p. 101).

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married *the late* Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (*m. and c.*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*, born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (*see* p. 107);

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. (and has issue a daughter), born Feb. 14, 1924.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*see also* p. 245), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the *late* Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*see* p. 100).

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841: *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *see also* p. 100), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th–7th D. G., born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Oct. 15, 1923, Lord Carnegie (*see* Earl of Southesk, p. 112).

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 100); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col.-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, *born* June 23, 1894.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Commander R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895, *married* April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York).

3. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES, Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue:—

(1) Hon. George Henry Hubert, *born* Feb. 7, 1923.
(2) Hon. Gerald David, *born* Aug. 21, 1924.

4. H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY (Henry William Frederick Albert), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., a Midshipman R.N., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, (not yet appointed).
The Lord Steward (not yet appointed).
The Master of the Horse (not yet appointed).
The Treasurer of the Household, Col. the Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Major Sir Harry Barnston, Bt., M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major J. D. Ramsay.
Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E. Harwood, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.
Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept. and Ceremonial Dept., G. W. Green.
Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.
Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.
Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Clerk of the Wine Cellars, C. Luxon.
Establishment Clerk, Miss V. Stewart-Richardson.
Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. Shore.

Royal Almonry,
7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Secretary, Laurence E. Tanner, M.A.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.C. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.
Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss C. E. King.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc., Ph.B., F.R.G.S.
Recorder's Assistants, Miss D. C. Layton; Miss M. Mackenzie; Miss L. Smith.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.
Buckingham Palace.

State Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Clerk, George A. Titman.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O. (Others not yet appointed.)
Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Verney, C.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, C.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.; Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, M.V.O.; Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Groom in Waiting, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, (not yet appointed). *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Col. St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.B.E. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gens.*, Marsdin Newton; F. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; Kearsley, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey; Edwd. Keppel; Wilford Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O.; Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Charles R. Burn, A.D.C., M.P.; Alwyn de B. Paget; Viscount Maitland, O.B.E.; H. Gore-Brown; Quentin Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; W. S. Fergusson, C.M.G.; Ulick Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; Stanley Leonard Barry, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; C. de W. Crookshank. *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.; J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Charles H. Villiers; Raymond Webber; H. N. Schofield, V.C.; Rupert Stewart, M.V.O.; A. G. Maxwell, O.B.E.; S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.; G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O.; B. Granville, D.S.O.; Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; Pryce-Jones, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. *Majors*, Harry W. Ricardo; Edward Milner; Cyril Potter, O.B.E. *Captains*, Hampden Waller, C.V.O.; A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.; E. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E. *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E., O.B.E. *Sub.-Officer*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, C.V.O.
Yeomen of the Guard: Captain, (not yet appointed). *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. *Ensign*, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Capt. H. French, C.V.O. *Exons*, Col. B. de Sales La Terrière; Maj. Colin W. MacRae, C.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, O.B.E.
Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B.
Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.
Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.
Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, O.M., Mus.Doc.
Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
Constable & Govr of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.
Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Preb. Lord Wenlock, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, M.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon E. N. Lovett, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. P. Cronshaw, M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, M.A.; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A.; Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Rev. C. E. Raven, B.D.; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. F. W. Head, M.C., M.A.; Rev. T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.; Rev. B. F. Simpson, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Priests in Ordinary, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. L. H. Nixon, M.A.; Rev. A. H. O. McCheane, M.A.
Deputy Priest, Rev. G. H. Warde, M.A.
Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.
Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.
Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor); Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.V.O., D.D.
HamptonCourt—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.
Organist—Basil Philpott.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.
Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir A. R. Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.; E. Farquhar Buzzard, M.D.
Physician to Household, Herbert French, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Sergeant Surgeon, Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S., LL.D., F.R.C.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, H. L. Martyn, M.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Honorary Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir William Fairbank, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F. Jeune Willans, M.V.O., M.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Dentist, Sir Harry Baldwin, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.)

Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Clerk to the Master of the Household,
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W. S. Sands, M.V.O.
Inspector, Windsor Castle, W. March.
Palace Steward, E. G. Smissen.
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Ann Clark.
Do. Windsor Castle, Mrs. Amelia Rawlings.

Ceremonial Department.

St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Austin Hertslet (*acting*).
Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi; G. M. Critchett; A. S. Buchanan.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.
Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Horace West, M.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay, M.V.O.; Lionel Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, C.V.O.; Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. C. Brinton, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Vice-Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.; Capt. E. M. C. Cooper-Key, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.; Paymaster-Rear-Adm. Sir H. H. Share, K.B.E., C.B.; Wing-Com. Louis Greig, C.V.O.
Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Thomas Kingscote, C.V.O.; Maj. Gerald Ellis; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.
Pages of Honour, G. B. Godfrey-Faussett; M. E. Adeane; A. G. A. A. Mackenzie; Edward A. H. Legge-Bourke.
Examiner of Plays, George S. Street, M.V.O.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.
Inspector of Holyrood Palace,
Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.
Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour; Capt. H. Wells, R.F.A.
Sergeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E.; Sir Walter M. Gibson, C.V.O., I.S.O.; Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*).

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Col. Arthur Edward Erskine, D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Maj. F. H. W. Fetherstonhaugh; Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, G.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyne Greville, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Sir Edward Henry, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow, M.V.O.
Do. do. Windsor, Ernest H. Lucking.
Storekeeper, James H. Jones, M.C., D.C.M.
Clerk, Ralph C. Isard.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY
OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O.
Registrar, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Clerk, A. C. Michils.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey.
Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Harry L. Verney, C.V.O.
Equerry, Colonel Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E., C.I.; The Countess Fortescue, C.B.E.; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Lady Desborough.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Cynthia Colville.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bart., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Assistant Private Sec., Capt. A. F. Lascelles, M.C.
Equerries, Capt. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lieut. Hon. Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M.V.O., M.C.; Lieut. W. D. C. Greenacre (*temp.*).

Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Thomas Horder, Bart., M.D.; John Weir, M.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K.C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Victor Smith.
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.
Clerks, Frank H. Evans; Charles R. Warren.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Capt. Basil Vernon Brooke, C.V.O., R.N.
Equerry, Lieut. Colin Buist, R.N.
Lady in Waiting, The Lady Katherine Meade.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Antrim; The Dowager Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Lord in Waiting,

Comptroller,

Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. E. Seymour, D.S.O., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., B.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary,

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, A. G. Smalley; R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. B.W.L. McMahon, C.M.G.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Granville C. D. Gordon, D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, O.B.E.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; Sir Alfred Rice Oxley, C.B.E., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are as under:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Duke of York	25,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Princess Beatrice	6,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000
His Majesty's Younger Children	13,666
	£163,666

The Peerage.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed : a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; *b.*, signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1337	*Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910 (*see* p. 102)	*Eldest Son or Heir.* (None)
1920	*York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., *b.* 1895 (*see* p. 102)	(None)
1874	*Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1850, *w.* (*see* p. 101)	Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883

ARCHBISHOPS. *Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.

1903	*Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848.	*Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
1909	*York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1864.	*Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES. *Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.P. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914	Douglas Walter *C.*, *b.* 1877
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1914
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, George Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Carmarthen, *b.* 1901
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* '14
1675 S.*	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*u. Lyme*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Viscount FitzAlan, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* '80, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry John Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1703	*Rutland*, Henry John Brinsley Manners, K.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Brig.-Gen. Edward H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Lord Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Fredk. N. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1874
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914

MARQUESSES.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.

1790	*Abercorn. See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Reginald William Brasby Nevill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1915	Lord Henry G. R. *N.*, *b.* [1854
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1868, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 100)	Earl of Eltham, *b.* 1895
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 101)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1919
1816 I.	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *div.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1924
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None)
1921	°*Curzon of Kedleston*, George Nathaniel Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain, *b.* '59, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to Marquessate)
1791 I.	°*Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.	°*Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	Lord Arthur F. Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C., D.S.O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909
1800 I.	°*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* '98, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	°*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.	°*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lieut.-Col. Douglas *G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Bny. only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.	°*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.	°*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Philip Henry *K.*, C.H., *b.* '82
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.* (*see* p. 101)	Earl of Medina, *b.* 1919
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891
1825 I.*	*Ormonde*, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Earl of Ossory, *b.* 1890
1682 S.†	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Cecil C. *D.*, *b.* 1898
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1921, *M.*	George Ferrars, *T.*, *b.* 1854
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.*, 1888
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905 [*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O.,
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Rt. Hn. Earl of Ronaldshay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876

EARLS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.*	*Abercorn.* *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen.* *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1887
1639 S.†	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., *b.* '93, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Bruce *O.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* '58, *s.* '94, *m.*	Visct. Bury, M.C., *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, M.C., *b.* '96
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1907
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1911
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Governor General of the Union of South Africa*), *b.* 1874, 1st Earl, *m.* (*See* p. 100)	Visct. Trematon, *b.* 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. C. D. *Finch-Knightley*, *b.* 1886
1922	*Balfour*, Arthur James Balfour, K.G., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1848, 1st Earl	Rt. Hon. G. W. *B.*, *b.* 1853
1800 I.	*Bandon*, Percy R. G. Bernard, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924	Charles B. A. *B.*, *b.* 1904
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.P., [*b.* 1895
1919	°*Beatty*, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1871, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Borodale, *b.* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *m.*	(None)
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, *b.* 1913
1922	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C., *b.* 1872, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Furneaux, *b.* 1907
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1677 S.†	*Breadalbane*, Charles William Campbell, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1923, *m*	Viscount Tay, *b.* 1919
1746	*Brooke.* *See* "Warwick."	
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.†	*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Rev. Hn. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*,
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1918, *w.*	[D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1888
1661	*Carlisle*, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	(None)
1793	*Carnarvon*, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, *b.* 1923
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924
1748 I.*	*Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B., [*b.* 1851
1509 S.*	*Cassillis.* *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marquess*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Arthur Stuart, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	(As U.K.)
1814	°*Cathcart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1921
1647 I.†	*Cavan*, General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1919
		Capt. Hon. Lionel *L.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1873

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914	Hon. Andrew C., *b.* 1907
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.*	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Robert J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, John Digby Thomas Pepys, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Everard *P.*, *b.* 1876
1762 I.*	*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Salterstford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Bradley Craven, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1917
1398 S.*	*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, M.P., *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1004
1725 I.†	*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* '51, *s.* '91, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*. Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.P., P.C., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.*	*Desmond*. *See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster*. *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.†	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Algernon H. *M.*, *b.* [1880
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., *b.* 1894
1633 S.*	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1669 S.†	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.*	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.*	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. (*U.K. Bn., Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* '71, *w.*	Windham Henry *W.-Q.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '55, *s.* '79, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Mrs. Owain *Greaves*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.*	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Fredk. J. T. *P.*, *b.* 1873
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1924
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1921
1789 I.*	*Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. David W. E. *D.*, *b.* 1910
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, M.C., *b.* 1896
1716 I. 1746 *	*Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., *b.* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., [T.D., *b.* 1884
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Alex. David *S.*, *b.* 1914
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1911 (As Scottish)
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Capt. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1880
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Rev. Harry Geo. *G.*, *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, *b.* '00
1919	°*Haig*, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dawick, *b.* 1918.
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1908
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* 1871
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1742	*Harrington*, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Petersham, *b.* 1887
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, M.P., *b.* (As Irish) [1892
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*	
1605 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1903 (As U.K.)
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	Visct. Curzon, C.B.E., M P [*b.* 1884
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	(As Scottish)
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	
1920	*Inverness*. *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1874
1697	*Jersey*, George Francis Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1923, *M.*	Hon. Edward M. *C-V.*, *b.* 1913
1801 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891 (As British)
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 126	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward
1822 I.	†*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	*N.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1886
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, M.C., *b.* '83
1768 I.	†*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Alistair G. *H.*, *b.* 1861
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* 1878
1756 I.	†*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.* 1868
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910	(None to Earldom)
1624 S.	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Colin Maitland, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Thirlestane, *b.* 1891
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1892, *m.*	(None)
1641 S.	†*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* 1924
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b* 1913
1803 I.*	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *P.*, *b.* 1888
1633 S.	†*Lindsay*, Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1918

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1822 I.*	*Listowel*, Richard Granville Hare (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '66, *s.* '24, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1906
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878 (None to Earldom)
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905
1785 I.*	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1867
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Viscount Ockham *b.* 1905
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Bingham, M.C., *b.* 1898
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S.	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, M.P., *b.* 1895
1785 I.†	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Maj. Walter W. *B.*, *b.* 1859
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1920	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., *b.* 1888
1911	*Midlothian*. *See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hubert W. A. *E.*, *b.* 1891
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878 (As U.K.)
1760 I.*	*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907 [' 43
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Richd. John F. *E.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* '65, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, *b.* 1870
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-B.*, *b.*
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886 ['89
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1870
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L. G. H. Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Robert Hy. M. *W.*, *b.* 1913 (to Bny. only)
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., [*b.* 1876
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Visct. Windsor, *b.* 1923
1905	*Plymouth*, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (*Eng. Baron, Windsor*,) *b.* 1889, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Oliver H. *W.*, *b.* 1861
1743	*Portsmouth*, John Fellowes Wallop, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917	(None)
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918 *M.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., *b.* '68, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., *b.* 1889
1917	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*Viceroy of India*), *b.* 1860, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1771 I.†	*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C.,
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	*b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918, *M.*	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1870
1815	*St. Germans*, Granville John Eliot, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1922	Montague C. *E.*, O.B.E.,
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.* 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Maj.-Gen. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lawrence R. *L.*, M.P., *b.* 1896
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1898

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59, *s.* '95, *m.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.	**Shannon*, Robt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Bn., Carleton*), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Boyle, *b.* 1924
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *b.* 1841. [*b.* 1867
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade.
1633 S.	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Visct. Althorp, *b.* 1924
1703 S.	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1528	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richd. Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	°*Strange. See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Hon. Greville R. *H.*, *b.* 1909
1230 S.	**Sutherland. See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	*S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1921
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Chandos G. *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* 1909
1823	°*Vane. See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*I. ish Visct., Grimston ; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1910
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Brooke, *b.* 1911
1446 I.	**Waterford. See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	(As English)
1633 S.	**Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1924
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* '21
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, P.C., M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Keith *Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh*, *b.* 1848
1859	*Winton. See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	(As Scottish)
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Lord Worsley, M.C., *b.* 1888
1921	*Ypres*, John Denton Pinkstone French, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1852, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount French, *b.* 1881

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1901	°*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title ; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., *b.* 1864
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, M.C., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1922
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon Robin *A.*, *b.* 1884
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905
1917	*Astor*, Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907
1781 I.	†*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.	**Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Geoffrey R. *St. J.*, M.C., *b.* '89

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1717 I.	**Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Sir Alex. *N.H.*, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave*, George Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Cecil of Chelwood*, Edgar Algernon Robt. Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1864, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Eric Chaplin, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Anthony, *C.*, *b.* 1906.
1665 I.	†*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. G. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, C.M.G., (As U.K.) [*b.* 1876
1661 I.	**Cholmondeley.* *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890 (As Irish) [*b.* 1883
1823	*Clancarty.* *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O.,
1781 I.	**Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* 44, *s.* '99, *w.*	
1718	*Cobham*, John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Chas. J. *L.*, *b.* 1909
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. W. Harold *P.*, *b.* 1882
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Assheton Hy. *C.*, *b.* '20
1776 I.	†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, C.B.E., *b.* '84
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Maj. Arthur H. *D.*, *b.* 1875
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.	**Downe*, John Dawnay, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Richard *D.*, *b.* 1903 (As English)
1675 S.	**Dunblane.* *See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn., Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Master of Elibank, *b.* 1877
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1816	*Exmouth*, Charles Ernest Pellew, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Edward I. P. *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1868
1620 S.	†*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b* 1842, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Hy. E. *F.-A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.	**Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.	**Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert John Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.	**Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston, (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jenico W. R. *P.*, *b.* 1914
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I.	**Grandison.* *See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1719 I.	**Grimston.* *See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O'G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Rt. Hon. E. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E.,
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1869
1846	*Hardinge*, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, *q.v.*
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1898

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *w.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *C.-H.*, *b.* 1904
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, O.B.E. (*Ir. Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* '07, *w.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson. See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1924	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887
1918	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Viscount, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m.*	Hon. George P. J. R. *J.*, *b.* 1918
1911	*Knollys*, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1924	(None)
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland. *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hibbert*, *b.* 1855
1922	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1922	*Leverhulme*, William Hesketh Lever, *b.* 1851, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Wm. Hulme *L.*, *b.* 1888
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn Jas. *H.*, *b.* 1880
1921	*Long of Wraxall*, Francis David Long, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1892
1628 I.	**Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Nigel John *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G., (As English) [C.B.E., *b.* '72
1717 I.	**Midleton. See* "Midleton," English Earl	
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.	**Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. *B.*, *b.* 1849
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P.*, *b.* 1907
1873	*Portman*, Claud Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1898
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916	Hon. Jasper N. *R.*, *b.* 1887
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, M.P., *b.* '98
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Jestyn R. A. P. *P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1898
1905	*Selby*, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1923, *M.*	Hon. Edwd. *G.*, C.B., *b.* 1870
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.	**Stormont. See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1806 I.	*†Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *div.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.* [1876
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, [*b.* 1887
1622 I.	*†Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1883
1924	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Inigo *F-T.*, *b.* 1859
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911	(None) [D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1923	*Younger*, George Younger, *b.* 1851, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. James *Y.*,

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. [Those marked * always sit—21 others, except ‡Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses).]

Apptd.		*Entd. Lords*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1921	(3)
1924	*Birmingham* (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1924	(11)
1920	*Bradford* (1st), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1920	1923
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1906, *trans.* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1920	1924
1923	*Chelmsford* (2nd), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *b* 1872, *cons.* 1919, *trans.* 1923	1921
1919	*Chester* (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1906	1921
1919	*Chichester* (96th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1912, *trans.* 1919	1919

Appt.		*Entd. Lords.*
1922	*Coventry* (2nd), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1922	(5)
1920	**Durham* (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1920
1924	*Ely* (61st), Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1924	(10)
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1916	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1923	(6)
1920	*Hereford* (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1924
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1910, *trans.* 1913	1919
1920	*Lincoln* (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., *b.* 1860, *cons.* 1920	1923
1923	*Liverpool* (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1921, *trans.* 1923	(2)
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1897, *trans.* 1901	1901
1921	*Manchester* (5th), William Temple, D.D., *b.* 1881, *cons.* 1921	(1)
1915	*Newcastle* (5th), Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1915	1920
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1910	1916
1919	*Oxford* (35th), Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1911, *trans.* 1919	1917
1923	*Peterborough* (30th), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D., *b.* 1870, *cons.* 1923	(9)
1920	*Ripon* (5th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1920	1923
1905	*Rochester* (101st), John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1905	1911
1920	*St. Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1920	1923
1923	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(8)
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1904, *trans.* 1921	(4)
1913	*Sheffield* (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1913	1919
1912	◊*Sodor & Man* (71st), (vacant)	
1919	*Southwark* (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., *b.* 1875, *cons.* 1919	1922
1904	*Southwell* (2nd), Sir Edwin Hoskyns, Bart., D.D., *b.* 1851, *cons.* 1901, *trans.* 1904	1910
1923	*Truro* (7th), Walter Howard Frere, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(7)
1897	*Wakefield* (2nd), George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1890, *trans.* 1897	1904
1923	**Winchester* (89th), Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1916, *trans.* 1923	1920
1918	*Worcester* (106th), Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1865, *cons.* 1918	1921

BARONS—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——.
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. *McL.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1873	*Aberdare*. Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B.*, *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1869	*Acton*, John E. H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Richd. *L.-D.-A.*, *b.* 1909
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
1921	*Ailwyn*, Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Com. Hon. Eric W. E. *F.*, R.N., *b.* 1887
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1919	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George Herbert Jackson, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George W. *J.*, *b.* 1903
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* '19, *M.*	Hon. Henry K. A. *C.*, *b.* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke Henry White, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Charles Jas. *W.*, *b.* 1860
1917	*Annesley*. *See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
1916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1924	*Arnold*, Sydney Arnold, *b.* 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Gerald Arthur Arundell, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. John F. *A.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1873
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Roland C. *C.*, *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901
1800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert *T.*, *b.* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1863 I.*	*Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873, *m.*	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life Peerage)
1789 I.* 1793*	*Auckland*, Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman *L.*, *b.* 1861
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923	Hon. Kenneth A. *A.*, *b.* 1883
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64
1607 S.	†*Balfour of Burleigh*, George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Lactitia, M.B., *b.* 1920

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1869	*Balinhard. See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1924	*Banbury*, Frederick George Banbury, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Chas. Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1915
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m*	Hon. Harry J. N. *V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Barnby*, Francis Willey, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Francis V. *W.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1884
1902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1887	*Basing*, John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.-B.*, *b.* 1862
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b.* 1877
1921	*Bearsted*, Marcus Samuel, *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Walter *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1882.
1447	*Beauchamp, Barony claimed by* Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. J. W. Maxwell *A.*, *b.* '10
1647 S.	†*Belhaven & Stenton*, Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1903.
1848 I.	†*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement *T.*, *b.* 1857
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
1922	*Bethell*, John Henry Bethell, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1903	*Biddulph*, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1898
1923	*Blanesburgh*, Robert Younger, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1861 (*Ld. of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage)
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin L. *B.*, *b.* '99
1907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1868
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Barrington S. *D.-C.*, *b.* 1877
1797	*Bolton*, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Nigel A. *O.-P.*, *b.* 1900
1922	*Borwick*, Robert Hudson Borwick, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George *B.*, *b.* 1880.
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
1887	*Bowes. See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle. See* "Cork and Orrery," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. Michael *Knatchbull*, *b.* 1895
1866	*Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. C. *N.*, *b.* '18
1529	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
1794 I.	**Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
1776	*Brownlow*, Adelbert Salusbury Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Peregrine *C.*, *b.* 1899
1915	*Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b.* '61, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Henry Leith, *b.* 1866, *claim established* 1916...	Hon. Alex. *L.*, *b.* 1906
1912	*Butler. See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1919	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Governor-General of Canada*), *b.* 1862, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	(None)
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*,
1921	*Cable*, Ernest Cable, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1856
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, George Patrick John Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Gerald S. *C.*, *b.* 1860
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael*, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Carnock*, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald *N.*, M.C., *b.* 1883
1796 I.	**Carrington. See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1852
1921	*Carson*, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1854, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m*	(None)
1460 S.	**Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough*, Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Chas. *C. C.*, *b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hn. Francis *E.*, D.S.O., *b.* '93
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* '73, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. John Michael *B.*, *b.*
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1908
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C., b.* '87
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.	**Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	*Clonbrock*, Robert Edward Dillon, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1917	(None)
1789 I. 1831	*Cloncurry*, {Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L., b.* 1847
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John Trevor *R., b.* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C., b.* 1877
1604 S.	**Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1917	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S., b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Harry D. *P., b.* 1920
1712 I.	**Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British) [1900
1874	*Cotteslоe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. John W. H. *F., b.*
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Herbert A. *C.-H., b.* '07
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G., b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B., b.* 1884
1797 I.	**Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	{Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson, C.V.O., *b.* 1853
1797 I.	†*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *w.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C., b.* 1896
1490	*Cromwell*, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1923	(None)
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C., b.* 1912
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. Geoffrey *C., b.* 1903
1898 I.	†**Curzon of Kedleston. See* "Curzon of K," *U.K. Marquess.*	
1914	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron	(None)
1924	*Danesfort*, John George Butcher, K.C., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1887
1924	*Darling*, Charles John Darling, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Maj. Hon. John C. *D.*, D.S.O.,
1923	*Darrington*, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jocelyn A. *P., b.* 1908
1897	*Dawnay. See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1920	*Dawson of Penn*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., *b.* ——, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1812 I.	†*Decies*, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B., b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R., b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F., b.* '85
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C., b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Algernon Sidney, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1922,	Hon. William *S., b.* 1859
1838	*De Mauley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P., b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D., b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B., b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey*, William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Ailwyn Edward *F., b.* 1910
1881	*Derwent*, Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J., b.* 1899
1909	*Desart. See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S., b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivo *G., b.* 1898
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V., b.* 1911
1919	*Dewar*, Thomas Robert Dewar, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, {Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D., b.* 1924
1880	*Donington*, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. Joseph *D., b.* 1914
1875	*Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Doverdale*, Edward Partington, *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Oswald *P., b.* 1872
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S., b.* 1910
1800 I.	**Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	†*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	{Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B., b.* 1917
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M., b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895 *m.*	{Capt. Hon. Chas. Hy. Geo. *M.*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1886
1831	*Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P., b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	{Hon. Charles *R.*, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1899

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1857	*Ebury*, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Robert Egerton *G.*, *b.*
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None) [1914
1849	*Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank, See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone*, Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott*, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Ernle*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.* 1899
1872	*Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1627 S. †	*Fairfax*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. McK., *b.* 1923
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Alex. Gavin *H.*, *b.* 1902
1756 I. †	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920	Hon. Fras. G. *R.*, *b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur-Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *V.-F.*, *b.* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	*FitzWalter*, Henry FitzWalter Plumptre, *b.* 1860, *called* out of abeyance, 1924, *m.*	
1776	*Foley*, Gerald Henry Foley, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Adrian G. *F.*, *b.* 1923
1445 S.	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil G. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1899
1922	*Forres*, Archibald Williamson, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stephen K. G. *W.*, (As English) [*b.* 1888
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. John *D.*, M.C., *b.* 1885
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1889
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C.*, *b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Wahnesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Wilfred *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur*, Matthew Arthur, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Cecil *A.*, *b.* 1883
1921	*Glenavy*, James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., *b.* '51, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Chas. H. G. *C.*, *b.* 1885
1911	*Glenconner*, Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. David F. *T.*, *b.* 1902
1922	*Glendyne*, Robert Nivison, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John *N.*, *b.* 1878
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *m.*	(None)
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field-Marshal*, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m*	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon*, Lawreuce William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.* '88
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, Charles Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere*. *See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *w.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860. *s.* 1887, *m.*	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope (As Scottish) [*H.*, *b.* 1863
1711	*Hay*. *See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Martyn *H.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Fitzroy Hemphill, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Hy. G. *H.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E. *b.* 1866, *s.* 1922	Hon. Anthony *H.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1873
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Anthony Ernest Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1800 I.*	*Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Rognvald *H.*, *b.* 1923
1885	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Hugh V. *H.*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* '06
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Charles H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1886	*Hillingdon*. Arthur Robert Mills, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(As British)
1782 I.*	*Hood*. *See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	
1919	*Horne*, Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN., *b.* 1861, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Henry Frederick Hotham, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1923	Peter *H.*, *b.* 1904
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John S. R. *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Miles *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1923	*Hunsdon*. Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Walter D. *G.*, *b.* 1888
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1543 I.†	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beardmore, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Jessel*, Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *J.*, *b.* 1904
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis*. *See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare*. *See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry*. *See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, {Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. Lloyd *T.-K.*, *b.* 1917
1821	*Ker*. *See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.†	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock*. *See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Michael *de C.* D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, {Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore*. *See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1923	*Kylsant*, Owen Cosby Philipps, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, M.C., *b.* 1896

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800 I.	*Langford*, William Chambre Rowley, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Clotworthy *R.*, *b.* 1885
1431	*Latymer*, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. *M.-C.*, *b.* 1901
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1023	*Lawrence of Kingsgate*, Charles Napier Lawrence, *b.* 1854, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Rupert W. D. *L.*, *b.* 1908
1905	*Leith of Fyvie*, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919, *M.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus.* . *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S.	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1837*	(*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	(As Irish)
1762	*Lovel & Holland.* *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Chas. Antony *L.*, *b.* 1913
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *w.*	(None)
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon Joseph P. *M.*, *b.* 1899
1922	*Maclay*, James Paton Maclay, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.* *b.*'65
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hn. Francis H. *M.*, M.C., *b.*'97
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. — *W.*, *b.* 1924
1922	*Manton*, George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1886
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1921	*Marshall of Chipstead*, Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon. *M.*, *b.*'94
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Somerset John Massy, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1915, *m.*	(As Scottish)
1815	*Meldrum.* *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Irish)
1794	*Mendip.* *See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	(None to peerage)
1866	*Meredyth.* *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Dougall *M.*, *b.* 1894.
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Jacque H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Digby M. G. J. *W.*, *b.* 1921
1712	*Middleton*, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Anthony B. *M.*, *b.*1909
1922	*Mildmay*, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(As Irish)
1821	*Minster.* *See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck.* *See* "Monck." *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton.* *See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	Hon. Harry R. W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. — *D.*, *b.* 1924.
1384	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	Hon. Wm. A. *C.*, *b.* 1913
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Mont Eagle.* *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G, *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.*1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1911	**Mountgarret.* *See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave.* *See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1781 I.	†*Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1631 S.	**Nairne.* *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1851
1627 S.	**Napier* (*of Merchistoun*), Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1808, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1284	*Northbourne*, Walter John James, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Walter E. C. *J.*, *b.* 1896
1885	*Northington.* *See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1373	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924	Hon. Robt. D. *W.*, *b.* 1916
1370	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Ibt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. *T-O'H.*, *b.*'17

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1924	*Olivier*, Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	(None)
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Shane E. R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1336 I.	†*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1721	*Oriel.* *See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1321	*Ormonde.* *See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1841	*Oxenfoord.* *See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* 1882
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '60, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1907
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1849
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter Geo. F. Phillimore, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey W. *P.*, *b.* '77
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1919	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Rokeby *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1890
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Patrick T. *P.*, *b.* 1923
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* 82, *s.* '18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby.* *See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt.* *See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913..	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Wellesley *S.*, *b.* 1887
1875	*Ramsay.* *See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly.* *See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles P. *N.*, *b.* 1905
1868 I.	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1919	*Rawlinson*, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. John A. *S.*, *b.* 1908
1628 S.	*Reay*, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Baron Alexander *M.*, *b.* 1937
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None)
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.* ...	Hon. George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1651 S.	*Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, { William Westenra (*U.K. Baron Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921	Hon. Richard *W.*, *b.* 1893
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Nathaniel M. *V. R.*, *b.* 1910
1916	*Roundway*, Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Edward Murray *C.*, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	Hon. Godfrey *C.*, *b.* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. J. *R.*, *b.* 1922
1651 S. 1919*	*Ruthven* } Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Ruthven* } *Maj.-Gen.*, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Ctss. of Carlisle, *b.* 1896
		Col. Hon. Alex. *H.-R.*, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. *S.-W.*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1870
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917...	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *St. J.*, *b.* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1916

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1796	*Saltersford.* *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S. †	*Saltoun,* Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M.C. *b.* '86
1871	*Sandhurst,* John William Mansfield, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Ralph Sheldon *M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892
1802	*Sandys,* Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. F. S. *Hill, b.* 1876
1888	*Savile,* John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. George H. *L.-S., b.* 1919
1603	*Saye & Sele,* Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F., b.* 1884
1839	*Seaton,* John Regd. U. Eliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Ulick *C., b.* 1863
1831	*Sefton.* *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1489 S. †	*Sempill,* John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1918	*Shandon,* Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy,* William James Shaughnessy, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. William G. *S., b.* 1922
1909	*Shaw,* Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield,* Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), P.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. L. *S.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1875
1627 I.	*Sherard,* Robert Castel Sherard, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1924	Arthur W. *S., b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne,* James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1920	Hon. Charles *D., b.* 1911
1880	*Shute.* *See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth,* Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *w.*	Hon. Richard U. P. *K.-S.,*
1821	*Silchester.* *See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) *b.* 1913
1449 S. †	*Sinclair,* Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1914
1919	*Sinha,* Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., *b.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Aroon *S., b.* 1887
1916	*Somerleyton,* Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile *C., b.* 1889
1784	*Somers,* Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Rev. Henry L. S. *C., b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton.* *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton,* Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F., b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough,* Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H., b.* 1888
1910	*Southwark,* Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None) [1861
1640	*Stafford,* Francis Ed. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert, b.*
1886	*Stalbridge,* Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G., b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham,* Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley.* *See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron,* above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore,* George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C.V.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1924	*Stevenson,* James Stevenson, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1873, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies.* *See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1318	*Strabolgi,* Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph *K.,* R.N., M.P., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie,* Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S., b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde,* Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *C., b.* 1901
1884	*Strathspey,* Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *G., b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart.* *See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Stuart of Wortley,* Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, *b.* 1851, *m.*	(None)
1838	*Sudeley,* Wm. Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Alfred *H.-T., b.* '46
1884	*Sudley.* *See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield,* Victor A. C. Harbord, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. John *H., b.* 1907
1913	*Sumner,* John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1859, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1893	*Swansea,* Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1907	*Swanthling,* Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M., b.* 1898
1919	*Swinfen,* Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *M.*	(None)
1913	*Sydenham of Combe,* George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I.	*Talbot of Malahide*	Hon. Reginald *T.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1849
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide* James Boswell Talbot, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1921, *m.*	
1797 I.	*Teignmouth,* Henry Noel Shore, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *S., b.* 1881
1831	*Templemore,* Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. S., *C., b.* 1914
1884	*Tennyson,* Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T., b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden,* Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A., b.* 1909
1918	*Terrington,* Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Horace *W.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1888
1616	*Teynham,* Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C., b.* 1896
1924	*Thomson,* Christopher Birdwood Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron	(None)
1792	*Thurlow,* Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B., b.* 1910

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.* ...	Hon. Denis *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1564 S.	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* [1917
1859	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Trevethin*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Alfred Clive *L.*, C.B.E.,
1880	*Trevor*, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923	(None) [*b.* 1876
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.* ...	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale*. *See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Edward *M.*, *b.* 1900
1786	*Tyrone*. *See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Three co-heiresses [1898
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m*	Hon. Arthur *F. E.-de-M.*, *b.*
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John L. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Samuel *V.*, *b.* 1882
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* '78, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	William G. H. *W.*, *b.* 1905
1780	*Walsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Col. Hon. G. *de G.*, D.S.O., *b.*
1922	*Wargrave*, Edward Alfred Goulding, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron ...	(None) [1884
1922	*Waring*, Samuel James Waring, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1793 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1919	*Wavertree*, William Hall Walker, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss*. *See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. *L.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.	**Westcote*. *See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan*. *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*...	(As Scottish)
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1923	Hon. Robt. B. *V.*, *b.* 1881
1529	*Windsor*, *See* Plymouth, Earl of (page 111)	
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Woolavington*, James Buchanan, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1835	*Worlingham*. *See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland *H-H.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lady ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1368	*Botreaux*. (*See* "Loudoun," Countess of)	*See* Loudoun, Countess of
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1609 S.	**Dingwall*. *See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.* ...	Lt.-Col. Hon. Dudley *C.*, [O.B.E., *b.* 1876
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), O.B.E., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.* ...	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne Rosemary *C.*, *b.* [1919
1299	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford and* 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth (*Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, *m.*	*See* St. David, Viscount
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, M.P., *b.* 1891
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

*From this list it will be seen that "*Lord Aberdour*" is the heir to the* Earldom of Morton, *and that "*Viscount Curzon, M.P.,*" is the eldest son of* Earl Howe; **the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g.* Earl of Burlington, *eldest son of the* Marquess of Hartington, *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire.

Aberdour—*Morton*
Abingdon—*Lindsey*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Balgonie—*Leven*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blandford—*Marlboro'*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burford—*St. Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmlnd.*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Burlington —**Harting-*
Calne—**Kerry* [*ton*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castlereagh—*Londndy.*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Compton—*Northampton*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Dawick—*Haig*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Douglas & Clydesdale —*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig — *Queens-*
Dumfries—*Bute* [*berry*
Duncan—*Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunsford—*Midleton.*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdale—**Dalkeith*
Euston—*Grafton*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesb'ry*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
French—*Ypres*
Furneaux—*Birkenhead*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hillsborough — *Down-*
shire [*wich*
Hinchingbroke — *Sand-*
Hinton—*Poulett*
Hobart — *Buckingham-*
shire
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Ipswich—*Grafton*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburne—*Glasgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Kilcounel—*Clancarty*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kincardine—**Graham*
Kingsborough — *King-*
ston
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Macduff—*Fife*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Malden—*Essex*
Malpas—**Rocksavage*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Manners—*Granby*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Montgomerie — *Eglin-*
ton
Moore—*Drogheda*
Mornington—**Douro*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Mount-Charles — *Con-*
yngham
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newark—*Manvers*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newtown-Butler — *Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Percy — *Northumber-*
land
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Rocksavage—*Cholm'ley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Roos of Belvoir—**Gran-*
by
Rosehill—*Northesk*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie.*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Tay—*Breadalbane*
Thirlestone — *Lauder-*
vale
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Trematon—*Athlone*
Tullibardine—*Atholl*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Willoughby de Eresby
—*Ancaster*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Companions of Honour.—C.H.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N.
Burnham, The Viscount.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Mark-
Chetwynd, The Viscount. [ham).
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.P.
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, C.B. M.P.
Davies, William John.
Dillon, Viscount.
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bart.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Faringdon, The Lord.
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.
Gosling, Harry, M.P.
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Kerr, Philip Henry.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Layton, Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, LL.D.
Parker, James.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.SC.
Seddon, James Andrew.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Right Hon. J. C.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James.
Wilkie, Alexander.
Wilson, Joseph Havelock, C.B.E.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Furnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall — *Trimlestown*
Bateman Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beardmore—*Invernairn*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bewicke-Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan — *Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butcher—*Danesfort*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Curzon—*Curzon of Kedleston*
Curzon—*Howe*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson — *Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder — *Islington*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Campbell — *Blythswood*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Eliott Drake Colborne —*Seaton*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard — *Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard — *FitzAlan*
Fitzalan Howard — *Herries*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford — *Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick—*Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Leith—*Leith of Fyvie*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard — *Wicklow*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Cecil of Chelwood*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani Bandini — *Newburgh*

Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
Goulding—*Wargrave*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Seafield*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton—*Holm-Patrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon—*Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell—*Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth—*Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Donington*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drumond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne Scott—*Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes a'Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hopwood—*Southborough*
Hore-Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Horsley Beresford—*Decies*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Norfolk*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hozier—*Newlands*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Kaye Shuttleworth—*Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
KemeysTynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knight Causton—*Southwark*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawrence—*Trevethin*
Lawrence—*Lawrence of Kingsgate*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune—*Bethune*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lister—*Ribblesdale*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Lockwood—*Lambourne*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackworth—*Rhondda*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks—*Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Maude—*Havarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Meysey Thompson—*Knaresborough*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell—*Galway*
Money Coutts—*Latymer*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morley—*Hollenden*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten—*Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
MunroFerguson—*Novar*
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Brien—*Shandon*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Darrington*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Fauconberg*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre Agar—*Furnivall*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Fitzmaurice*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Philipps—*Kylsant*
Philipps—*St. Davids*
Philipps—*Strange*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plumptre—*FitzWalter*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rhys—*Dynevor*

Rice—*Monteagle*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Roper Curzon — *Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West — *Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu — *Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope — *Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Smith Barry — *Barrymore*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill — *Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Sheffield*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart Wortley—*Stuart of Wortley*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Cromartie*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Swinfen Eady—*Swinfen*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely* [*ide*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Pontypridd*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson — *Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Ure—*Strathclyde*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies — *Ystwyth*
Vavasseur Fisher — *Fisher*
Venables Vernon — *Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort* [*Broke*
Verney—*Willoughby de*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong — *Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam —*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive — *Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin — *Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Wynn Carrington—*Lincolnshire*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Younger—*Blanesburgh*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500

Clerk Assistant, Edward H. Alderson, C.B. £1,500

Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Hon. Hugh Godley, K.C. £1,800

Senior Clerks, Hon. E. A. Stonor (*Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing of Private Bill Costs*); H. J. F. Badeley, C.B.E., (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*);
(*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals and Printed Papers*); E. C. Vigors (*Prin. Clerk of Private Committees*); G. D. Luard ..... £850 to £1,200

Other Clerks, G. Proby; C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (*Clerk attending the Table*); Colin Davidson, O.B.E.; A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; C. H. C. Healey .. .. £100 to £800

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Librarian, C. T. Clay £1,000

Asst. Librarian, G. M. Gathome-Hardy, M.C. £300 to £500

Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune £300

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. £1,000

Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O. £500

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000

Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson ..... *fees.*

Assistant Do., Herbert Arthur Stevens...

Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid... £500

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Privy Councillors are addressed as "The Right Honourable."

Aberconway, Lord 1908
Abercorn, Duke of, K.P. ..N.I. 1922
Aberdeen, Marq. of, K.T. G.B. 1886; I. 1905
Acland, Sir Arth. H. Dyke, Bt. 1892
Acland, Francis Dyke 1915
Adamson, William 1918
Addison, Christopher 1916
Allbutt, Sir T. Clifford 1920
Allen, Charles Peter 1912
Alness, Lord (*Lord Justice Clk.*) 1913
Ameer Ali, Syed, C.I.E. 1909
Amery, Lt.-Col. Leopold Charles M. S. 1922
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B. ..I. 1920
Andrews, James N. I. 1924
Andrews, John M. .....I. 1921
Andrews, William D. .....I. 1897
Archdale, Edward M. .....I. 1921
Arran, Earl of, K.P. .....I. 1917
Ashfield, Lord 1916
Ashley, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William 1924
Ashton, Thomas 1917
Asquith, Herbert Hy., K.C. G.B. 1892; I. 1916
Atholl, Duke of, K.T. 1921
Atkin, Sir James Richard 1919
Atkinson, Lord ..I. 1892; G.B. 1905

Baird, Sir John L., Bt., C.M.G. 1922
Baker, Harold T. 1915
Baldwin, Stanley 1920
Balfour, Earl of, K.G. G.B. 1885; I. 1887
Balfour. Gerald W. I. 1895; G.B. 1900
Banbury, Lord 1916
Bankes, Sir John Eldon 1915
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt. 1922
Barnes, George Nicoll, C.H. 1916
Barrymore, Lord .....I. 1896
Barton, Sir D. Plunket, Bt. I. 1918
Bates, Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E. I. 1921
Bath, Marq. of, K.G. 1922
Beattie, Sir Andrew .....I. 1921
Beauchamp, Earl, K.G. 1906
Beaverbrook, Lord 1918
Bernard, Most Rev. John Hy., D.D. .....I. 1919
Best, Richard, K.C. .....I. 1922
Birkenhead, Earl of 1911
Birrell, Augustine, K.C. G.B. 1905; I. 1907
Blanesburgh, Lord, G.B.E. 1929
Bond, Sir Robt., K.C.M.G. 1902
Borden, Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G. 1922
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith. 1902
Bowerman, Charles Wm. 1916
Brace, William 1916
Bridgeman, William Clive 1920
Brown, Thos. Watters, K.C. ..I. 1921
Bruce, Stanley Melbourne, M.C. 1923
Buchanan, Sir Geo. W., G.C.B. 1910
Buckmaster, Lord 1915
Bull, Sir William Jas., Bt. 1918
Burgess, Henry Givens ....I. 1922
Burns, John 1905
Burton, Hon. Henry, K.C. 1924
Buxton, Earl, G.C.M.G. 1905
Buxton, Noel Edward 1924
Byrne, Sir William P., K.C.V.O. I. 1918

Caldwell, James 1910
Canterbury, Archbishop of 1903
Carlisle, Alexander M. .....I. 1907
Carnock, Lord, G.C.B. 1905
Carson, Lord, K.C. I. 1896; G.B. 1905
Cartwright Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G. 1908
Castletown, Lord, K.P. .....I. 1908
Cave, Viscount, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chancellor) 1915
Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., C.B. 1912
Cawley, Lord 1916
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, G.B.E. 1917
Cecil, Lord Hugh 1918
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., K.C. .. 1915
Chalmers, Lord, G.C.B. .....I. 1916
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville.. 1922
Chamberlain, J. Austen 1902
Channell, Sir Arthur M. 1914
Chelmsford, Visc., G.C.S.I. 1916
Chesterfield, Earl of, K.G. 1894
Chilston, Visc., G.B.E. 1891
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, C.H. 1907
Clarke, Sir Edwd. Geo., K.C. .. 1908
Clyde, Jas. Avon, K.C. 1916
Clynes, John Robert 1918
Colebrooke, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1914
Colwyn, Lord 1924
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of G.B. 1871; I. 1900
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of, K.G. 1910
Cook, Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G. 1914
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt. .. 1921
Coventry, Earl of 1877
Cowdray, Visc. 1917
Cox, Michael Fras., M.D. ....I. 1911
Craig, Capt. Charles C. .....I. 1923
Craig, Sir James, Bt. .....I. 1921
Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B. 1918
Crawford, Earl of, K.T. 1916
Crawford, Col. Robert G. Sharman-, O.B.E. .....I. 1919
Crewe, Marquess of, K.G. 1892
Cromer, Earl of, G.C.I.E. 1922
Cunningham, Samuel N.I. 1923; I. 1920
Curzon of Kedleston, Marq., K.G. 1895

D'Abernon, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1920
Dalziel, Lord 1912
Darling, Lord 1917
Dartmouth, Earl of 1885
Daryngton, Lord 1917
De Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1906
Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1907
Derby, Earl of, K.G. 1903
Desart, Earl of, K.P. 1913
Devonport, Visc. 1909
Devonshire, Duke of, K.G. 1905
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E. 1914
Dixon Capt. Herbert, C.B.E. N.I. 1923
Dodd, Wm. Huston .....I. 1913
Doherty, Hon. Charles Joseph 1920
Donoughmore, Earl of, K.P. 1918
Dougherty, Sir Jas. B., K.C.B. I. 1908
Dudley, Earl of, G.C.B. 1901
Duff, Lyman Poore 1919
Dufferin and Ava, Marq. of..I. 1921
Duke, Sir Henry Edward G.B. 1915; I. 1916
Dunedin, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1896
Dunraven and Mount Earl, Earl of, K.P. .....I. 1899
Durham, Earl of, K.G. 1912
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt. G.B. 1880; I. 1885

Edge, Sir John, K.C. 1908
Eliot, Sir Chas. Norton E., G.C.M.G. 1919
Emmott, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1908
Ernle, Lord, M.V.O. 1916
Esher, Visc., G.C.B. 1922
Evans, Sir Laming Worthington-, Bt., G.B.E. 1918
Eversley, Lord 1888

Ferens, Thomas R. 1912
Fielding, William Stevens 1923
Fingall, Earl of .....I. 1892
Finlay, Visc., G.C.M.G. 1905
Fisher, Andrew 1911
Fisher, Herbert A. L. 1916
Fitzalan of Derwent, Visc., G.C.V.O. .....G.B. 1918; I. 1921
Fitzmaurice, Lord 1908
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G. 1908
Fitzroy, Hon. Edward 1924
Forres, Lord 1918
Forster, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1917
Foster, Sir Geo Eulas, G.C.M.G. 1919
Friend, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lovick Brausby, K.B.E. .....I. 1916

Gainford, Lord 1908
Gardner, Sir James Tynte Agg- 1924
Geddes, Sir Auckland C., G.C.S.I. 1917
Geddes, Sir Eric, G.C.B. 1917
George, David Lloyd, O.M. 1905
Gibbs, George Abraham 1923
Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., D.S.O. .. 1922
Gladstone, Visc., G.C.B. 1894
Glenavy, Lord .....I. 1905
Glendinning, Robt. G. .....I. 1911
Goldie, Sir Geo. D. Taubman-, K.C.M.G. 1898
Goulding, Sir Wm. J., Bt. ..I. 1917
Graham, Sir Ronald W., G.C.V.O. 1921
Graham, William 1924
Grahame, Sir G. Dixon, G.C.V.O 1920
Granard, Earl of, K.P. G.B. 1907; I. 1918
Greame, Sir Philip Lloyd-, K.B.E. 1922
Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham, G.C.M.G. 1912
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt. G.B. & I. 1920
Grenfell, Lord, G.C.B. .....I. 1904
Grey of Fallodon, Visc., K.G. .. 1902
Griffith, Sir E. J. Ellis, Bt, K.C. 1914
Guest, Hon. Fredk E., C.B.E. .. 1920
Guinness, Hon. Walter E., D.S.O. 1924

Haldane, Visc, K.T., O.M. 1902
Halsey, Sir Thomas Fredk., Bt. 1901
Hamilton, Lord Claud J. 1917
Hamilton, Ld. George F., G.C.S.I. 1878
Hamilton, Rev Thomas .....I. 1921
Hardinge, Sir Arth. H., G.C.M.G. 1913
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord, K.G. 1904
Hardy, Laurence 1911
Harrel, Sir David, G.C.B. ....I. 1906
Harrington, Sir Stanley ....I. 1918
Harris, Frederick Leverton 1916
Hartshorn, Vernon, O.B.E. 1924
Henderson, Arthur 1915
Henry, Sir Denis S., Bt. N.I. 1923; I. 1919
Hewart, Lord, K.C. 1918
Hicks, Sir Wm. Joynson-, Bt. 1923
Hill, Lord Arthur W. 1885
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt., C.M.G. 1922
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd. Henry, Bt. 1909
Hobhouse, Henry 1902
Hodge, John 1916
Hogg, Sir Douglas McGarel .. 1922
Hogg, Jonathan .....I. 1902
Hope, James FitzAlan 1922
Horne, Sir Robert S., G.B.E. .. 1919
Howard, Sir Esme W., G.C.M.G. 1919
Hughes, William Morris, K.C.... 1916
Huntly, Marq. of..... 1881

Illingworth, Lord 1916
Innes, Hon. Sir J. Rose, K.C.M.G. 1915
Inverforth, Lord 1919
Isaacs, Isaac Alfred 1921
Islington, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1911

Jameson, Andrew .....I. 1921
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, K.C.I.E. 1916

Jones, Leifchild S. 1917
Jordan, Sir John N., G.C.M.G... 1915
Jowett, Frederick William 1924
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle 1916

Kellaway, Frederick George .. 1920
Killanin, Lord .....I. 1920
King, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, C.M.G. 1922
Kintore, Earl of, K.T. 1886
Knox, Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G. 1920

Laidlaw, Thomas Kennedy ..I. 1922
Lambert, George 1912
Lambourne, Lord, C.V.O. 1905
Lansdowne, Marquis of, K.G.... 1895
Lee of Fareham, Visc., G.B.E... 1919
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, G.B.E. 1913
Lincolnshire, Marquis of, K.G. 1881
Liverpool, Earl of, G.C.B. 1927
Lloyd, Sir Geo. Ambrose, G.C.S.I. 1924
Lloyd, Sir William Fredk., K.C., K.C.M.G. 1918
London, Bishop of, K.C.V.O. .. 1901
Londonderry, Marq. of, K.G... I. 1918
Lugard, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G. 1920
Lyttelton, Gen. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B. .....I. 1908
Lytton, Earl of, G.C.I.E. 1919

Macartney, Sir Wm. G. Ellison-, K.C.M.G. 1900
McCurdy, Charles Albert, K.C 1920
Macdonald, John A. Murray .. 1916
MacDonald, J. Ramsay 1924
MacDonnell, Lord, G.C.S.I. G.B. 1902; I. 1903
McKenna, Reginald 1907
Maclay, Lord 1916
Maclean, Sir Donald, K.B.E. .. 1916
Macmahon, James .....I. 1920
Macmillan, Hugh Pattison, K.C. 1924
Macnamara, Thomas James .. 1911
McNeill, Ronald John 1924
Macpherson, James Ian G.B. 1918; I. 1919
Macready, Gen. Sir C. F. Nevil, Bt., G.C.M.G. .....I. 1920
Madden, Dodgson H. .....I. 1898
Mahon, Gen. Sir Bryan T., K.C.B. .....I. 1917
Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. 1924
Malan, Hon. Francois S. 1920
Mallet, Sir Louis du P., G.C.M.G. 1913
Manchester, Duke of..... 1906
Marchamley, Lord 1907
Marlborough, Duke of, K.G. .. 1899
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1915
Massey, William Ferguson 1914
Masterman, Charles F. G. 1912
Matheson, Sir Robt. E. ....I. 1910
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., F.R.S. 1897
Maxwell, Gen. Sir John Grenfell, G.C.B. .....I. 1916
Maxwell, Col. R. D. Percival, D.S.O. .....N.I. 1923; I. 1921
Mayo, Earl of, K.P. .....I. 1900
Meath, Earl of, K.P. .....I. 1887
Meighen, Arthur 1920
Merriman, Jno. Xavier 1909
Mersey, Viscount 1909
Midleton, Earl of, K.P. 1897
Mildmay, Lord 1916
Milner, Viscount, K.G. 1901
Milner, Sir Frederick G., Bt... 1900
Moles, Thomas .....N.I. 1923
Molony, Thomas Francis ....I. 1913
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bt... 1913
Monsell, Bolton M. Eyres 1923
Moor, Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G. 1907
Moore, William.....I. 1921
Morison, Thomas Brash 1920
Morris, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1911
Muir Mackenzie, Lord, G.C.B... 1924
Murray, Charles David, C.M.G. . 1922
Murray, Sir George H., G.C.B... 1910
Nathan, Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G. .....I. 1914
Newton, Lord 1915
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C. 1924
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt. 1918
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O. 1923
Novar, Visc., G.C.M.G. 1910
O'Connor, Charles Andrew ..I. 1911
O'Connor, James .....I. 1917
O'Connor, Thomas Power 1924
Olivier, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1924
O'Neil, Hon. R. Wm. Hugh..I. 1921
Oranmore and Browne, Lord, K.P. .....I. 1921
O'Shaughnessy, Thos. L., K.C. I. 1912
Paget, Gen. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B. .....I. 1912
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G. 1919
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt. 1916
Parmoor, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1914
Pearce, George Foster 1921
Peel, Visc., G.B.E. 1919
Pentland, Lord, G.C.S.I. 1905
Percy, Lord Eustace 1924
Phillimore, Lord 1913
Pim, Jonathan .....I. 1924
Plunkett, Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O. I. 1920
Pollock, Sir Ern. Murray, Bt., K.C. 1922
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt. 1911
Pollock, Hugh McD. .....I. 1921
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O. 1914
Portland, Duke of, K.G. 1886
Pretyman, Ernest George 1917
Ranfurly, Earl of, G.C.M.G. .. I. 1905
Rawlinson, John F. P., K.C. 1923
Reading, Earl of, G.C.B. 1911
Revelstoke, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Ribblesdale, Lord 1892
Richards, Thomas 1918
Ridgeway, Sir J. West, G.C.B. I. 1889
Ridley, Sir Edward 1917
Roberts, Fredk. Owen 1924
Roberts, Geo. Henry 1917
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. 1922
Robertson, John M. 1915
Robinson, Sir Hy. Aug., Bt. I. 1902
Rodd, Sir Jas. Rennell, G.C.B. .. 1908
Ronaldshay, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1922
Ronan, Stephen .....I. 1915
Rosebery, Earl of, K.G., K.T. .. 1881
Ross, Sir John, Bt. .....I. 1902
Rothermere, Visc. 1917
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1920
Runciman, Walter 1908
St. Davids, Visc., G.B.E. 1914
Sailsbury, Marq. of, K.G. 1908
Salvesen, Hon. Lord 1922
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T., K.B.E. 1922
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1916
Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.B.E. 1903
Samuels, Arthur W. .....I. 1918
Sandars, John S., C.V.O. 1905
Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir Robt. A., Bt. 1922
Sargant, Sir Charles Hy. 1923
Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa 1921
Satow, Sir Ern. M., G.C.M.G. 1907
Scrutton, Sir Thos. Edwd. 1916
Seely, Maj.-Gen. J. E. Bernd., C.B. 1909
Sefton, Earl of 1906
Selborne, Earl of, K.G. 1900
Seymour, Adm. of Flt. Sir Edwd. H., G.C.B., O.M. 1909
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.P. 1922
Shandon, Lord .....I. 1918
Shaw, Lord 1906
Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederic C., K.C.B. .....I. 1918
Shaw, Thomas 1924
Sheffield, Lord 1910
Shillington, Thomas N. I. 1923; I. 1911
Shortt, Edward, K.C. ..G.B. & I. 1918
Shuttleworth, Lord 1886
Simon, Sir John A., K.C.V.O. .. 1913
Sinha, Lord, K.C.S.I. 1919
Smartt, Sir Thomas W., K.C.M.G. 1921
Smith, Jas. Parker 1904
Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Jan Christiaan, C.H. 1917
Snowden, Philip 1924
Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. .. 1874
Southborough, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Southwark, Lord 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt. 1912
Spoor, Benjamin Charles 1924
Stafford, Sir Thos. J., Bt., C.B. I. 1918
Stamfordham, Lord, G.C.B. 1910
Stewart, Geo. Francis .....I. 1921
Stout, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G. 1921
Strachie, Lord 1912
Stronge, Sir James H., Bt. ..I. 1924
Strathclyde, Lord, G.B.E. 1909
Stuart of Wortley, Lord 1896
Sumner, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.G.B. .. 1922
Swann, Sir Chas. Ernest, Bt... 1911
Tennant, Harold John..... 1914
Tennyson, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1905
Thomas, James Henry 1917
Thomson, Lord, C.B.E., D.S.O... 1924
Tilley, Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G. 1920
Trevelyan, Charles Philips.... 1924
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt., O.M. ..... G.B. & I. 1882
Trevethin, Lord 1921
Tryon, Maj. George Clement.. 1922
Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B. 1898
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G. 1919
Waldegrave, Earl 1897
Waleran, Lord 1899
Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of .. 1920
Walsh, Stephen 1924
Walters, Sir John Tudor 1919
Ward, Sir Jos. Geo., Bt., K.C.M.G. 1907
Ward, Wm. Dudley 1922
Wargrave, Lord 1918
Warrington, Sir Thomas R. .. 1915
Wason, Eugene 1907
Watson, Hon. William K.C. .. 1922
Watt, William Alexander 1920
Webb, Sidney 1924
Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement, D.S.O. 1924
Weir, Lord..... 1918
Westmeath, Earl of ..... I. 1902
Wheatley, John 1924
White, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G. 1920
Whitley, John Henry 1911
Wiles, Thomas 1916
Wilson, John Wm. 1911
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E. 1922
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E. 1914
Wimborne, Visc. ..G.B. 1910; I. 1912
Winterton, Earl 1924
Wood, Hon. Edward F. Lindley 1922
Wood, Thos. McKinnon 1915
Wrenbury Lord..... 1906
Wrench, Fredk. W. .....I. 1901
Wylie Jas. Owen .....I. 1909
Wynne, Sir Henry Arthur ..I. 1923
Yarborough, Earl of 1890
York, Archbp. of, G.C.V.O. 1909
Young, Lt.-Com. Edw. Hilton, D.S.O. 1922
Young, Wm. Robert.....I. 1921
Ypres, Earl of, K.P. ..G.B. & I. 1918
Zetland, Marq. of, K.T..... 1889

Clerk of the Council.—Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; *Registrar*, Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, K.B.E., C.B.

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, Sir Robt. Hy. Edwd ... 1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. ... 1636
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke ... S 1645
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, C.V.O. ... 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.B., C.I.E. ... 1917
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas. 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... S 1629
Agnew, Sir George William .. 1895
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas 1917
Aird, Sir John ... 1901
Albu, Sir George ... 1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O. ... 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud ... 1886
Alexander, Sir Douglas 1921
Alison, *Com.* Sir Archibald, R.N. 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock 1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C. 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E. ... 1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G. ... 1919
Anderson, Sir John 1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell .. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., T.D. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- .. (Gt. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Br. - Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O. ... 1823
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W. .. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, C.M.G. ... 1892
Armytage, Sir George A., C.M.G., D.S.O. ... 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alex. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Aske, Sir Robert Wm. 1922
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy. ... 1920
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. .... I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Baddeley, Sir John James .. 1922
Bagge, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis 1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G. 1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C. .. S 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baird, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir John L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dodington G. R. Sherston- 1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf L., D.S.O. ... 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert 1911
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. 1911
Banner, Sir John Sutherland Harmood- ... 1924
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander S 1682
Barber, Sir William Henry .. 1924
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B. S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey 1911
Barling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., C.B.E., M.B. 1919
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. .. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O... 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott 1907
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague, K.B.E. ... 1924
Barnewall, Sir John Robert .. I 1623
Barnston, *Maj.* Sir Harry, M.P. 1924
Barran, Sir John N. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O.M. 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B. .. 1913
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket 1918
Barttelot, Sir Walter de S. .. 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, G.B.E. .. 1880
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey-, D.S.O. 1818
Baxter, Sir G. Washington, LL.D. ... 1918
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford .. 1869
Beauchamp, Sir Edward 1911
Beauchamp, *Col.* Sir Frank B., C.B.E. ... 1918
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Harry Proctor- ... 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A. H. 1661
Becher, Sir Eustace W. W. Wrixon- ... 1831
Beckett, Hon. Sir Gervase, M.P. 1921
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve, M.D. 1784
Beit, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G... 1924
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B... 1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B. 1895
Bell, Sir Henry ... 1909
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison- 1905
Bell, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Clive Morrison-, M.P. 1923
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- .. 1838
Bellingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O. . 1796
Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O. ... 1920
Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E. 1914
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. ... 1620
Berry, Sir William Ewart 1921
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp S 1683
Beynon, Sir John Wyndham, C.B.E. ... 1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. 1664
Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby-, K.C.B. 1919
Bilsland, Sir Alexander S. M.C. 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. 1903
Birchenough, Sir J. Henry, K.C.M.G. ... 1920
Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M.P... 1922
Birdwood, *Gen.* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. ... 1919
Birkin, Sir Thomas Stanley .. 1905
Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, C.B.E. 1921
Black, Sir Alec ... 1918
Black, Sir Robert James 1922
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas .. 1673
Blackwood, Sir Hy. P. Temple 1814
Blades, Sir G. Rowland, M.P. 1922
Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter- ... 1786
Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H. I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham 1772
Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B. 1907
Blaker, Sir John George, O.B.E. 1919
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. J. ... 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Robert Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... I 1766
Blunt, Sir John L. R. 1720
Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley- 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1838
Boles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dennis F., C.B.E. ... 1922
Bonham, Sir George Francis.. 1852
Boord, Sir William Arthur .. 1896
Boot, Sir Jesse 1916
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Sir Charles Francis 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf 1645
Borrowes, Sir Eustace ..... I 1646
Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph Houstoun- ... 1836
Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm- 1889
Boughey, Sir Francis 1798
Boughton, Sir William St. Andrew Rouse- ... 1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E. ... 1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart, M.P. 1914
Bowden, Sir Harold 1915
Bowen, Sir Edward Crowther, M.C. ... 1921
Bowlby, Sir Anthony Alfred, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1923
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boxall, Sir Alleyne A. 1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert.... 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry .. 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A.... 1902
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brassey, *Maj.* Sir Henry L., M.P. 1922
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B. ... 1831
Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton .. 1782
Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.D. 1910
Broadbent, Sir John Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. .. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1803
Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, C.B.E., M.C. 1822
Brooke, Sir George Frederick 1903
Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C. 1919
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C. .. 1919
Brotherton, *Col.* Sir Edward Allen ... 1918
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves ... 1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel ... S 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. .... S 1629
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. W. 1804
Brunner, Sir John F. L. 1895
Brunton, Sir Stopford 1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander 1898
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams-, K.C.B. ... 1661
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William, M.P. 1922
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham-, M.P. 1866
Bullough, Sir George 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J..... 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- ... I 1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E. 1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis .. 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry 1665
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe I 1797
Burn, Col. Sir Charles R., O.B.E. 1923
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas .... S 1626
Burnett, Sir David 1913
Burney, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Cecil, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. .. 1921
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond, C.B.E. ... 1774
Burton, Sir Charles Peter .. 1813

Butler, *Maj.* Sir Richard Pierce, G.B.E. 1628
Butler, Sir Robert R. F. 1922
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell 1840
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall-Cain, Sir Ernest 1920
Cameron, Sir John 1893
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas. Ralph s 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar) ..... s 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume- .. s 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alex C. s 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn-Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C. 1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, C.V.O. 1831
Carden, Sir John Craven 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Cargill, Sir John Traill 1920
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E. 1917
Carnac, Rev. Sir Geo. C. Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C. 1920
Catto, Sir Thos. Sievewright 1921
Cautley, Sir Hy. Strother, K.C., M.P. 1924
Cave, Rev. Sir Genille Cave-Browne- 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Henry 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E. 1661
Cayser, Sir August Bernard T. 1921
Cayzer, Sir Charles William, M.P. 1904
Cayzer, *Maj.* Sir Herbert Robin, M.P. 1924
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T. 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy .. 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir Coles 1915
Child, *Br.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. 1868
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes 1924
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander 1871
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. 1919
Chubb, Sir George Hayter .. 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C., M.P. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Maj.* Sir Thomas 1886
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart- .. 1918
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham-Clerk, Sir George James Robert s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward C., O.B.E. 1911
Coates, Sir William F. 1921
Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen- .. 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert ..... s 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Marmaduke 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E. .. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edlmann .. 1888
Colleton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert A.W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J. .. 1744
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston-Cooper, Sir William Charles.. 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole.. 1905
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon .. 1621
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Cope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas George, C.M.G. 1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley-Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin A. 1918
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert 1919
Cotter, Sir Delavai J. A. 1763
Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers.. 1805
Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.E. 1921
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Cowan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. 1921
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James.... 1918
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Sir Vauncey Harpur- 1626
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris 1913
Critchett, Sir Anderson, K.C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Croft, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Page-, C.M.G., M.P. 1924
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry .. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin .. 1909
Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. Wheeler- 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie- ..... s 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunynghame, Sir Colin Keith Dick- ..... s 1669
Cunynghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., O.B.E. ..... s 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Roger C. M.... 1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E... 1802
Curtis, Sir Charles L., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N. 1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax .. 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton- s 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, C.B.E., D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. s 1685
Dalziel, Sir Davison, M.P. 1919
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J., K.C.S.I.. 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson- 1847
Dawson, Sir A. Trevor 1920
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald 1801
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1919
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
Deeley, Sir Harry Mallaby- .. 1922
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James, G.B.E. 1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Edward 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
De Robeck, *Admiral* Sir John M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,.. 1919
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Voeux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon 1916
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles .. 1917
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth 1902
Dixie, Sir George Douglas.... 1660
Dixon, Sir John 1916
Dixon, Sir Thomas James.... 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, *Capt.* Sir Cecil L., M.C. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Dorman, Sir Arthur John, K.B.E. 1923
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley 1663
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick 1922
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip .. 1916
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B.. s 1694
Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond s 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. s 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, L.A. ..... s 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1814
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope- 1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug. .. 1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1916
Dunn, Sir William Henry 1917
Dunn, Sir James Hamet 1921
Dunnell, Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B. 1921
Duntze, Sir George Puxley .. 1774
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T... 1921
Durand, Sir Edward P. M. 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E. .. 1784
Dyer, Sir John L. Swinnerton 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton-... 1732
Ebrahim, Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy 1910
Echlin, Sir Alfred Henry 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert.... 1672
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir John H. P. C. .. 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
Edwards, Sir John Clive L. .. 1921
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Eley, Sir Frederick 1921
Eliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. s 1666
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, C.B.M. 1905
Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B. 1917
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G... 1816
Elton, Sir Ambrose 1717
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G..... 1629
Esplen, Sir John, K.B.E..... 1921
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Lanning Worthington-, G.B.E., M.P. .. 1918

Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sir Walter Harry 1920
Evans, Sir William Gwynne-Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O. 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. .. I 1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P. 1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter .. 1796
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jos., C.B.E. 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, *Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. S 1703
Fergusson, Sir Thos. C. Colyer-Fforkes, Sir Wm. Everard B... 1866
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hn. Sir Eustace 1774
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1916
Fison, Sir Frederick W. 1909
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1905
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John P. G. M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.C. 1880
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue 1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .. 1917
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- ..... S 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles 1838
Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers 1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood .. 1912
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston- S 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .. 1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague .. 1890
Fox, Sir Gilbert Wheaton 1924
Frank, Sir Howard George, G.B.E., K.C.B. 1920
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A. 1806
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm, G.B.E. 1921
Freake, Sir Frederick C. M... 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir Charles E. St. J., O.B.E. 1723
Freeling, Sir Clayton P. 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O... 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, *Maj.* Sir John Payne-Gamble, Sir David 1897
Garthwaite, Sir William 1919
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... I 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne-.. 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran 1752
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Rt. Hon Sir John, D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William .. 1920
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. I 1785
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1912
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis-.. 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.B., C.V.O. 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe .. 1866
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc. .. 1911
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam .. 1922
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen .. 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. S 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. .... S 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. I 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1627
Goschen, Sir Edward Henry .. 1916
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J. 1904
Graaff, Hon. Sir David P. De V. 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Græme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart 1629
Graham, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, D.S.O. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N. .. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James .... S 1688
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... S 1705
Grant, Sir George Macpherson- 1838
Grant, Sir Alexander 1924
Gray, Sir William 1917
Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux, K.B.E. 1922
Green, Sir Edward Lycett 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. .. 1876
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raymond, D.S.O. 1900
Greenway, Sir Charles 1919
Greenwell, *Maj.* Sir Bernard E. 1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, K.C., M.P. 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W. S 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1858
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, K.C. 1918
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Norton, K.C.B., D.S.O. 1922
Grogan, *Col.* Sir E. Ion B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William E. 1783
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron .. 1872
Gunning, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B., C.M.G. 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon .. 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Edwd. C. de M. 1643
Hall, *Maj.* Sir Douglas B., D.S.O. 1919
Hall, *Col.* Sir John Richard, C.B.E. ..... S 1687
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. 1923
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Fredk. 1920
Hambling, Sir Herbert 1924
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Robt. C. .. S 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- S 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward Archibald Watkins 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, Sir G. Wyndham 1774
Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford .. 1921
Hanson, Sir Charles E. B. 1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand . 1922
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester .. 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Harrison, Sir John 1922
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G., K.B.E. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir David Henry 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... S 1635
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll S 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry .... S 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Fras. D. Somerville 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E. 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert R. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Henry, Sir Edward Richd., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. 1918
Henry, Rt. Hon. Sir Denis .. 1922
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- 1815
Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thomas Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1813
Hewitt, Sir Joseph 1921
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. 1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O. 1838
Hibbert, Sir Henry Flemming 1919
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Capt.* Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hicks, Sir William Joynson-, M.P. 1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. Blyth, D.S.O. I 1779
Hill, Sir James 1917
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. .... I 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry 1812
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W. .. 1921
Hodson, *Capt.* Sir Edmond Adair, D.S.O. ..... I 1789
Hogg, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay- 1905
Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry 1921
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden, Sir John Henry 1919
Holder, Sir Henry Charles.... 1898
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elmslie 1920
Holland, Sir A. R. Sothern .. 1917
Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick .. 1907
Holt, Sir Edward, C.B.E. 1916
Home, Sir James ..... S 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hood, Sir Joseph 1922
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip .. S 1628
Horder, Sir Thomas Jeeves, M.D. 1923
Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford 1914
Hornby, Sir William H. 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald .. 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Rt. Rev. Sir Edwin (Bishop of Southwell)..... 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.... 1887
Houston, Sir Robert P. 1922
Hoyle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Emmanuel, O.B.E. 1922
Hughan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker-, C.B., M.P. ... 1813
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hulton, Sir Edward 1921
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906

Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Hutchison, Sir Thomas 1923
Hyde, Sir Charles, O.B.E. 1922
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William H. 1866
Ingram, Sir William James .. 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. S 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William 1921
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1902
Jackson, *Capt.* Sir Hugh N. .. 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir John Kingston F. 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander ..... S 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest 1919
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine, Sir Colin Arthur, D.S.O. 1916
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John 1902
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, K.C.S.I. 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. .. 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jerningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm. 1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- ..... I 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1823
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon 1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr. S 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles 1910
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Frcdc. T.T. S 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John .. 1919
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen- .. 1911
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1908
Jones, *Col.* Sir Edward Pryce- 1918
Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon 1923
Kaye, Sir Cecil Edmd. Lister- 1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O.. 1801
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H. 1921
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres. 1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.B.E. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1801
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir John R. B. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir John Kingsmill 1831
Keyes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. C.M.G., D.S.O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1815
King, Sir John Westall 1888
Kinloch, *Br.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... S 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E .. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... S 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O., O.B.E. 1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George H. U., D.S.O. 1818
Lacy, Sir Pierce 1921
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone.. 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W. 1902
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald 1795
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B. 1913
Langham, Sir H. Charles A... 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. I 1777
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Perceval, D.S.O. 1889
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul 1619
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick- ..... S 1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B., D.S.O. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph .. 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. .. 1818
Leeds, *Flying-Offr.* Sir Reginald A. St. J., R.A.F. 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Digby A. H. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. .... I 1671
Leigh, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T. 1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C. 1919
Le Marchant, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, C.B.E. 1841
Lennard, Sir Richard F. Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.... 1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel .. 1911
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.B.E. ..... S 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Tresham J. P. 1911
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K.C.B. 1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. I 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm. 1918
Lewis, Sir George James G... 1902
Lewis, Sir John Duncan Orr 1920
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. I 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Llewelyn, Sir John T. Dillwyn- 1890
Llewellyn, Sir David Richard 1922
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair- ..... S 1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls' 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry . 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller.. 1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, C.M.G. 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir Walter John Morrison- 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.... 1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H.W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D. 1791
Macalister, Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.D. 1924
McAlpine, Sir Robert 1918
Macara, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir William Isaac I 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville S 1625
McFarland, Sir John 1914
MacGregor, *Commod.* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles C., O.B.E. 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R... S 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth John S 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. S 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1890
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B. ..... S 1631
Macleod, Sir John M. 1924
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S... 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel 1815
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Fras. Alexander 1836
McRobert, Sir Alasdair 1922
Macready, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. Nevil, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*m*). C.B. (*c*). 1923
Madden, *Adm. of the Fleet.* Sir Charles E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. 1919
Madge, Sir William Thomas .. 1919
Madhowlal, Sir Chinubhai .. 1913
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip 1917
Mahon, *Col.* Sir William Hy., D.S.O. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir John Nisbet .. 1818
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P. .. 1917
Makgill, Sir George ..... S 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... S 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas., D.S.O., O.B.E. 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius.. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil .. 1622
Mappin, Sir Wilson 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., V.C., C.B. 1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E. 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith-. 1774
Marsden, Sir John Denton .. 1924
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. S 1681
Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling- S 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-, M.C. ..... S 1683
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M..... 1808
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B. 1924
Menteth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Frederick Stuart- 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. 1802
Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil, M.P. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G. 1880
Middlemore, Sir William H. .. 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1662
Milbank, *Capt.* Sir F.R. Powlett 1882
Milbanke, Sir John C. Peniston 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John .. 1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-Lefevre-St. John- 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Chas. W., O.B.E. 1859
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm..... 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir C. J. Hubert 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Mills, Sir Frederick 1921
Milman, Sir Francis 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876

Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William 1916
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. I 1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt. D., C.B., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C. ..... S 1685
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P. 1910
Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. 1921
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary 1919
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. I 1681
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton.. 1923
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morris, Sir Robt. Arnine.... 1806
Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir John E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., M.C. 1670
Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur, C.B.E. 1921
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer 1922
Mowbray, Sir George Robert.. 1880
Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1922
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector ..... S 1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert 1902
Murphy, Sir Michael 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... S 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Robert, D.S.O. ..... S 1630
Murray, Sir William Keith .. S 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo. .. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard John .. I 1782
Muspratt, Sir Max 1922
Naesmyth, Sir Douglas A. B. S 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
Napier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Lennox S 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Needl, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir James Hope 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. .. 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J. 1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard .. 1895
Newson. Sir Percy Wilson 1921
Newton, Sir Harry K., O.B.E. 1900
Newton, Sir Louis Arthur .. 1924
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. .. 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N. 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. S 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1908
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel 923
Noble, Sir William Joseph .. 921
Norman, Rt. Hon Sir Henry .. 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles ..... I 1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas... 1806
Nugent, Sir John 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans.. 1909
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith.. 1922
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A., M.C. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... S 1626
Ogle, *Col.* Sir Edmund A..... 1816
Ohlson, Sir Erik Olof 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B. .. 1797
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael. 1921
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis ..... I 1629
Outram, Sir James 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur..... 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe 1920
Paget, Sir John Rahere, K.C.... 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil W., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1897
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B..... 1660
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest .. 1916
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde.. 1681
Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, O.B.E. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. 1681
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert J. F. 1918
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir T. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua .... I 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean . 1821
Paxton, Sir Thomas, LL.D.... 1923
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur .. 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward 1882
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis .. 1920
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A.M.C. 1797
Peek, *Capt.* Sir Wilfrid, D.S.O. 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford- 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold 1840
Pennefather, Sir John de Fonblanque, M.P. 1924
Perks, Sir Robert William .. 1908
Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw M.... 1890
Peto, Sir Henry 1855
Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay H. 1918
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas 1776
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G..... 1887
Philipps, Sir Laurence R..... 1919
Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel Faudel- 1897
Phillips, Sir Lionel 1912
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott .... I 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- S 1635
Plender, Sir William, G.B.E. .. 1923
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray, K.C. 1922
Pollock, Rt. Hn. Sir Fredk., K.C. 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-.. 1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham .. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Sir John S. Horsbrugh- 1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1897
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. S. Baden-, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. .. 1921
Power, Sir George 1836
Power, Sir Thomas Talbot .. 1841
Power, Sir John Cecil 1924
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward .. 1902
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L. B. 1794
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C. 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K..... 1805
Price, Sir Charles Rugge-.... 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose..... 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green-. 1874
Primrose, Sir William Louis . 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman H..... S 1683
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden.. 1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert.... 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Raeburn Sir Wm. Hannay.... 1923
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. 1912
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .. S 1666
Ramsay, Sir Alexander B. .. 1806
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D. 1898
Rasch, *Capt.* Sir F. Carne.... 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1831
Reade, Sir George 1661
Readhead, Sir James..... 1922
Reckitt, Sir Harold James .. 1894
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir R. Lodowick E. M. 1919
Reid, Sir Hugh, C.B.E. 1922
Reid, Sir Edward James 1897
Remnant, Sir Jas. F., C.B.E., M.P. 1917
Renals, Sir James Herbert.... 1895
Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine 1903
Renwick, Sir George 1921
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. P., D.S.O., T.D. 1923
Rhodes, Sir John Phillips.... 1919
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric E.F. 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... S 1630
Richardson, Sir Lewis, C.B.E. 1924
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R... 1828
Riddell, Sir Walter R. Buchanan S 1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh .. 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. 1903
[new pate: t 1918]
Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel.. 1919
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland.. 1809
Roberts, Sir James..... 1909
Robertson, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. 1919
Robinson, Sir Ern. William.. 1823
Robinson, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. V. L., M.C. 1660
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jcs. Benjamin 1908
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A., K.C.B. 1920
Roll, Sir James..... 1921
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolleston, Sir Humphry D., K.C.B., M.D. 1924
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley- 1806
Ropner, Sir John Henry 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V. 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.. . S 1672
Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John 1919
Rothband, Sir Henry Lesser 1923
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D. 1786
Rowley, *Capt.* Sir George Wm. 1836
Royden, Sir Thomas, C.H. 1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Russell, Hon. Sir Chas. K.C.V.O. 1916
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John 1916
Rutherford, Sir Wm. Watson 1923
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington .. 1919
Rycroft, *Maj.* Sir Rd. Nelson . 1784
St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth- 1689
St. George, Sir John ..... I 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern- 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John W. Titus 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O. 1899
Samman, Sir Henry 1921
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien .. 1898
Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu 1912
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A., M.P. 1920
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, M.P. 1920

Sassoon, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. G. D., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias. .. 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Douglas W. 1916
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward 1821
Scott, Sir Walter. 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam .. 1909
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S... 1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B. S 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings .... S 1683
Seymour, *V.-Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-, K.C.B., M.V.O. 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F..... 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter Geoffrey, C.B.E., T.D. 1838
Sharp, Sir Milton 1920
Sharp, Sir Edward 1922
Shaw, *Lieut.* Sir John J.K., R.N. 1665
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, M.P. .. 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G. F. Stewkley 1666
Simeon, Sir John Walter B.. .. 1815
Sinclair, *Col.* Sir John R. G., D.S.O. ..... S 1704
Sinclair, *Maj.* Sir Archibald H. Macdonald, C.M.G., M.P. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R..... 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. .. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D. 1920
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G. ..... I 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C..... 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.... 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar- 1917
Smith, Sir Herbert 1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon 1920
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred J. Bowyer- 1661
Smythe, Sir E. Walter J. P. H. 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H.- 1698
Spearman, Sir Alex. Young.. 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert .. 1908
Sprot, *Col.* Sir Alex, C.M.G., M.P. 1918
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stamer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1809
Stanier, Sir Alex. Beville 1917
Staples, Sir John M. ..... I 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert 1891
Stern, Sir Edward David 1922
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- 1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. .... I 1623
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw-, C.B. .. S 1667
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. 1803
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B. 1881
Stewart, *Capt.* Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart- 1892
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser.... 1920
Stewart, Sir Alexander 1920
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George M. H., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... S 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stonehouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stott, Sir Phillip Sidney 1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- .. 1907
Stracey, *Maj.* Sir Edward P... 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. .. 1641
Stronge, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry..... 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L.... 1660
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G. 1859
Sturdee, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Fredk. Chas. Doveton, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. 1916
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick.. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward 1881
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E. 1921
Suttie, Sir George Grant- .... S 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin..... 1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus.. 1919
Sutton, Sir George 1922
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E. Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1906
Sykes, Sir Arthur..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd. 1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan John 1917
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E. 1921
Synge, Sir Robert M..... 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln..... 1912
Tate, Sir Ernest William 1898
Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.B.E., M.D. 1917
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Worsley- 1907
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richard C., C.B., C.I.E. 1876
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert- 1917
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., C.B.E., C.V.O. 1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766
Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P. .. 1918
Thomas, Sir Wm. James 1919
Thompson, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, M.C. 1806
Thompson, Sir Matthew W.. 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E., M.P. 1900
Thornhill, Sir Anth. J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John George..... 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C... 1642
Thursby, Sir George James .. 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson- .. 1903
Todd, Sir Joseph White- 1913
Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas, M.P. 1920
Touche, Sir George Alexander 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury- 1628
Trenchard, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh M., G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. 1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M. 1874
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir Thos. Ernest.... 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph 1910
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. .... I 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter.... S 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill.. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir Roger Thomas, R.N. 1611
Tyrwhitt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Reginald Y., K.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-.. 1786
Vavasour, *Com.* Sir Leonard Pius 1828
Verner, Sir Edward W..... 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O. 1818
Vernon, Sir B. George H. .. 1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert .. 1914
Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle .. 1921
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir Courtenay B., C.B., C.M.G. 1645
Waechter, *Col.* Sir Harry, C.M.G. 1911
Wake, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers, C.B.E. 1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1856
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Jas. M. 1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill 1922
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. I 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A. 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- I 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. 1831
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G. 1911
Warde, *Col.* Sir C. Edw., O.B.E. 1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry ..... S 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. Courtenay, C.B. 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. I 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C., M.P. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey.. 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I... 1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey 1918
Watson, Sir William George.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir John D. Don- S 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry 1916
Wedderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W. I 1783
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley.... 1904
White, Sir Woolmer, R.D. 1922
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir H. J. Huntington- 1918
Whitney, Sir Hy. Ernest Wm. Fetherstonhaugh- ..... I 1776
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey.... 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy. .. 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas.. 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir William Law .. 1866
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D. 1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C. 1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert 1915
Williams, Sir Ellis William Hume, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. 1922
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., O.B.E. 1897
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter..... 1904
Wills, Sir George Alfred 1923
Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- .. 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley- 1757
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O. 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson.. 1906
Wilson, Sir David 1920
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1920
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. 1755

Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B., C.M.G. 1628
Whitney, *Maj.* Sir Henry E.W. Fetherstonhaugh 1 1776
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Regd. Beatty .. 1 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. .. . 1628
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778
Wood, Sir John 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay 1897
Wood, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Hill Hill-, M.P. 1921
Worsfold, Sir Thomas Cato .. 1924
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1813
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-.. 1903
Wright, *Col.* Sir John Roper.. 1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G..... 1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B., T.D. 1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Yate, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G. 1921
Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1769
Young, Sir George 1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821
Younger, Sir William 1911
Yule, Sir David 1922

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.1.
Asst. do., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.

*Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above StateOfficers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
High Commissioners (*see* p. 95).
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
President of the Probate Court.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
§C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O.(4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
M.V.O.(5th); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross, after the latter coming **Dames Commanders**, before the wives of Knights Commanders.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY. — No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 25s. net.
§ A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order*, of all holders of these decorations will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE."

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869
Lingard, William....10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869
Preece, George.....10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Shepherd, Richard ..13 *March*, 1869
Wrigg, Harry .....29 *June*, 1869

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother.

Their Majesties.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Rumania.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Dukes.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Bath, Crewe, Curzon of Kedleston, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

Earls.—Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne.

Viscounts.—Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles, Milner.

Baron.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Dukes.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Aberdeen and Temair, Bute, Zetland.

Earls.—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Kintore, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

Viscount.—Haldane.

Barons.—Hamilton of Dalzell, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Duke—Abercorn.

Earls.—Arran, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Granard, Iveagh, Mayo, Meath, Midleton, Shaftesbury, Ypres.

Viscount.—Powerscourt.

Barons.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

O.M. Civ. O.M. Mil.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

Military Members.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl of Ypres, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Civil Members.

Thomas Hardy, Litt.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bart., LL.D.

Francis Herbert Bradley, D.C.L.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.

Honorary Members.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Stonor, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil. G.C.B. Civ. K.C.B. Mil. K.C.B. Civ. C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen.;

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Genealogist*, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Heaven's Light our Guide.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), The Foreign Sec. to the Govt. of India; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Auspicium melioris ævi.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.M.B.E., M.C.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times.) *Ribbon*, Purple. *Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), The Foreign Sec. to the Govt. of India; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges.

G.C.V.O.

The Sovereign; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Sir Francis M. Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

K.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (*ex officio*); *Secretary*, The Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Home Dept. (*ex officio*); *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Sir William Bull, Bt., M.P.; *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bart., R.N.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.; *Clerk*, Hubert Whelbourn; *Registry and Library*, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878. *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 151–156.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Abu Jafar, Raja Saivid, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Acworth, Sir William Mitchell, K.C.S.I.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Agnew, Sir Patrick D., K.B.E.
Ahmad Husain, Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur, Maulvi Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.
Alderson, Sir George Beeton, K.B.E.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allbutt, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B., M.D.
Allen, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Alston, Sir Beilby F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.
Alwar, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E.
Ampthill, The Lady, G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B.
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Arur Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ashdown, Sir Geo. Hy., K.B.E., I.S.O.
Asser, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P.
Atkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alban R. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, V.C., K.C.B.
Baber Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badock, Sir H. Walter, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Bahawalpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.V.O.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.
Baird, Rear-Adm. Sir George H., K.C.B.
Baird, Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.
Baker, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lewis Clinton-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., R.N.
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ballance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Bankart, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Colville Adrian de Rune, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Baria, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.
Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Barnett, Dame Henrietta, D.B.E.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barraclough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Samuel Henry E., K.B.E.
Barrett, *Field-Marshal* Sir Arthur Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., gen., I.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Barwell, Hon. Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry Dennis Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., R.D.
Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E.
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.B.E.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Florence Eveleen, Lady, D.B.E.
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy. D., G.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Alex., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson-, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bernard, *Col.* Sir Edgar E., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Best, Hon. Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elisabeth, D.B.E.
Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Bhutan, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.

Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Cecil E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bingley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilkinson Dent, K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B.
Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H., K.C.B.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., R.N.R.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Layton John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.
Blumberg, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.B.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.
Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.
Booth, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Francis F. Haworth-, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.
Bower, *Com.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.
Bower, *Capt.* Sir (J.) Wm. Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boyd, *Maj -Gen.* Sir Gerald Farrell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Boyle, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Algernon D. É. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
Bradbury, Sir John S., G.C.B.
Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B.
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter P., K.C.B.
Brancker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Sefton, K.C.B.
Brand, *Squadron Leader* Sir Christopher Joseph Quinton, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Brand, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert G., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bridge, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bridgeman, Dame Caroline Beatrice, D.B.E.
Bridges, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir George Tom M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.
Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold G. Ruggles-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredc. Edward E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Brock, *Admiral* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Brookman, Sir George, K.B.E.
Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G.B.E.
Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.
Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*), M.B.
Bruce, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
Bulfin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgina, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Buller, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Henry Yarde-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Bullock, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Burke, Sir H. Farnham, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burnett, Dame Maud, D.B.E.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Burtchaell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.
Bush, *Admiral* Sir Paul W., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall-, K.B.E.
Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.B.E., M.P.
Butler, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Byrne, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.B.E., C.B.
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Byron, Lucy, Lady, D.B.E.
Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.
Caine, Sir Hall, C.H., K.B.E.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.B.
Calthorpe, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, G.C.B. (*m*), G.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campion, *Col.* Sir William R., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Campbell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir David G. M., K.C.B.
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Campbell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.
Campion, *Col.* Sir William Robert, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.B.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Carden, *Admiral* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.B.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas Gilbert-, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick, K.B.E.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
Cawston, Sir John W., K.C.B.
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de Sausmarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.B.E.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. de C., K.C.I.E.

Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Maharaja Sir, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, Hon. Sir Austin, K.C.M.G.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edward F., K.C.B.
Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Chapple, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Sir John H. G., K.C.B.(*c*), C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., R.N.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Commodore* Sir James T. W., K.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Charles, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir R. Havelock, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Chatfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montacute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry Geo., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Chrystal, Sir George W., K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clayton, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Gilbert F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G.
Climo, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Clipperton, Sir Charles Bell Child, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Coaker, Sir William Ford, K.B.E.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A.
Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Cocks, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, K.B.E.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.B.E.
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir Walter N., V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, K.B.E., M.P.
Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M.B.
Cooper, Sir James Alexr., K.B.E.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, K.C.B.
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.B.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Corcoran, Sir John Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Coryndon, Sir Robert T., K.C.M.G.
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.
Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, G.B.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor-, K.B.E.
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., K.C.B., M.P.
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Creswell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Crewe, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles, K.C.V.O.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crookshank, *Col.* Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Crosbie, Hon. Sir John C., K.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Crowe, Sir Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O.
Crump, Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.
Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cumming, Sir John Ghost, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cuningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunninghame, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.
Curtis, Sir George Seymour, K.C.S.I.
Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.B.E.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, K.B.E., C.B.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B., K.C.M.G. C.V.O.
Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.M.G.
Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Darnley, Countess of, D.B.E.
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Davenport, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Bromley-, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
David. Sir (T.W.) Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Davidson, Sir Lionel, K.C.S.I.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Davies, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.P.
Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
De Bartolomé, *R.-Adm.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.I.E.
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
Delamain, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Walter Sinclair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
de la Rue, Sir Ernest, K.C.V.O.
de la Sota, Sir Ramon, K.B.E.
Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B.
De Lisle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry De Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Denison, Sir Hugh, K.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.E., C.B.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
Densham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Dering, Sir H. Guy, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
De Salis, *Admiral*, Sir William Fane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
De Sausmerez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.B.E.
De Waal, Hon. Sir N. Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Armine Brereton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H. Tennyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Dholpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., I.A.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.

Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.
Dixon, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Bland, K.C.B.
Dixon, Sir William Vibart, K.B.E.
Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(*c*).
Domvile, *Admiral* Sir Compton E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Don, Sir William, K.B.E.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donald, Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady, D.B.E.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Down, *Lieut.-Com.* Sir Charles Edwd., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Philip, K.C.B.
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Duckham, Sir A. McDougal, K.C.B.
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir Arthur Cuningham Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., LL.D., V.D.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edis, *Col.* Sir Robert W., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Raleigh G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ellington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.†
Ellis, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F. Heaton-, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Ellison, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Everett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fairbank, Sir William, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
Fanshawe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Broom, K.C.B.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fell, *Air-Commodore* Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fergusson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Field, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Fredk. L., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Filose, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.C.
Firth, *Col.* Sir Robert H., K.B.E., C.B.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B.
Fisher, *Capt.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., R.N.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
FitzHerbert, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Fitzwilliam, *Capt.* Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth-, G.C.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
Floud, Sir Francis, L. C., K.C.B.
Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
Foote, *Admiral* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fottrell, Sir George, K.C.B.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col.* Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Sharrtan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Sir Sydney R., K.C.B., M.V.O.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, Dame Catherine, G.B.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Gardiner Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., LL.D.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Francis Sudlow, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Garraway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
Garstin, Sir Wm. E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.

Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B.
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
Gauntlett, Sir Mager Frederic, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B. (*c*), G.B.E., K.C.B. (*m*).
Gellibrand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.
German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
Ghamshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Gibson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gibson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.
Giffard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Godfray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gilbert, Sir John Wm., K.B.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gillman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
Godley, *General* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodenough, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William E., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.
Goodwin, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas H. J. C., K.C.B., D.S.O., K.H.S.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederic, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, K.B.E.
Gosford, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-, K.B.E.
Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Graaf, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.
Gracie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, G.B.E.
Grant, Sir Arthur Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund P. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grant, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.
Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Graves, Sir Robert Windham, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gray, Sir Albert, K.C.B., K.C.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Mel. W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Greame, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Green, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Green, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Green, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.
Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, D.B.E.
Greer, Sir Francis Nugent, K.C.B., K.C.
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Groom, Hon. Sir Littleton Ernest, K.C.M.G.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Gubbins, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Launcelotte, K.C.B., M.V.O., A.M.S.
Guggisberg, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Gordon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Gwalior, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja Scindhia of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Willoughby G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Haggard, Sir H. Rider, K.B.E.
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolseley, G.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haking, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aylmer L., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. King-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen.
Hall, Sir Alfred D., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.
Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
Halsey, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
Hambro, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hambro, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K.C.B.
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Handyside, *Surg. Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.B.
Harcourt, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Steuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Harington, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hari Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir Arthur A.H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B., C.M.G.
Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., V.C. K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, K.B.E.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir George S. A., *Pasha*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K.B.E.
Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerard M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L. K.C.B., M.V.O.

Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hedley, *Col.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Helme—*see* "Mashiter."
Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir H. Trevor, K.B.E.
Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Regd. F. H., G.C.B.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir William Hannam, K.B.E.
Henecker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E., M.P.
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope-, D.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
Heron, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, K.C.V.O.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, K.B.E., C.B., A.M.S.
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hill, *Col.* Sir Wm. Alexander, K.C.B.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
Hobbs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Talbot, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Hodsdon, *Maj.* Sir James W. B., K.B.E., M.D.
Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D. M.P.
Holden, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel L., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. C.B.E.
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Arthur William K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.SC.
Howard, Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé William, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hoy, *Col.* Sir William Wilson, K.C.B.
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., I.A., A.D.C. Gen.
Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
Hughes. Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allen Thomas, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.SC.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Indore, H.H. Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Inglefield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.
Innes, Sir Chas. Alex., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Jackson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Henry B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Jackson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Gen.* Sir Claud W., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Frederick Scton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Jamieson, Sir James William, K.C.M.G.
Jammu and Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Darell, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir T. H. Martyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*).
Jeudwine, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodphur, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.V.O.
Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir George Lawson-, K.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.B.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Julian, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R. A., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh.
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G.W., K.B.E., C.B.
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Kemp, Hon. Sir A. Edward, K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie-, K.B.E., C.B.
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., K.C.B., T.D.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Kerr, Sir John Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.
Khan-i-Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.

Khuda Bakhsh Khan, *Major* Nawab Malik Tiwana Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Kilbin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.
King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.B.E.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Rr.-Adm.*, Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alex., K.C.I.E.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Knaggs, Sir Samuel Wm., K.C.M.G.
Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G., LL.B.
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.E.
Kolhapur, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.E.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.I.(m), K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, K.C.I.E.
Lamb, Sir Harry H., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lambert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B.
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I., C.H.
Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lawford, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T. B., K.C.B.
Lawles, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren Crooke-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, G.B.E.
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.
Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.
Laycock, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.
Leclézio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. L. Vaughan-, K.B.E., C.B.
Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
Leech, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G.
Lees, Sir John McKie, K.B.E., K.C.
Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.B.E.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Lefroy, Hon. Sir Henry B., K.C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.
Legg, *Capt.* Sir George E. W., K.B.E., M.V.O.
Le Munte, Sir George R., G.C.M.G.
Leicester, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Leishman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Boog, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lemmon, *Col.* Sir Thomas Warne, K.C.B.
Le Mesurier, Sir Havilland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon-, D.B.E.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.E.
Leslie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Stewart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lette, Sir Wm. Malesbury, K.B.E.
Leveson, *Adm.* Sir Arthur C., K.C.B.
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Sir Herbert David, K.B.E.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert, G.B.E.
Lewis, Hon. Sir N. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.
Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lindsay, Sir John, K.B.E.
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lister, *Col.* Sir Wm. Tindall, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livesey, Sir Harry, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.
Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Rt. Hon. Sir George Ambrose, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, V.C., K.C.B.
Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour-, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.C.
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Long, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.
Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lougheed, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.M.G.
Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.
Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.
Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B., M.P.
Lugard, Flora, Lady, D.B.E.
Lugard, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Lukin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry T., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lunham, *Col.* Sir (T.) Ainslie, K.C.B.
Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret Hudson, D.B.E.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.
Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, D.B.E.
Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
McAlpine, Sir Thos. Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macardle, Sir Thos. Callan, K.B.E.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-, K.C.M.G.
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
Macaulay, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.
McBeath, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E.
McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.
McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Macdonagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Mark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
MacDonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
McGowan, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.
McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., K.B.E.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B., I.S.O.
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird, K.C.M.G.
Mackennal, Sir Edgar Bertram, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.V.O., MUS.DOC.
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, K.B.E., K.C.
Mackinnon, *General* Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Maclagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
McLaughlin, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E.
Macleay, Sir James William Ronald K.C.M.G.
Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
McLintock, Sir William, K.B.E., C.V.O.
McMahon, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
MacMunn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

McNabb, *Surg.Rr.-Adm.* Sir Daniel J. P., K.B.E., C.B.
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
Maconochie, Sir Evan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
McPherson, Hon. Sir William Murray, K.B.E.
Maffey, Sir John Loader, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Maher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Malmudabad, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Mahon, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Maler Kotla, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Mansell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Mant, Sir Regd. Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Marchant, Rev. James, K.B.E., LL.D.
Marden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Marling, Sir C. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
Mashiter, *Col.* Sir George Coope, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Matheson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Torquhil George, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Maxse, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Maxwell, *Capt.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B., K.H.P., R.N.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Col.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Maybury, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
Meeks, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm. K.B.E.
Melba, Dame Nellie, D.B.E.
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, V.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Gilbert, Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harvey Fredc., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Michaelis, Sir Maximillian, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thos. Hudson, K.B.E., C.B.
Mieville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *General* Sir George F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.
Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, D.B.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
Monro, Mary, Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Montrose, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.V.C.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Morland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Morrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Mott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick W., K.B.E., M.D.
Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Muhammad Habibulla, Khan Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Khan, *Capt.* H. H. Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Muzammilullah Khan, Nawab, Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murray, Sir Alex. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.
Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. the Rani Regent of, D.B.E.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Neish, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, K.C.M.G.
Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.
Nicholl, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Rice Harvard, K.C.B.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., K.C.B.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., R.N.
Norman, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.
Northcliffe, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Northcote, The Lady, C.I.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Notley, *Comm.* Sir Frank B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver S. W., K.C.B., D.S.O.
O'Brien, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Conor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Sir Andrew M. J., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.
O'Grady, *Capt.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Olive, Sir James William, K.B.E.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Ommanney, *Admiral* Sir R. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., R.A.
Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Ozanne, Sir Edward C., K.B.E.
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.I.E.
Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahang, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
Paine, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Christopher, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.
Panna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Parker, Hon. Sir (S.) Henry, K.C.M.G.
Parry, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B., D.SC.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold D. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.
Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
Pearson, Ethel Maud Lady, D.B.E.
Peat, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, K.B.E.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (*m*), K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Pelly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Bertram, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Pender, Sir John Denison-, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Percival, *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Percy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Perley, Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, K.B.E.
Peterson, Sir William, K.B.E.
Peyton, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Phillimore, *Admiral* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
Piggott, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E.
Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Polson, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Pomare, Hon. Sir Maui, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*c*).
Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Porter, *Col.* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce-, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Porter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B., I.A.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Laurence Eliot, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Pratap Singh, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Sir, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Prendergast, *Admiral* Sir Robert John, K.C.B.
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.B.E.
Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., C.H., K.C.B.
Pryn, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Pultney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Purcell, Sir John S., K.C.B.
Raban, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delmé, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robb., K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
Rama Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Reading, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Rees, Sir Milsoni, K.C.V.O.
Reid, Dame Clarissa, D.B.E.
Reid, Flora, Lady G.B.E.
Reid, Sir William James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
Rhind, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas D., K.B.E.
Rhodes, *Col.* Hon. Sir R. Heaton, K.B.E.
Rhondda, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Rice, *Admiral* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.

Rice, Dame Margaret, Ker Pryse-, D.B.E.
Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E., K.C.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Ridley, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Ridout, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Rimington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Michael Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Robertson,Sir Benj.,K.C.S.I.,K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, Sir Malcolm Arnold, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir H. Perry, K.B.E.
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
Robson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur W. Mayo-, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E., G.C.B.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Rosenthal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross. Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.B.E.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-, D.B.E.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Russell, Hon. Sir Odo, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Ryan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Rycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Ryrie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir John M., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.
Salvidge, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald T. J., K.B.E.
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.B.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Samuel, Dame Louise Victoria, D.B.E.
Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
Sangli, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Sardar Mysore Kantaraj Urs. Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sarma, Sir Bayya Narasimheshwara, Rao Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Sayyad Mehdi Shah, Khan Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Scallon, *Gen.* Sir Robert I., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Sclater, Edith Harriet, Lady, D.B.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
Severn, Sir Claud, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Shams Shah, Nawab Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., I.S.O.
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Share, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Hammet H., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.
Shea, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S. M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.
Sheppard, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sheppard, Sir W. Didsbury, K.C.I.E.
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, O.M., G.B.E., M.D.
Sherwood, *Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Shipley, Sir Arthur Everett, G.B.E., F.R.S.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
Shute, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Sikkim, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.

Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
Simmons, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Simpson, Sir John William, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Singer, *Admiral* Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
Sirchi, H.H. the Maharao of, K.C.S.I.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skeen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Skinner,*Col.* Sir Percy Cyriac Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Slade, *Admiral* Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sladen, *Com.* Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Slater, Sir Alexr. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E.
Smith, Hon. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis H., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Fras. Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Smith, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy William Bassett-, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Geo. B. Haddon-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton-, K.C.B.
Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, V.C., K.C.B.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.

Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spicer, Sir Howard H., K.B.E.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Squires, Hon. Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Stack, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lee O. Fitz M., G.B.E., C.M.G.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., G.B.E.
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, K.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Stanford, *Col.* Hon. Sir Walter E. M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.C.B.
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
Steevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A. K.C.B., C.V.O.
Stevenson, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Gershom, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, K.B.E.
Stileman, *R.-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., M.B.
Stirling, Hon. Sir John Lancelot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stokes, Sir F. Wilfred Scott, K.B.E.
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stonor, Hon. Sir Hy. Julian, K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
Stout, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strahan, Sir Aubrey, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Strakosch, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Strickland, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edward P., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), G.C.M.G., M.P.
Strickland, Lady, D.B.E.
Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I., R.A.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., K.C.M.G.
Sturgis, Sir Mark B. R., K.C.B.
Suket, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan, Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Swaish, Sir John, K.B.E.
Swann, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Oliver, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Swayne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G., C.H.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
Sykes, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Syme, Sir George Adlington, K.B.E., M.D.
Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, K.C.B.
Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.
Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, D.B.E.
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Tej Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., V.C., K.C.B.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.
Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B.
Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B., R.M.L.I.
Thomas, *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan-, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Thomas, Sir John Lynn-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B., I.S.O.
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Neville, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.B.
Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Graeme, K.C.B.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, K.B.E.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, K.B.E.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E., R.E.
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Thurston, Sir T. George O., K.B.E.
Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B
Tighe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Michael J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Timpson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Todhunter, Sir Chas. George, K.C.S.I.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tothill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Newsham, K.C.B.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Troubridge, *Admiral* Sir Ernest C. T., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Troup, Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Truter, Sir Theodorus Gustaff, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Turner, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Tyrrell, Sir Wm. George, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Maj.* Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Uniacke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hesperus A., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, D.B.E.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis Ridley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, K.C.I.E.
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables-, K.B.E.
Vesey, *Col.* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.
Vyvyan, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur Vyell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Wake, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Waldegrave, The Countess, D.B.E.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.S.I.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forestier-, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.

Walker, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.
Wapshare, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ware, Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Warrack, Sir James H., K.B.E.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Waterford, The Machioness of, G.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E.
Watkis, *Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Webb, *Col.* Sir Arthur L. A., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B., P.R.A.
Webb, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.
Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, K.C.B.
Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
Welch, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Sir (M.) Francis Colchester, K.B.E.
West, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Whigham, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whinney, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, *Col.* Sir William Hale-, K.B.E.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hayward R., K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Whitley, *Col.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whyte, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.*, Sir Wm. Marcus Charles Beresford, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Wilberforce, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Herbert W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Sir Nevile R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Willcocks, *Gen.* Sir James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willcox, *Col.* Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.E.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Bruce-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Willingdon, The Lady G.B.E., C.I.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.
Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb-, D.B.E.
Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Horace John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir Samuel H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.
Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.
Winchester, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Catherine Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.
Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winter, *Col.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.B.E.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Woodhouse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Tom Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K.C.V.O.
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woollcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Worthington, *Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Wortley, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Wright, *Col.* Sir Wm. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B.
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (M.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Young, *Capt.* Sir Frederic Wm., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., *&c., q.v.)*

Abdul Husain, Khan Bahadur, Sir.
Abdur Rahim, Sir.
Abram, Sir George Stewart.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.E., K.C.
Adams, Sir John Coode-.
Adamson, Sir John E., C.M.G.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C.
Aikins, Hon. Sir James A. M.
Aird, Sir John.
Airey, Sir Edwin.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, K.C.
Alexander, Sir Sidney R.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Sir Ernest K., C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., M.B.D.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick.
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Hugh Kerr, F.R.S.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O.
Andersson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O.B.E.
Anderton, Sir Francis Robt.
Andrewes, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, Rao Bahadur, Sir.
Anthony, Sir John.
Appleby, Sir Alfred.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arnold, Sir Th. Walker, C.I.E.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George
Ashley, Sir William J.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Meir.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., M.B.D.C.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, I.S.O., LL.D.
Atlay, Sir Wilfrid.
Austin, Sir Herbert.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Ayyar, Sir T. Jheagaraja Ayyar Sadasiva.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B., I.S.O., M.V.O.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baines, Sir Frank, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Baker, Sir John, M.D.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, C.V.O.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ball, Sir Albert.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bann, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blommestein Stewart-, O.B.E.
Banarji, Sir Pramada Charan.
Banatvala, *Col.* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee C.S.I., I.M.S.
Bancroft, Sir-Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G.
Banerjea, Sir Surendra Nath
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barker, *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Herbert A.
Barker, Sir Rayner Childe, C.I.E.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnsley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John, V.D.
Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barratt, Sir Albert.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrow, Sir Alfred, O.B.E.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, C.B.E.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Barton, Sir William.
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby.
Batchelor, Hon. Sir Stanley L.
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E.
Batten, Sir John Kaye.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Bayer, Sir Horace.
Beachcroft, Sir Charles Porten.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beardsell, Sir William A.
Beattie, Sir John Carruthers
Beauchamp, Sir Harold.
Beaufort, Sir Leicester P.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., LL.D., I.M.S.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Geo., D.S.O.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., C.I.E.
Bell, Sir James, C.V.O.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellhouse, Sir Gerald, C.B.E.
Bencraft, Sir Henry W. R.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Thos. J., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis-, K.C., M.P.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.P.
Bertram, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Hon. Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bhandari, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Gopal Das, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Bhatawadekar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.
Bigge, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bird, Sir Harry.
Bird, Sir Henry Busby.
Bird, Sir James.
Bird, Sir William B. M.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blacker, Sir Geo. F., C.B.E., M.D.
Blair, Sir Reginald.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blakeway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Denys B., C.I.E.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoy
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith.
Bose, Sir Jagadish Chandra, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Kailash Chandra, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M. L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Bradney, *Col.* Sir Jos. A., C.B., T.D.
Bramsdon, Sir Thos. A.
Bramwell, Sir Byrom, M.D.
Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St. John.
Branson, Hon. Sir Geo. A. H.
Bray, His Honour Sir Edwd.
Bray, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hugh.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brockman, Sir H. V. Drake-.
Brodrick, Sir Thomas.
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Robt. Chas., M.B.
Browne, Sir Edmond.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.
Bruton, Sir James.
Bryan, Sir Francis Morgan, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir (E.) John.
Buchanan, Sir George S., C.B., M.D
Buckell, Sir Robert.
Buckham, Sir George T.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil, C.B.E., M.P.
Bucknill, Sir John Alex. S.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, Litt.D.
Bulmer, Sir James William.
Burgoyne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alan, M.P.
Burls, Sir E. Grant-, C.S.I.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., A.R.A.
Burrows, Sir Stephen Montagu, C.I.E.
Burton, *Maj.* Sir Gerald A. F.
Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Sir G. Beresford.
Butler, Sir Montagu S. D., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butt, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Calamur Viravalli Kumaraswami Sastrivar, Diwan Bahadur, Sir.
Calder, Sir James Charles, C.B.E.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Calvert, Sir Joseph.
Cameron, Sir David Young R.A.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare C.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir James.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm.
Carey, Sir Willoughby L.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carlton, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Carncross, Hon. Sir Walter C. F.
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carruthers, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, Hon. Sir Wm. Morris, C.B.E.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne-, C.B.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chamberlin, Sir George.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A.M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Chapman, Hon. Sir Fredk. R.
Chapman, Sir Samuel, M.P.
Chappell, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Chatfield, Sir Cuthbert P., C.M.G.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C.I.E.
Chaube Raghunath Das, Diwan Bahadur Sir, C.S.I.
Cherry, Sir Benjamin L.
Chetti Garu, Diwan Bahadur Sir Pitti Thayagaraya.
Chettiyar, Sir Chivambaram.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chevis, Sir William.
Chilcott, *Lt.-Com.* Sir H. Warden S., M.P.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens.
Clarke, Sir Charles Pitcher, K.C.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatfeild-.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick, C.B.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmey, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir Robert.
Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D.
Coates, Sir James, H. B.
Coates, Sir Leonard James.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Cockerline, Sir Walter Hrbt.
Coghlan, Sir Charles P. J.
Cohen, Sir Lewis.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G.
Collier, Sir George H., C.I.E.
Collins, *Capt.* Sir Robt. H. Muirhead, C.M.G.
Collins, Sir Stephen.
Collins, Sir Thomas.

Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, Hon. Sir James Daniel.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox-, R.E.
Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy., D.Sc.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Theophilus.
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin, F.R.I.B.A.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cope, Sir Arth. Stockdale, R.A.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Cory, Prof. Sir Geo. E.
Cotterill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Cottier, Sir Charles Edward.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Couzens, Sir George Edwin
Coventry, Hon. Sir Regd Wm., K.C.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir Wm. Henry, M.P.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Craig, Sir Archibald.
Craig, Sir James, M.D.
Craig, Sir John Walker, K.C.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood, C.V.O.
Crockett, Sir James H. C.
Crossman, Sir William.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, C.M.G.
Cruickshank, Sir William Dickson, C.I.E.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Major, D.S.O.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Cuscaden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, V.D.
Cussen, Hon. Sir Leo. F. B.
Dadabhoy, Sir Marakjee Byramjee, C.I.E.
Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee, C.I.E.
Dance, Sir George.
Daniel, Sir John.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B
Danson, Sir Fras. Chatillon
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Davidson, Sir Charles.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davies, Sir David S.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Davies, Sir John Cecil.
Davies, Sir Richard, C.B.E.
Davies, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Davies, Sir Walford, Mus.D.
Davies, Sir William.
Davies, Sir W. Howell.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir Colin Rees-.
Davis, Sir David.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Davison, Sir Joseph.
Dawson, Sir Edward Rae.
Dawson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Daw, Sir William Herbert.
Dawkins, Sir W. Boyd, F.R.S.
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Frece, Sir Walter, M.P.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Denham Sir James Gilbart-.
Denniss, Sir Edmund R. Bartley-, K.C.
Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.
de Sampayo, Sir Thomas Edward.
De Sausmarez, Sir H. Walter.
de Villiers, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lowes,
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Dixson, Sir Hugh.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Dolby, *Maj.* Sir George Alexander.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doran, Sir Henry Francis.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan, M.P.
Drayton, Hon. Sir Hy. Lumley.
Dron, Sir Thomas Middleton.
Drummond, Prof. Sir David, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Duke, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward.
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.
Dumayne, Hon. Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.
Duncan, Sir James.
Duncan, Sir James Hastings.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Durrant, Sir Arthur I., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dutton, Sir Frederick.
Duveen, Sir Joseph.
Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Curumbhoy, C.B.E.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edge, Sir Knowles.
Edge, *Capt.* Sir William.
Edwards, Hon. Sir W. Bassett.
Egan, Sir Henry K.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Elliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.
Elliot, Sir George, O.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Geo. Samuel.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-.
Ellissen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, C.B.E.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Essex, Sir Richard Walter.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent, C.H.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. John Carey-, M.C., I.M.S.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Falls, *Maj.* Sir Charles F.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Fawke, Sir Ernest John.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fell, Sir Arthur.
Fenwick, Sir George.
Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo, C.M.G.
Fernando, Sir Hilarion Marcus, M.D.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Firth, Sir Charles H., LL.D.
Fisct, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Stanley.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher, Hon. Sir Ernest E.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Fletcher, *Col.* Sir Henry A., C.V.O.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Forde, Sir Henry J.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forrest, Sir Geo. William, C.I.E.
Forrest, Sir William Croft.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour, M.P.
Foster, Sir Norris Tildasley, C.B.E.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir John Charles.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Francis, Sir John.
Franklen, Sir Thos. Mansel.
Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Cleather, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Fraser, Sir John George, C.M.G.
Frazer, Sir Jas. Geo., F.R.S.
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir William.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir James.
Gallagher Sir William, I.S.O.
Galloway, Sir David James.
Galloway, Sir William.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Ganga Ram, Sir, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Ganzoni, Sir John, M.P.
Gardiner, Sir Robert S.
Gardner, Sir Ernest.
Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. T. Agg-, M.P.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George.
Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton-, C.M.G.
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark Pilling, K.C.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alex., K.C.
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrell, K.C.
Giles, Sir Robert Sydney.
Godfrey, Sir Dan.
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Goenka, Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, M.P.
Gold, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
Gollan, Sir Hy. C., C.B.E., K.C.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Hermann, D.Litt.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Israel, Litt.D.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S. Gradwell.
Gott, Sir Benjamin S.
Gould, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E., M.P.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Robert.
Graham, Hon. Sir Thos. Lynedoch.
Graham, Sir William.
Granger, His Hon. Sir Thos. Colpitts.
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.
Greaves, Sir William Ewart.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George.
Greer, Hon. Sir Frederick A.
Greer, Sir Harry.
Gregg, Sir Henry.
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Greig, *Col.* Sir James Wm., C.B., K.C., V.D.
Greig, Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grey, Sir Geo. Duncan, LL.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, Sir Charles James.
Griffin, *Capt.* Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford, C.B.E.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gunson, Sir James Henry, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Hacking, Sir James.
Hadow, Sir William H., C.B.E., Mus.D.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir E. Marshall-, K.C.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Hall, Sir Henry James.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Hamer, Sir Wm. Heaton, M.D.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Collingwood G. C.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm., M.P.
Handover, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry George.
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Harding, Sir Charles O'Brien.

Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Harrison, Sir Edwd. Richard.
Harrison, Sir J. Burchmore, C.M.G.
Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith-, C.V.O., M.D.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Harvey, Sir John Martin-.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hastings, Sir Patrick, K.C., M.P.
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
Haultain, Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm. Gordon.
Haward, Sir Henry E.
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
Hawkins, Sir Benjamin.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
Haycraft, Hon. Sir Thomas W.
Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W.
Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard.
Heime, Sir Norval W.
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
Henderson, Sir Robert H. C.I.E.
Henderson, Sir Thomas.
Henderson, Sir William, C.B.
Hennell, *Col.* Sir Reginald, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Henry, Sir John S.
Henry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.I.E., V.D.
Henschel, Sir Geo., MUS.DOC.
Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland.
Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf.
Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh George, C.B.E.
Hewat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, M.B.
Hewett, Sir Frederick S., M.V.O.
Heyman, Sir Herman M.
Hiam, Sir Fred.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, C.B.E.
Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo., C.B.E.
Higham, Sir Chas. F.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hinchcliffe, Sir James P.
Hindley, Sir John Scott.
Hitching Sir Thos. Brooke-.
Hodgson, Sir William.
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McGarel, K.C., M.P.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.
Hohler, Sir Gerald Fitzroy, M.P.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holberton, Sir Edgar J., C.B.E.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine, K.C.
Holmes, Sir Charles John.
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Gisborne.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvie.
Hope, Sir Harry, M.P.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Hopwood, Sir William.
Hordern, Sir Samuel.
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm, Hy
Hosie, Sir Alexander.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughman, Sir Ernest M.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Hume. Sir George Hopwood, M.P.
Humphery, Sir John.
Humphries, Sir Sydney R. White.
Hunt, Sir John, O.B.E.
Hunter, Sir George.
Hunter, Sir Mark Somers.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, C.B.E., M.P.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Inskip, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart, K.C., M.P.
Instone, Sir Samuel.
Irwin, Sir John.
Ismail Sait, Khan Bahadur Sir, Haji.
Jackson, Sir Henry, M.P.
Jackson, Sir J. Ernest, C.I.E.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
Jaquet, Sir Robt. G., C.I.E.
Jeppe, Sir Julius, C.B.E.
Jodrell, Sir Neville P.
Joel, Sir Edwin, C.B.E.
John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Stanley.
Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C. (Lord Sands).
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Sir Henry (*Tasmania*).
Jones, Sir John Morris-.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, Sir Wm. H. Quayle-.
Jones, Sir William S. Glyn-.
Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth-.
Joseph, *Capt.* Sir F. L'Estrange, C.B.E.
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath.
Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
Jury, Sir William F.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Jwala Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Sir.
Kay, Sir Robt. Newbold.
Kay, Sir William.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Keeling, Sir Hugh T., C.S.I.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Keith, Sir Arthur, M.D.
Keith, Sir Henry S.
Kelley, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. A., O.B.E.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kelly, Sir Samuel, C.B.E.
Keltie, Sir John Scott, F.R.G.S.
Kemnal, Sir James, F.R.S.E.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. B. W.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. McA.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kerly, Sir Duncan M., K.C.
Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm.
Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos., O.B.E.
Kidman, Sir Sidney.
Killik, Sir Stephen.
King, *Brr.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
King, Sir Geo. Anthony.
King, Sir Lucas W., C.S.I.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas.
Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn.
Kirk, Sir Amos Child.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S.
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
Knibbs, Sir George H., C.M.G.
Knox, Sir James.
Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormasji, O.B.E.
Kotze, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Kurma, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
Lang, Sir Peter R. S.
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Laporte, Hon. Sir Hormisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lathlain, Sir Wm. Francis.
Lauder, Sir Harry.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir P. Ogden.
Lawrence, Sir Walter.
Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Lees, Sir Wm. Clare, O.B.E.
Leggett, *Maj.* Sir Edward H. M., D.S.O.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François K.
Lennard, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Le Sage, Sir John Merry.
Levison, Sir Leon.
Levy, Sir John Arthur.
Lewis, Sir Alfred Edward.
Lewis, Sir Thos., C.B.E., M.D.
Lewis, Sir Thomas William.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lidiard, Sir Herbert.
Linthorne, Sir Rd. Roope, O.B.E.
Lister, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton, C.B.E.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
London, Sir Stanford, C.B.E.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bell, C.V.O.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S., A.R.A.
Loton, Sir Wm. Thorley.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lowe, Sir Maurice.
Lucas, Hon. Sir Edward.
Luke, Sir John Pearce, C.M.G.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
Lyle, Sir Charles E. L.
Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken
Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph.
Lynn, Sir Robert John, M.P.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Maasdorp, Hon. Sir Andries
MacAlister, Sir John Young W., O.B.E., F.S.A.
McCardie, Hon. Sir H. Alfred.
MacCormick, Sir Alex., M.D.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
Maccoy, Sir John.
McCrae, *Col.* Sir George, D.S.O., V.D.
McCraith, Sir William Jas.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
Macdonald, Sir Donald.
McFadyean, Sir John.
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., LL.D.
McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Macgregor, Sir James Comyn, C.M.G.
Macintosh, Sir William.
McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
McKay, Sir G. Mills.
Mackenzie, Sir Hector Wm. Gavin, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie.
Mackinder, Sir Halford J.
Mackinnon, Sir Lauchlan.
Mackintosh, Sir Harold Vincent.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ewen John, M.D.
Macklin, Sir James.
McLeod, Sir Chas. Campbell.
Macleod, Hon. Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Robt. F
McMillan, *Maj.* Sir Wm. N.
McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth.
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew O.B.E., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J. C.I.E.
Macpherson, Sir John, C.B.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
McWhae, Hon. Sir John.
Maddock, Sir Simon Wm.
Maddock, Sir Henry, K.C.
Magniac, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Lane, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G
Mallinson, Sir Dyson.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Mandleberg, Sir G. Charles
Manifold, Hon. Sir Walter S.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Dunconbe,
Manners, *Maj.* Sir George E. J.
Manville, Sir Edward.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E.
Marriott, Sir John A. R., M.P.
Marsden, Sir Thos. R. C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.LITT.
Martel, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Philip, C.B.
Marten, Hon. Sir Amberson B.
Martin, Sir Edward.
Martin, Sir James.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir Herbert.
Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Mattinson, Sir Miles, K.C.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Maxwell, Sir William.
May, Sir Chichester Gould, M.D.
Mears, Hon. Sir Grimwood
Mecredy, Sir James
Mehta, Sir Bezonji Dadabhoy
Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar, C.S.I.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Mellor, Sir George.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Mendl, Sir Charles.

Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Meyer, Sir Robert.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Michelli, Sir Pietro J., C.M.G.
Middlebrook, Sir William.
Middleton, Sir John Page
Miers, Sir Henry Alex.
Miles, Sir John Charles.
Miller, Hon. Sir Edward.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.
Miller, Hon. Sir Leslie C., C.B.E.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Mills, Sir William.
Mitchell, Sir John.
Mitchell, Sir William Lane-, M.P.
Mitter, Sir Provash Chandra, C.I.E.
Molteno, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Montague, Sir Ernest Wm. Sanders.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir Harold J. de Courcy.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Morgan, *Col.* Sir Charles Langbridge, C.B.E.
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David H.
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morse, Sir George Henry.
Mottram Sir Thos. Harry, C.B.E.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont.
Muddiman, Sir Alexr. P., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Muhammad Fakhruddin, Khan Bahadur Sayed, Sir.
Muhammad Ikbal, Dr. Sheikh Sir.
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Rafiq, Sir.
Muhammad Yusuf, Haji, Sir.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mules, Sir Horace C., C.S.I., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mullens, Sir John Ashley.
Mullick, Hon. Sir Basanta Kumar.
Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope-, K.C.
Murison, Sir William.
Murray, Sir David, R.A.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir Hugh, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, Sir James.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myers, Hon. Sir Arthur M.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.
Nanton, Sir Augustus M.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Nariman, Sir Tremulji Bhikaji.
Nall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph, D.S.O., M.P.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Needham, Sir Christopher T.
Needham, Sir George Wm.
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nelson, Sir Amos.
Nelson, Sir Frank, M.P.
Nettleton, Sir Sidney C.K.F.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
New, Sir Henry Francis.
Newbolt, Sir Francis G., K.C.
Newbolt, Sir Hy. J., C.H., D.Litt.
Newbould, Sir Babington B.
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. Pretyman.
Neylan, Sir Daniel, C.B.E.
Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell.
Nicholl, *Com.* Sir Edward, R.N.R.
Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert,
Nicholls, Sir Wm. Edgar.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P.,
Noble, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George.
North, Sir Jonathan.
Nunan, Sir Joseph J., K.C.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert.
Obeyesekere, Sir Christoffel.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant, C.B.
Oldfield, Sir Francis Du Pre.
Oldham, Sir Ernest F.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Onkar Mull Jatia, Rai Bahadur Sir, O.B.E.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.
Orange, Sir Hugh W., C.B., C.I.E.
Orde, Sir Julian Walter.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John.
O'Shea, Sir Henry.
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Sir James G.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J., C.B.
Oxley, Sir Alfred James Rice-, C.B.E.
Packard, Sir Edward.
Painter, Sir Fredc. George.
Paish, Sir George.
Parekh, Sir Gokaldas Kahandas.
Parker, Sir George Phillips.
Parkinson, Sir Albert Lindsay.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parlett, Sir Harold George, C.M.G.
Parsons, Sir John Herbert, D.Sc.
Paton, Sir James Wallace.
Paul, Sir George Morison.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O.
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Peacock, Sir Robert, M.V.O.
Peake, Sir Arthur Copson.
Pearce, Sir Edward Charles.
Pearce, Sir William.
Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest.
Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick, C.B.E.
Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay, C.V.O.
Peck, Sir William.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Penfold, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen.
Percy, Sir James Campbell.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Perry, Sir Wm. Paine, C.B.
Peter, Sir John Charles.
Peters, Sir George.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Petrie, Prof. Sir William M. F., F.R.S.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Phillips, Sir John, M.D.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.
Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.
Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Piggott, Sir Theodore Caro.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilditch, Sir Philip E., M.P.
Pilter, Sir John, O.B.E.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Harold Rufus.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-, M.P.
Plowman, Hon. Sir George Thomas, C.M.G.
Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett.
Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert.
Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald Wilde.
Pollock, Sir Edward James.
Pollock, Sir Henry Edward, K.C.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir Samuel Murray, C.B.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pratt, Sir John William.
Prescott, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Hy.
Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore.
Preston, Sir Walter Reuben.
Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir Robert.
Price, Sir William.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B.
Priestman, Sir John.
Pritchard, Sir Albert Edward.
Procter, Sir Hy. E., C.B.E.
Prout, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. T., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Pryke, Sir Wm. Robert.
Pulley, Sir Charles Thornton.
Purcell, Sir Gilbert K. T.
Putman, Sir Thomas.
Quekett, Sir Arthur Scott, LL.D.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B.
Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Radcliffe, Sir Fredk. Morton.
Rae, Sir Henry Norman.
Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudao Garu, M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur, Sir.
Rama Nathan, Sir Ponnabalam, C.M.G., K.C.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir John S.
Ranger, Sir Washington, D.C.L.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra, C.I.E.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
Read, Sir Alfred Henry.
Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.
Reed, *Col.* Sir Joseph.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe, M.P.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
Reid, Sir John.
Reid, Sir Marshall Fredk., C.I.E.
Reid, Sir William, M.B.E.
Renton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umhlali.
Rhodes, Sir Campbell Ward, C.B.E.
Rhodes, Sir Edward.
Rice, Sir Frederick Gill, M.P.
Rice, Sir William George.
Richardson, Sir Albion H. H., C.B.E.
Richardson, Sir Alexander.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Philip Wigham, O.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Richardson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Ridgeway, Sir Wm., D.Litt.
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie.
Robbins, Sir Alfred F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Reid, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Roberts, Sir John, C.M.G.
Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
Roberts, His Hon. Judge Sir Walworth Howland, C.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-.
Robinson, Sir Hugh Malcolm, C.B., I.S.O.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir John Holdsworth.
Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson.
Robinson, Sir Sydney M.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, C.B.E., M.P.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Roche, Hon. Sir Alex. Adair.
Roche, Sir George.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roffey, Sir George Walter.
Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.D
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Romer, Hon. Sir Mark Lemon.
Ronald, Sir Landon.
Roney, Sir Ernest.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, D.S.O.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Ross, Sir Edward Denison, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Ross, Sir John, LL.D.
Ross, Sir John (*N.Z.*).
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Rowbotham, Sir Thomas.
Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield
Royle, Sir George, O.B.E.
Russell, Sir, Charles L. S.
Russell, Sir Edward John, O.B.E.
Russell, Sir William Fleming.
Rustomji, Jehangirji Vakil, Sardar Khan Bahadur, Sir.
Ruthen, Sir Chas. Tamlin, O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, F.R.S.
Rutherford, Sir Robert.
Rylands, Sir Wm. Peyer.
Salter, Hon. Sir A. Clavell.
Saltmarsh, Sir E. George.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S.
Sanders, Sir Edgar C.
Sanderson, Sir Chas. Claxton.
Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.C.
Sands, Sir James Patrick.
Sarbadikari, Sir Deba Prasad, C.I.E., LL.D.
Sargant, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read.
Sarkar, Sir Nilratan, M.D.
Sathappa, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir Chettiar.
Savill, Sir Edwin.
Sceberras, Sir Filippo, M.D.
Schafer, Sir Ed. A. Sharpey-.
Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur, F.R.S
Schwabe, Sir Walter G. S., K.C.
Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.

Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir Gilbert, F.R.I.B.A.
Scott, Sir James.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C., M.P.
Scott, Sir Robt. Forsyth, LL.D.
Scrutton, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Edward.
Seager, Sir William H.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Searle, Hon. Sir Malcolm Wm.
Segrave, *Capt.* Sir Thomas George, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Senier, Sir Fredc. William.
Sennett, Sir Richard Christopher.
Serjeant, Sir David Maurice.
Serjeant, *Col.* Sir William Charles Eldon, C.B.
Seth Bisheshdar Das, Rai Bahadur, Sir.
Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir, Rai Bahadur.
Shadi Lal, Hon. Sir.
Shah, Sir Lallabhai Asharan.
Shand, His Hon. Sir Charles Lister.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Sharp, Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Montagu, K.C.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes, C.B.
Shaw, Sir George Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.
Shearman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O
Shentall, Sir Ernest.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shields, Sir Douglas.
Shipstone, Sir Thomas.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shortall, Sir Patrick.
Sim, Hon. Sir William Alexander.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Simpson, Sir Jas. Fletcher.
Simpson, Prof. Sir Wm. J. R., C.M.G.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, Sir John Robt.
Skinner, Sir Henry Ross-.
Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn.
Sleigh, Sir Wm. Lowrie.
Slesser, Sir Henry, K.C., M.P.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir Edward.
Smith, Sir E. C. Wyldbore.
Smith, Sir Frederick Wm.
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam, D.D.
Smith, Sir Henry White, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Thomas, V.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas James, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Wm. Edward, C.B.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Wm. Robert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Geo. Hy. Fisher-.
Smith, *Com.* Sir Hamilton P. Freer-, C.S.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-.
Smith, Sir Alfred Samuel Mays-.
Smith, Sir Hy. Moncrieff-, C.I.E.
Smith, Sir Henry Scott-.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Smyth, Sir Robert Middleton Watson-.
Snell, Sir John F. C.
Soares, Sir Ernest J.
Sonday, Sir John Thos., C.B.E.
Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.
Sowden, Sir William John.
Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Hy., M.B.
Sprigge, Sir Squire, M.D.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Stabb, Sir Newton John, O.B.E.
Stanes, Sir Robert.
Stansfield, Sir Charles H. R., C.B.
Stanton, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-, R.A.
Stanyon, *Col.* Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
Starmer, Sir Chas. Walter.
Stavridi, Sir John.
Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose.
Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
Stephens, Sir Alfred.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Albert Frederick.
Stephenson, Sir Guy, C.B.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Steward, Sir Hy. A. Holden.
Stoll, Sir Oswald.
Stockman, Sir Stewart.
Stockton, Sir Edwin F.
Stone, Sir Charles.
Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Ednuud.
Storrs, Sir Ronald, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Strangman, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Studd, Sir Kynaston, O.B.E.
Stupart, Sir Robert F.
Sugden, Sir Wilfd. Hart., M.P.
Sukhdeo Pershad, Rao Bahadur Pandit, Sir, C.I.E.
Sulman, Sir John, F.R.I.B.A.
Sutherland, Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir John Bland-.
Swift, Hon. Sir Rigby.
Swifte, Sir Ernest G., K.C.
Symonds, Sir Alfred Percival.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.E.
Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar.
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath.
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, Hon. Sir George John.
Tallis, Sir George.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Tata, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams-.
Taylor, Sir Herbert John.
Taylor, Sir Richd. Stephens.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, G.B.
Temple, Sir Alfred George, F.S.A.
Terry, Sir Richard R.
Teunon, Sir William.
Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Thane, Sir George Dancer, F.R.C.S.
Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy, K.C.
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garrod, M.D.
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, *Maj.* Sir Hugh James Protheroe, O.B.E.
Thomas, Sir William Hy., M.B.E.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William John.
Thomson, Sir Fredk. W. Whitley-.
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thomson, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir John, F.R.S.
Thornycroft, Sir Wm. Hamo, R.A.
Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd. C.B., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Tirgnd, Sir Nestor I. C., M.D.
Tirumalai Desika Acharivar Avargal, M.R. Ry., Diwan Bahadur, Sir.
Tobin, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A., K.C.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.
Tomes, Sir Charles S., F.R.S.
Tomlin, Hon. Sir Thomas J. E.
Towle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.
Towle, Sir William.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry.
Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
Tritton, Sir William A.
Trotter, Sir Victor M. C.
Tudball, Hon. Sir William.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos.
Turnbull, Sir Robt., M.V.O.
Turner, Sir John.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Skinner.
Turner, Sir Wm. George.
Turney, Sir John.
Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Underhill, Sir Arthur.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter.
Utting, Sir John.
Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji.
Vakil, Sir Naoroji Pestanji, C.I.E.
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk. A., O.B.E.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
Varjivandas, Sir Jugmohandas.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Veno, Sir William Henry.
Verco, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D.
Verrall, Sir Thos. Jenner, LL.D.
Vicars, Sir John.
Vicars, Sir William, C.B.E.
Vincent, Sir Hugh Corbet.
Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vinogradoff, Prof. Sir Paul, D.C.L.
Voules, Sir Francis Minchin, C.B.E.
Wade, Sir William, C.B.E.
Wadia, Sir Hormasji Ardeshir.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thomas John.
Waghorn, *Col.* Sir Wm. Danvers, C.B., C.M.G.
Wainwright, Sir James G.
Walden, Sir Robert W., C.B.E.
Waley, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. Geo., C.B.E.
Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, C.S.I.
Walker, Prof. Sir James.
Walker, Sir John W. T., O.B.E.
Walker, Sir Norman, M.D.
Walker, Sir William, C.B.E.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Wallis, Hon. Sir J. E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walmsley, Sir Hugh.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walston, Sir Charles.
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor.
Walters, Sir W. Howell.
Ward, Sir Thomas R. J., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Warner, Sir Geo. Frederic.
Warren, Sir Alfred H., O.B.E.
Warrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Purnivall, M.D.
Waters, Sir Harry George.
Watson, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Watson, Sir Francis, M.P.
Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir Malcolm, M.D.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Watts, Sir F. Shadforth.
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Abraham.
Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, C.I.E.
Webb, Sir Montagu de P., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, C.B., C.M.G.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
Wells, *Capt.* Sir Lionel de Latour, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
Wells, Sir William Hy.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
West, Sir Glynn H.
Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.
Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
White, Sir Richard.
Whitehead, Sir Henry.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whittaker, Sir Meredith Thompson.
Whyte, Sir Alex. Fredk.
Wickham, Sir H. Alexander.
Wigley, Sir George.
Wild, Sir Ernest, K.C.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Williams, Sir Dawson, C.B.E.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Sir Howell Jones.
Williams, Sir I. Thomas.
Williams, Sir J. Ernest Hodder, C.V.O.
Williams, Sir John Fischer, C.B.E., K.C.
Williams, Sir Richard John.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley-.
Wilson, Sir Charles Henry, LL.D., M.P.
Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Robert.
Wilson, Sir Thomas Saulters.
Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant
Wilson, Hon. Sir John C. Dove-.
Wilson, His Hon. Judge Sir Herbert Wm. Lush-, K.C.

Wilton, Sir Thomas.
Windham, *Com.* Sir Walter George, R.N.R.
Windham, Sir Wm., C.B.E.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winfrey, Sir Richard.
Winnicott, Sir John Fredk.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Winter, Hon. Sir Marmaduke George, C.B.E.
Winterbotham, Sir William Howard.
Wise, Sir Fredric, M.P.
Wishart, *Col.* Sir Sidney, V.D.
Witt, Sir Robt. Clermont, C.B.E.
Woolley, *Col.* Sir Chas. Augustus, V.D.
Wood, Sir Edward Graham
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman
Wood, Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
Woodgate, Sir Alfred, C.B.E.
Woodhouse, Sir Percy.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir James Edward.
Woods, Sir Robert Hy.
Woodward, Sir Arthur Smith, F.R.S.
Woodward, Sir Lionel Mabbott.
Worley, Sir Arthur, C.B.E
Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, LL.D.
Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio A., C.B.
Young, Sir Alfred Karney.
Young, Sir Fredk. Wm.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, Khan Sir.

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.	
Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsylht	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (*O'Sionnach*), James George Hubert *Fox*, *b.* 1842.
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (2rst), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *FitzGerald*, Bart., M.C., *b.* 1884, *suc.* 1916.
The MacCarthy Mor, Samuel Trant *MacCarthy*, *b.* 1842.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882, *suc.* 1921.
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelin *O'Conor*, *b.* 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O'Donoghue*, *b.* 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C.B., *b.* 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell *O'Gorman*, *b.* 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy *O'Grady*.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly*, *b.* 1853, *suc.* 1897.
The O Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrogh *Murphy*, *b.* 1835.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. *V.C.*

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *29th January*, 1856.

Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry.

A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., (I.A.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F., (C.F.), *Mesopotamia* . 1916
Adlam, *Capt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Agar, *Lieut.* Augustine W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Baltic* 1919
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Allen, *Capt.* Wm. Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Amey, *L.-Cpl.* William (R. War. R.), *France* 1918
Andrew, *Corpl.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.) 1917
Angus, *Sergt.* W. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R.E.), *France* 1918
Auten, *Lieut.-Commr.* Harold, D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas Leslie, M.M. (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., (R.E.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bamford, *Maj.* Edwd., D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Barrett, *Lieut.* John (Leic. R.), *France* 1918
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (2 bars) (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Barron, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Infy.) 1918
Barter, *Capt.* Fredk. M.C. (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bassett, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril R. G. (N. Z.) *Dardanelles* 1915
Beak, *Capt.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R. Scots Fus.) 1918
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Priv.* William (Rif. Brig.) 1918
Belcher, *Capt.* D. W. (L.R.B.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bell, *Maj.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bellew, *Capt.* Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), *France* 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Bent, *C.-S.-M.* S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Exp. F.* .. 1914
Bingham, *Capt.* Hon. E., O.B.E., (R.N.), *Jutland* .. 1916
Bisdee, *Maj.* J. H., O.B.E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* William Avery, D.S.O. (bar), M.C. D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.) 1917
Bissett, *Lieut.* William D. (A. & S. H.), *France* .. 1918
Blackburn, *2nd Lt.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Expdy. F.* 1916
Bloomfield, *Maj.* Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), *Ex. F.* .. 1917
Boisragon, *Brig.-Gen.* G. H., (I.A.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1917
Booth, *Capt.* Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert, M.M. (Australia) *Ex. F.* .. 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond. R.) 1917
Boulter, *Lt.* Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O., (R.N.V.R.), *Ostend* 1918
Boyle, *Capt.* E. Courtney, (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Bradley, *Capt.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Brereton, *Corpl.* Alexander (Manitoba R.) 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Brooks, *Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd. Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* Dan, D.S.O. (Glouc. R.) *Expy. F.* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif. Brig.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.) *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Butler, *Priv.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.) 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welch Gds.) 1917
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Caffrey, *Priv.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Caldwell, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), *France* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.) 1918
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), *Submarines* 1917
Campbell, *Col.* John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Carroll, *Priv.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Cartwright, *Priv.* George (Aust.), *France* 1918
Chafer, *Priv.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Mesopotamia* .. 1916
Christian, *Priv.* Harry (K. O. Royal R.), *Exp. F.* 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* John Alex. (Lond. R.) 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* James (Lanc. Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cloutman, *Maj.* Brett M., M.C. (R.E.), *France* .. 1918
Cobbe, *Gen.* Sir A. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Somali* 1902
Coffin, *Col.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (R.E.) 1917
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Collins, *Corpl.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.) 1917
Coltman, *Lc.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.) 1918
Colvin, *Lt.* Hugh (Chesh. R.) 1917
Colvin, *Col.* J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. GEN. (Rif. B.), *S. Africa* 1899
Cooper, *Sergt.* Edward (K.R.R.C.) *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.) 1918
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Costello, *Col.* Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., (I.A.), *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Priv.* Jack Thomas (King's R.) 1918
Coury, *Lt.* Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. Force* .. 1916
Coverdale, *2nd Lt.* Harry (Manch. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cox, *Priv.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Craig, *Lt.* J. M. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Crichton, *Priv.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E. (I.M.S.), *Burma* .. 1889
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry (M.G.C.) 1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.) 1918
Cruickshank, *Priv.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Palestine* 1918
Crutchley, *Lieut.* Victor Alexander, D.S.C. (R.N.), *Ostend* 1918
Cunningham, *Priv.* John (E. York. R.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *France* 1918
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Danaher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Daniels, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Subadar* (Garwhal R.), *Ex. F.* 1915
Davey, *Corpl.* Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Davies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.) 1918
Davies, *Lieut.* Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Davies, *Col.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Richard B., D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., *Salonika* 1916
Dawson, *Capt.* Jas. Lennox (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.) 1917
Daykins, *Sergt.* John B. (York & Lancs. R.), *France* 1918
Dean, *Capt.* Donald (R.W. Kent R.), *France* 1918
Dean, *Lieut.* P. T. (R.N.V.R.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
de Wiart, *Col.* Adrian Carton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Dinesen, *Lieut.* Thomas (Quebec R.) 1918
Dobson, *Com.* Claude C., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Dobson, *L.-Cpl.* (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Doogan, *Priv.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Maj.* G. T. (R.H.A.), *Expedy. Force* 1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1899
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Doxat, *Maj.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Doyle, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.), *France* 1918
Drain, *Driver* J. C. H. (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Dresser, *Priv.* Tom (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.* 1914

Drummond, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.) *Ostend* 1918
Duffy, *Priv.* James (R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *Sergt.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.) 1917
Edwards, *Sergt.* Alexander (Sea. Highrs.) 1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Fredk. J. (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *and Lieut.* Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.). 1917
Egerton, *Corpl.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.) .. 1917
Elcock, *Corpl.* Roland (Roy. Scots), *France* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Capt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Evans, *Sergt.* Arthur (Linc. R.). *Expdny. F.* 1918
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch. Regt.), *France* 1916
Evans, *Maj.* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch) 1917
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* Donald D (King's R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), *Majuba* 1881
Faulds, *Lieut.* Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *Zeebrugge* .. 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Capt.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), T.F., *France* 1918
Finlay, *Sergt.* D. (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Flaw.i, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Capt.* Wm. T. (M'chester R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Foster, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Fowler, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* .. 1879
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds.) 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.) 1918
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Garforth, *Corp.* Chas. E. (15th Hus.), *Expedy. Force* 1914
Geary, Rev. Benj. H. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C., M.P. (Royal Fus.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Hasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gobind Singh, *Jemadar* (Ind. Cav.) 1918
Godley, *Priv.* Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Good, *Sergt.* Herman James (Quebec R.) 1918
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Gord. Highl.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River* .. 1892
Gorle, *Lieut.* Robert (R.F.A.), *France* 1918
Gort, *Lieut.-Col.* Viscount, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.) 1918
Gosling, *Sergt.* William (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Gourley, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril E., M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Graham, *Maj.* John R. N. (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.) 1917
Grant, *2nd Lt.* John (Wellington R., N.Z.), *France* 1918
Grant, *Col.* Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), *Manipur* 1891
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* John Gilroy (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Greaves, *Corpl.* Fred (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, D.S.O. (and Bar), M.C., (K.O.Y.L.I.), *France* 1918
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., M.C. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), *France* 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bgde.) .. 1918
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* 1917
Grogan, *Col.* George Wm. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt). 1918
Guy, *Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R.N.), *China* 1900
Haine, *Lt.* Reginald L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Aust.), *France* 1918
Halliday, *Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China* 1900
Halliwell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Halton, *Priv.* Albert (K.O. Royal R.) 1917
Hamilton, *2nd Lt.* John (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Hamilton, *L.-Corpl.* John Brown (High. L.I.) .. 1917
Hanna, *Lieut.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H. (Lincs. R.) *Dardanelles* 1915
Hardham, *Capt.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hart, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (R.E.), *Afghan* 1879
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Harvey, *Priv.* Jack (Lond. R.) 1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Norman (R. Innis. F.), *France* .. 1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Hayward, *Lieut.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.) 1918
Heaton, *Sergt.* Wm. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Heaviside, *Priv.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Hedges, *Lieut.* Frederick W. (Beds. R.), *France* 1918
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *Maj.* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), *France* 1918
Hewitson, *L.-Corpl.* James (K.O. Royal R.) 1918
Hewitt, *2nd Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.) 1917
Hill, *Priv.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holland, *Capt.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Holmes, *Lieut.* F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Holmes, *Priv.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.) 1918
Holmes, *Priv.* William E. (Gren. Gds.), *France* .. 1918
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hudson, *Maj.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Huffam, *Lt.* James (West Riding R.), *France* 1918
Hughes, *Priv.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* Chas. (21st Lrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hunter, *Sergt.* David Ferguson (High. L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Bellenden, M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), *France* 1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown Synge-, C.B. (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Cpl.* James (Lanc. Fus.) *Expy. F.* .. 1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.) 1917
Ind, *Farrier-Sergt.* A. E. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Ingram, *Lt.* George M., M.M. (Australia), *France* 1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Insall, *Squadron-Leader* Gilbert S.M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Inwood, *Priv.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.). 1917
Ishar Singh, *Sepoy* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan* 1921
Jacka, *Capt.* A., M.C. (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Jackson, *Priv.* William (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
James, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
James, *Capt.* Manley Angell, M.C. (Gloue. R.).... 1918
Jarvis, *Corp.* C. A. (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Jensen, *Priv.* Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A F.) 1918
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (S.W. Bord.), *France* 1918
Johnson, *Lt.* James (Northum. Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Johnson, *Sergt.* William Hy. (Sher. F.), *France*.. 1918
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Priv.* Thos. Alfred, D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Jones, *Col.* C. Mansel-, D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Joynt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Aust. I.F.)..... 1918
Judson, *2nd Lieut.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles) 1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf. R. & R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Quebec R.), *France* 1918
Kenny, *Priv.* Henry (Loyal R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Kenny, *L.-Sergt.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Kenny, *Priv.* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Kenny, *Sergt.-Drummer* W. (Gordon H.) *Exp. F.* 1915
Ker, *Capt.* Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George, M.C. (bar) (Aust.), *France* .. 1918
Kerr, *Lt.* George Fraser, M.C., M.M. (Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Priv.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Keyzor, *Lieut.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Subadar* (129th Baluch.), *Ex. F.* 1914
Kinross, *Priv.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) 1918
Kirby, *Wing-Comdr.* Frank H., O.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *2nd Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.) 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Knox, *2nd Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Expy. F.* 1911

Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.) 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rfmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lala, *Lance Naik* (41st Dogras), *Expdny. Force* .. 1916
Lauder, *Priv.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Laurent, *and Lt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.) .. 1918
Lawrence, *Maj.* T. B. B. (17th Lrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Lawson, *L.-Corpl.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut.* J. (M'chester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Leak, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Leake, *Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp. *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
LeQuesne, *L.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon (R.A.M.C.), *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Priv.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen E. P., K.C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Alfred (Aust.), *France* 1918
Luke, *Sergt.* F. (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Lyall, *Capt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* .. 1918
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *France* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 1918
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.) 1917
MacGregor, *Capt.* John, M.C., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.) *France* 1918
McIntosh, *Priv.* George (Gord. Highrs.) 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 1918
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McKean, *Capt.* George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *France* 1918
McNamara, *Capt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.) 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Maling, *Capt.* Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Malleson, *Lieut.* W. St. A., (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Capt.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Masters, *Priv.* Richard George, (R.A.S.C.) 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (K. O. Royal R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *France* 1918
May, *Lieut.* H. (Scottish R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Mayson, *L.-Sergt.* Tom F. (K. O. Royal R.) 1917
Meekosha, *Capt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Expy.F.* 1915
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Priv.* Charles (R. Highrs.) 1917
Merrifield, *Sergt.* William (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Miles, *Priv.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *France* 1918
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *France* 1918
Moffatt, *Priv.* M. (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.) 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert. V. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Moore, *Lieut.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.) 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.) 1917
Mugford, *L.-Cpl.* Harold, (M.G.C.) 1917
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick (R.A.), *Afghan* 1880
Mullin, *Sergt.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.) .. 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Myles, *Lieut.* Edgar K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Mesopot.* 1916
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., C.B. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Col.* P., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Expdny. Force*.. 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Nickerson, *Col.* William Hy. S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nunney, *Priv.* C. J. P., D.C.M., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Nurse, *Lieut.* G. E. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1917
O'Leary, *Lieut.* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Expdy. Force* 1915
O'Meara, *Priv.* Martin (Australia), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *France* 1918
Onions, *and Lieut.* George (Devon R.), *France* .. 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Priv.* Michael J. (Can. Inf.) 1917
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Peeler, *L.-Cpl.* Walter (Aust. L. F.) 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert E. (R. War. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, D.S.M. (R.N.), *Submarine* 1917
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* .. 1900
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Pollock, *Lieut.* James D. (Can. High.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Pooll, *Capt.* A. H. Batten, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Poulter, *Priv.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1918
Procter, *Priv.* Arthur H. (King's R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Quigg, *Priv.* Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Priv.* William (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rayfield, *Sergt.* Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), *France* 1918
Raynes, *Sergt.* John C. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rees, *Wing-Comdr.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Reid, *Capt.* O. A. (The King's Regt.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots) 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Korke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Ricketts, *Priv.* Thos. (R. Newf'land R.), *France* 1918
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Roberts, *Maj. F. C.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.) 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Col.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Capt.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Robson, *Priv.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Rochfort, *Capt.* G. A. Boyd- (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *L.-Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ulster R.) *Expy. F.* 1917
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Welch Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Sergt.* William (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Ryan, *Priv.* John (Aust.), *France* 1918
Ryder, *Priv.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.).. 1918
Sage, *Priv.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.) 1917
Sanders, *Capt.* George (W. Yorks R.), *Expy. F.* .. 1916
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Sartorius, *M.-G. E. H.*, C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1879
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N. (R.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scrimger, *Maj.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy. F.* 1915
Shahamad Khan, *Havildar* (Punjabis), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Shahnawaz (Gurkhas), *Mahsud* 1921
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rfmn.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.) 1918
Sinton, *Maj.* John A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt.-M.* John (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Col.* Clement L. (Som.M.I.), *Somaliland* .. 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (and D.G.) *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.) .. 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) .. 1918
Steele, *Lieut.-Com.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919

Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Strachan, *Lieut.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.) 1917
Stringer, *Priv.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Sullivan, *Cpl.* Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), *N. Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Priv.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Symons, *Capt.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Tandy, *Corpl.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.) *Exp. Force* 1918
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny* 1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.) 1918
Throssell, *Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (King's R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towers, *Priv.* James (Scott. Rif.), *France* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *France* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Toye, *Lieut.* Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.)..... 1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.) 1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* E, C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Exp. F.* 1916
Vickers, *Corpl.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Wallace, *Lt.* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Expy. Force* 1917
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Wark, *Maj.* Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), *France* 1918
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *France* 1918
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Strs. of Otranto* 1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. Welch Fus.) 1918
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
West, *Flight.-Lieut.* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.) 1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) *Mesopotamia* 1917
White, *Maj.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.* 1916
White, *Priv.* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps) 1918
Whitfield, *Priv.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.) 1918
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *France*.. 1918
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.) 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *France* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Willis, *Lt.-Col.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wood, *Priv.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.) 1918
Woodall, *L.-Sergt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.) .. 1918
Woods, *Priv.* J. P. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Wright, *Col.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* .. 1903
Wyatt, *Corpl.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Young, *Pte.* John F. (Quebec R.), *France* 1918
Young, *Priv.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.) 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) 1918

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C.G.M. — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration. — V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration. — T.D. — Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land."

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R.D.—**and Medal.**—Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

His Majesty's Ministers.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*b.* 1859)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1874)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)	The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. (*b.* 1872)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Drummond Ramsey-Steel-Maitland, Bart., M.P	£2,000
Attorney-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1872) (*and fees:* in 1922–23 £17,278)	£7,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B. (*b.* 1867)	£2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. (*b.* 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£2,000
Postmaster-General, Sir William Lowson Mitchell Thomson, Bart., K.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£2,500
Minister of Transport, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Willam Ashley, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£2,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1876) (*and fees:* in 1922–3 £6,565)	£6,000
Paymaster-General	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. (*b.* 1880)	£1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1889)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. D. M. Eyres Monsell, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£1,000
Junior Lords, Major G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1877); Major W. Cope, M.P. (*b.* 1870); F. C. Thompson, K.C., M.P., each £1,000; Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1884) *unpaid*; Lord Stanley, M.P., (*b.* 1894)	*unpaid*
Assistant Whips, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (*b.* 1872); Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (*b.* 1888)	*unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State:—	
Home, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (*b.* 1875)	£1,500
Foreign, Rt. Hon. Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (*b.* 1861)	£1,500
Colonial, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*b.* 1885)	£1,500
War, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1876)	£1,500
Do. (*Financial*), Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£1,500
India, Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883)	£1,500
Air, Maj. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1888)	£1,500
Admiralty, John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. (*b.* 1889)	£1,500
Trade, Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£1,500
Mines, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (*Joint Secretariat, Foreign Office and Board of Trade*), Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,500
Agriculture (*and Deputy Minister of Fisheries*), Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£1,200
Transport, Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£1,500
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,200
Post Office, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,200
Pensions, Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,200
Education, The Duchess of Athol, M.P. (*b.* 1874)	£1,200
Health, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£1,500

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet)	£2,500
Under-Secretary (Health), Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1888)	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, D. P. Fleming, K.C., M.P.	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Treasurer, Col. Rt. Hon. George Abraham Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£904
Comptroller, Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O. (*b.* 1877)	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£924
**Lords in Waiting*, The Earl De La Warr; the Lord Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B.; the Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.; the Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.	*each* £702
**Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunmore, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O.	£1,200
**Captain, Yeomen of the Guard*, Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	£1,200
**Master of the Horse*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.	£2,500

* *These Appointments had not been announced at the time the* ALMANACK *was sent to press. The names given are those of the holders of the various offices before the change of Government.*

CABINET MINISTERS PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension, £2,000; Second Class Pension, £1,200. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainford (£1,200 *per annum*); Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,200 *per annum*); Lord George Hamilton (£2,000 *per annum*).

Mr. Baldwin's Former Ministry.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil (*b.* 1864)	£2,000
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
Secretaries of State :—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1860)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£4 500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£5 000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1865)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart. (*b.* 1867)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E. (*b.* 1868)	£2,000
Postmaster-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£2,500

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871) £2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.H., C.B. (*b.* 1889) £2,000
First Commissioner of Works, Major Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1874) £2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGavel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1872) ..... (*and fees:* in 1921-22 £24,170) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1876) ..... (*and fees:* in 1921-22 £9,723) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter (*b.* 1873) ..... *unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, The Marquess of Linlithgow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1887) .....
Treasury :—Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1889) £1,000
Patronage Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1871) £2 000
Junior Lords, Capt. H. Douglas King, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1877); Major G. R. J. Hennessy, M.P. (*b.* 1877; Major W. Cope, M.P. (*b.* 1870); Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1876) £1,000
Assistant Whips, Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (*b.* 1872); Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (*b.* 1888) ..... *unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State :—
Home, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (*b.* 1875) £1,500
Foreign, Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (*b.* 1861) .....
Colonial, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*b.* 1885) £1,500
War, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (*b.* 1867) £1,500
Do. (Financial), Rupert Sackville Gwynne, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £1,500
India, Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883) £1,500
Air, The Duke of Sutherland (*b.* 1888) £1,500
Admiralty, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter (*b.* 1873) £1,500
Trade, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £1,500
Mines, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £1,500
§*Overseas Trade* (vacant) £1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), Earl of Ancaster (*b.* 1867) £1,500
Works and Transport, Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P., (*b.* 1884) £1,200
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872) £1,500
Pensions, Rt. Hon. Charles Curtis Craig, M.P. (*b.* 1869) £1,200
Education, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1876) £1,200
Health, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £1,200
Charity Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1875) £1,500
Forestry Commissioner, Major C. L. Forestier-Walker, M.P. (*b.*) ..... *unpaid*
Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Major J. D. Birchall, M.P. (*b.* 1875) ..... *unpaid*

§ Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department, Foreign Office and Board of Trade).

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet) .....
Under Secretary (Health), Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.P. (*b.* 1888) £2,500
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. (*b.* 1872) £1,200
Solicitor-General, F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P. £5,000
..... £2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869) £2,000
Treasurer, Col. Rt. Hon. George Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £904
Comptroller, Major H. Barnston, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., C.V.O. (*b.* 1877) £904
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. D. H. Hacking, M.P. (*b.* 1884) £2,000
Lords in Waiting, Viscount Valentia, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*b.* 1843); Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1857); Earl of Bradford, (*b.* 1873); Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1860); Earl of Malmesbury (*b.* 1872); Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D. (*b.* 1858) £924
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Clarendon (*b.* 1877) ..... *each* £702
Captain Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (*b.* 1862) £1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Bath, K.G., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1862) £1,200
..... £2,500

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (*b.* 1866)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons	The Rt. Hon. John R. Clynes, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O. (*b.* 1852)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs	The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister.	
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas, M.P. (*b.* 1875)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, M.P. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Brig.-Gen. Lord Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*b.* 1875)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (*b.* 1868)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, M.P. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Charles P. Trevelyan, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,000
Postmaster-General	The Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E., M.P. (*b.*)	£2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt. Hon. Colonel Josiah Clement Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Jowett, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Transport, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. Frederick Owen Roberts, M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£2,000
Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	(*and fees:* in 1922-23 £17,275) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Herman Slesser, K.C. (*b.* 1883)	(*and fees:* in 1922-23 £6,565) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1861)	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Frank Hodges, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. William Graham, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ben O. Spoor, M.P. (*b.* 1878)	£1,000
Junior Lords:—Frederic Hall, M.P. (*b.* 1855)	£1,000
Thomas Kennedy, M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£1,000
John Robertson, M.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£1,000
G. H. Warne, M.P. (*b.*)	*unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State:—Home, Rhys John Davies, M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£1,500
Foreign, Arthur Augustus William Harry Ponsonby, M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£1,500
Colonial, Lord Arnold (*b.* 1878)	£1,500
War, Major Clement Richard Attlee, M.P. (*b.* 1883)	£1,500
Do. (Financial), John James Lawson, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	£1,500
India, Robert Richards, M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£1,500
Air, William Leach, M.P. (*b.*)	£1,500
Admiralty, Charles George Ammon, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£1,500
Trade, Albert Victor Alexander, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,500
Mines, Emanuel Shinwell, M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat Foreign Office and Board of Trade), William Lunn, M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), W. R. Smith, M.P. (*b.*)	£1,200
Labour, Margaret Grace Bondfield, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£1,200
Pensions, J. W. Muir, M.P.	£1,200
Education, Morgan Jones, M.P. (*b.* 1835)	£1,200
Health, Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£1,500
Charity Commissioner, Robert Richardson, M.P.	*unpaid*
Church Estates Commissioner, George Middleton, M.P.	*unpaid*

Scotland.

Secretary of State (in the Cabinet)	£2,500
Under-Secretary (Health), James Stewart, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattinson MacMillan, K.C.	£5,000
Solicitor-General, J. C. Fenton, K.C.	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Treasurer, Thomas Griffiths, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£904
Comptroller, John Allen Parkinson, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O. (*b.* 1877)	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, John E. Davison, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£924
Lords in Waiting, The Earl De La Warr; the Lord Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B.; the Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.; the Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.	*each* £702
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunmore, K.T., D.S.O., M.V.O.	£1,200
Captain Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.	£2,500

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—During the recess of 1923, Mr. Baldwin announced his conviction that a Protectionist policy was necessary, and when Parliament reassembled on *Nov.* 13 it was at once intimated that the King had given his assent to an immediate dissolution. In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin declared that the Government proposed to establish without delay a system of tariffs as being in their opinion the sole cure for unemployment. He thought the election should take place immediately so that if the country released him from the pledge given a year earlier by Mr. Bonar Law he could incorporate in the next Budget the measures which he believed to be necessary. The only legislation dealt with was a Workmen's Compensation Bill, which was hurriedly passed, and Parliament was prorogued on *Nov.* 16. The election campaign commenced forthwith, and polling took place on *Dec.* 6, with the result that the new policy was rejected and a three-party system in the Commons inaugurated, the Conservative majority of 77 being converted into a minority of 99. The Conservatives remained the strongest party with 258 members, against 192 Labour representatives and 157 Liberals, with eight Independents, and Mr. Baldwin retained office until he met with defeat in the new Parliament.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. BALDWIN.—The new Parliament met on *Jan.* 8, when, on the motion of Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., seconded by Mr. James O'Grady, Mr. Whitley was re-elected Speaker, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George following with brief congratulations. After the swearing-in of members, the King opened the Session in State on *Jan.* 15, the Royal speech intimating that proposals to give effect to the conclusions of the Imperial Conference in favour of the extension of the principle of Imperial Preference would be submitted to Parliament. In the Upper Chamber Lord Daryngton moved and Lord Kylsant seconded the Address in reply, which was agreed to, while in the Commons the Address was moved by Mr. R. M. Banks and seconded by Lord Apsley. After two days devoted to a general discussion, Mr. Clynes on *Jan.* 17 moved the amendment to the Address which brought about the fall of the Conservative administration and placed the Labour Party in office. It was in the following terms: "But it is our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present advisers have not the confidence of this House," and was, therefore, a vote of "no confidence." Mr. Asquith declared that he proposed to vote, and to advise all his friends to vote, in favour of the admendment, which he characterised as a clear, distinct and unencumbered vote of want of confidence in the Government. Mr. Baldwin's administration, he said, would be remembered for confusion, vacillation and impotence, both at home and abroad. The Liberal Party were, however, pledged to give no more countenance to Socialistic experiments than to a Protectionist policy. On *Jan.* 21 Mr. Baldwin explained why the General Election was held, and declared that his Party would indulge in no factious or fractious opposition, but would be critical as an Opposition should be on legislation and administration. Mr. MacDonald replied that the Labour Party would do their best to allay the fear about the Labour Government's policy. The amendment was carried by 328 against 256, a majority of 72, and the Address as amended was carried by 328 against 251, a majority of 77. Lord Curzon and Mr Baldwin announced the Government's resignation on the following day, and both Houses adjourned until *Feb.* 12, by which time Mr. MacDonald had completed his Administration.

THE LABOUR PARTY IN OFFICE.—When Parliament reassembled with Labour members on the Treasury Bench, statements were made on the new Government's policy by the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane) in the Upper Chamber and by the new Prime Minister in the Commons. Mr. MacDonald said that the new Government were not going to pursue a policy of tranquillity but a popular policy—a policy of confidence. They were going to continue the subsidy for houses, and as to unemployment their intentions were to provide work and an effective income if work could not be provided. They proposed to speed up the Trade Facilities Act, and would deal with export credits and extend the period over which they would operate. The Government would consider the whole question of the national debt, and he suggested that an expert committee should be appointed to make a scientific survey of our national finances. As to foreign affairs, the Prime Minister referred to the decision to recognise the Soviet, and declared that France had nothing to fear from any policy which the new Government might pursue. The debate was extended over three days and on *Feb.* 14 Mr. MacDonald acknowledged the goodwill displayed by the House towards the Government, and intimated that the capital levy was in the same position as Protection—it could not be enacted in the present Parliament. Replying to inquiries regarding the attitude that would be taken in the event of a defeat, the Premier said that if it were a defeat upon a principle it would be regarded as equivalent to a vote of censure. He assured the House that the Government would not remain in office five minutes after a division in the House had deprived it of its dignity. The Government as it proved, suffered a number of defeats during the Session, but none was on a matter of principle.

THE BUDGET.—The first Labour Budget, "vindictive against no class and against no interest," as its author claimed, was "opened" by Mr. Philip Snowden on *April* 29 in a speech which won general commendation for its manner and warm approval from Ministerialists and Liberals for its matter. After explaining that the realised surplus on the preceding year of £48,000,000 had, together with the statutory sinking fund of £40,000,000, gone to the redemption of the debt, the Chancellor said that our one real external debt now was that to the United States. We no longer owed any of our war debts contracted in Holland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, the Argentine, Chile, Japan and Canada. Our internal debt had been reduced by nearly £150,000,000, comparing the face value with that in December, 1919, but by nearly £400,000,000 allowing for the increase in nominal values owing to conversion, while on the same basis the total debt reduction, both external and internal, was over £650,000,000—practically the amount of the National Debt at the outbreak of the war. As a result of this "wonderful and highly creditable national achievement" our annual interest charge had

been reduced by £40,000,000 a year. Estimating the total expenditure for the current year at £790,026,000, Mr. Snowden said he felt justified in being "rather optimistic" as to the future revenue Employment, though still very bad, was improving; there were hopes of a new settlement in Europe; British trade was showing flickering, but hopeful, signs of recovery. On the existing basis of taxation, the Chancellor anticipated a total revenue of £828,100,000, leaving him with a surplus of £38,074,000. Dealing with the resolutions passed by the Imperial Conference on the subject of tariff preference, the Chancellor said that the Government were unable to endorse the proposals of their predecessors, though they regretted any disappointment and inconvenience that might be caused to the Dominions and Colonies. But, without endorsing or offering any kind of guarantee, the Government did not propose, so long as it remained in power, to ask Parliament to abolish preferences now accorded, which they suggested should remain on the existing statutory basis. The House would be given an opportunity to express a free and unfettered decision on the subject of the resolutions. The Chancellor then came to his proposed reductions in taxation, first intimating that he made no alteration in the main outline of the scheme of income-tax allowances, and that he was not in a position to make any considerable changes in the postal rates, a penny post not yet being an economic proposition. The sugar duty would be reduced from 25*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. to 11*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., a reduction of 1½*d.* per lb.; the standard rate of tea duty would be halved—from 8*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., which brought it below the pre-war rate; the duties on cocoa, coffee and chicory would also be halved; while the increase of 50 per cent. in the duty on dried fruits would not be renewed, bringing the rate from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per cwt. The estimated cost of these reduced duties was £23,700,000, and Mr Snowden was confident that the reductions would reach the consumer. He proposed also to abolish the duty upon sweetened table waters. A more controversial matter was the Chancellor's decision to repeal the "McKenna Duties," imposed in 1915 on various imported manufactured articles and renewed from year to year. To avoid hardships to traders, the duties were renewed until *Aug.* 1, when they would expire. With regard to the entertainment duty, Mr. Snowden proposed to abolish the duty on payments for admission up to and including 6*d.*, and to reduce the duty on payments over that amount up to and including 1*s.* 3*d.*, at a cost of £3,400,000 in the current year and of £4,000,000 in a full year. The inhabited house duty would be repealed altogether, and after *June* 30 the Corporation Profits Tax would be abolished. The Chancellor estimated the total cost of the reductions in taxation at £34,050,000 this year and at £40,443,000 in a full year. The estimated surplus of £4,024,000 he felt bound to keep. "These proposals," said Mr. Snowden in conclusion, "are the greatest step ever made towards the near realisation of the cherished Radical idea of a free breakfast. They give some relief to every man, woman and child in the country." Sir Robert Horne, who followed, claimed that Mr. Snowden's predecessors were entitled to some little credit for the financial position, and condemned his attitude towards Imperial preference and the abolition of the "McKenna duties," while Mr. Asquith supported a Budget which he regarded as proceeding upon thoroughly sound financial lines. In the discussion on the following day Sir Robert Horne described the Budget as a very good electioneering Budget, but Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Government had many more Budgets to present. Sir Robert's criticisms were mainly directed against the abandonment of the "McKenna duties." The consideration of the resolutions was concluded on *May* 12, when the Finance Bill was brought in, a motion by Mr. Baldwin declaring it inexpedient to remove the "McKenna duties" "by which employment has been preserved," being defeated by 317 to 252. The second reading of the Bill was secured without a division on *May* 27, the Chancellor declaring that he had in the Budget a sound economic basis for the Government's financial proposals upon which next year they would be able to build an even more satisfactory Budget. The Committee stage was commenced on *June* 30, when an amendment exempting from the entertainments duty any entertainment the profits of which were devoted to philanthropic, charitable or educational purposes was carried against the Government by 220 to 165. On the Chancellor's suggestion this was modified on the Report stage by the addition of words granting exemption if the expenses did not exceed 50 per cent. of the receipts. The third reading was secured on *July* 23 without a division, and, passed quickly through the Lords, the Royal Assent was given on *Aug.* 1.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE REJECTED.—A number of resolutions in favour of Imperial Preference and based upon the decisions of the Imperial Conference of 1923, were placed on the Order Paper by Mr. Baldwin and were discussed by the House of Commons on *June* 17 and 18. The Leader of the Opposition, who spoke on the second day, said the country needed markets more than anything. His ideal was an Empire which had free trade within its borders with a tariff for revenue only outside the whole ring. He suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of bringing together a body of economic experts to study scientifically the whole question of Empire development and of economic systems fitted for our country. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Asquith took part in the debate and the Prime Minister opposed the resolutions, expressing the opinion that it was rather by deciding on lines of political development and constructive democracy than by haggling on preference that the problem would be solved of how Great Britain, free trade by economic circumstance, and the Empire, Protectionist from the same cause, might co-operate in building up a strong commonwealth based on a sound economic policy. Mr. Snowden announced that the Government had submitted to the Dominion Governments a proposal of a definite character in regard to overseas food supplies. The resolutions dealing with dried fruits, tobacco, wines and sugar were defeated by majorities of 6, 13, 17 and 20 respectively and the remainder were not proceeded with. The House of Lords on *June* 26, agreed to a motion introduced by Viscount Long, expressing regret at the Government's decision not to endorse the proposed preferences and recording the belief that "this unsympathetic attitude to a policy which has been unanimously approved by all the States

of the Empire at successive Conferences must seriously weaken the stability of our Imperial trade relations and prejudice the unity of the Empire.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.—The main outlines of the Government's housing proposals were revealed by Mr. Wheatley on *June* 31 in Committee on the money resolution upon which the new bill was founded. The Minister of Health described the 1923 Act as a complete failure, and, explaining the agreement arrived at with the building industry, said it was based on a fixed annual output of houses. At the end of three years there would be a stock-taking, and if the average output agreed upon were not forthcoming the agreement would be terminated, but if the output were maintained the agreement would be continued. He announced the formation of three committees—one of builders and operatives, another of manufacturers of materials and merchants, and the third a prices survey committee. Moving the second reading of the bill on *June* 23, Mr. Wheatley said that it extended for 15 years the period during which the subsidy was to be given, and increased the subsidy payable to a local authority from £6 for 20 years to £9 for 40 years, and in an agricultural parish by a further £3 10s. if the houses complied with certain conditions. The primary object, the Minister declared, was to secure continuity in the building of working-class houses, and he asked Parliament to guarantee financial support for 15 years to enable the industry to extend its resources in men, materials and finance. He added that an agreed scheme for augmenting labour in the industry had been reached between the employers and the operatives. An amendment for the rejection of the bill was defeated by 269 to 206, and the bill was committed to the whole House by 315 to 175 against the desire of the Government. On *July* 17 Mr. Wheatley agreed to a concession giving facilities for the sale of houses on terms which resembled those already operating. On *July* 21 the committee stage was concluded. At Mr. Wheatley's invitation a clause was added giving the benefit of the subsidy under the Chamberlain Act to private persons in areas where local authorities had failed to put into operation either the Chamberlain Act or the new proposals. An amendment making the clause retrospective by bringing in persons who had already started to build houses but were unable to complete them because they could not get the subsidy was then carried against the Government by 201 to 155. The third reading was secured on *July* 25 after the defeat by 226 to 131 of an amendment for rejection moved from the Opposition benches. During the committee stage in the House of Lords the Government agreed on *Aug.* 4 that an immediate inquiry should be set on foot as to the possibility of building houses with other materials than bricks. The Commons restored the original provision—deleted by the Peers—giving the building industry three years to carry out its promise, and the Royal Assent was accorded on *Aug.* 7, when both Houses adjourned until *Oct.* 28, the Speaker being given power to summon Parliament earlier in the event of Ulster failing to appoint a member of the Boundary Commission.

EVICTIONS FROM DWELLINGS.—Prior to the discussions on the Housing Bill, the Government had been in trouble over the problem of evictions from houses for arrears of rent, a question of particular importance in Scotland. On *April* 2 Mr. Wheatley moved the second reading of a measure which authorised the Court, where it appeared that the arrears of rent were due to unemployment, to refuse an application by the owner for an order for possession unless the Court were satisfied that greater hardship would follow the refusal than by granting it. Mr. Asquith at once announced that unless this proposal were withdrawn the Liberals would vote against the Government. The Prime Minister on *April* 7 explained that the Government proposed to amend the Bill by providing that no eviction order should be issued until a tenant had had a reasonable opportunity of applying to the local poor law authority for relief, but this was not acceptable, and after a lively debate the second reading was rejected by 221 to 212. By a coincidence a private member's bill on the same subject was read a second time on that evening, and on the following day Mr. MacDonald said the Law Officers would co-operate to make this satisfactory to the Government. This measure, which provided that a landlord could only obtain possession where a dwelling house was reasonably required for his own occupation as a residence and where the Court was satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by refusing to grant the order than by granting it, passed through Standing Committee, and on report the Government accepted an amendment limiting the provision to landlords who had become owners by purchase before *May* 5, 1925. The Lords made certain amendments, with some of which the Commons declined to agree, and the bill was placed on the Statute Book.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Several bills dealing with unemployment insurance were passed before the summer recess, the first measure brought forward by the new Government being one to fill the "gap" of three weeks in the benefit. This bill, which Mr. Shaw thought would cost under half a million, was passed through both Houses before the end of February. In April a bill was placed on the Statute Book extending from 26 weeks to 41 weeks, the period during which the benefit was given, Mr. Shaw estimating the cost to the Insurance Fund at rather over two millions up to October. A wider measure followed. Moving the second reading on *May* 20, Mr. Shaw said he had had to consider whether it was possible to increase the benefits so that any genuine worker should be obliged to submit to a policy of "gaps" or have recourse to the Guardians. He had decided to submit a proposal which would give in genuine cases full benefits so long as unemployment lasted. There was considerable opposition to the extension, and on *May* 22 a motion to reduce the Labour Minister's vote as a protest was only talked out after the defeat of the closure by 244 to 210. The bill was considered by a Standing Committee, and on *July* 18 it was given a third reading after a Government defeat by 171 to 149 on an amendment which enabled "contracting out" to be continued for a time. The Lords amended the measure, but the Speaker ruled that the most important changes involved questions of privilege and these were deleted. The other

amendments were accepted and the Royal Assent was given on *Aug.* 1.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION.—Towards the close of the first half of the Session—on *July* 30—the Chancellor of the Exchequer outlined the Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment. He said the solution of the problem was to be found in the full development of our national and natural resources and in the scientific organisation of production. It was intended to spend £5,000,000 on reconstruction of main trunk roads and a further road programme had been approved amounting to £13,500,000. Legislation would be introduced to give the Electricity Commissioners the compulsory powers proposed in 1919, and the State would, at a cost of £10,000,000, standardise frequency of current. The scheme for the Severn barrage would be revived, and the home sugar industry was to be encouraged by a subsidy.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM.—As a sequel to the strike of tram and bus employees in the London area, the Government proceeded with the bill prepared by its predecessors on the subject of London's traffic. This measure, which was given a second reading by a majority of 99 on *March* 28, set up a co-ordinating authority to deal with passenger road traffic in the metropolitan area and regulated the routes on which omnibus services might run. Mr. Gosling explained that the Advisory Committee of 18 members would have no executive power but would simply advise the Minister of Transport. After being amended in Standing Committee, the third reading was secured on *June* 26 by 149 to 69. The Upper Chamber made several alterations in the Bill, chiefly regarding the constitution of the Advisory Committee, the powers of appointment of the Minister being restricted. They also sought to include tramcars in its operation, but on the Commons objecting did not insist upon this provision. The Lords further proposed that the Act should remain in force until the end of 1930 instead of 1927, but a compromise was reached by substituting 1928, and the Royal Assent was given to the Bill on *Aug.* 7.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Moving the second reading of the Agricultural Wages Bill on *June* 2, Mr. Noel Buxton said it sought to set up county wages committees which would fix both wages and hours and consider other conditions, but which would be subservient to a Central Wages Board. There was, he said, no fixed figure in the Bill as that would be very difficult to apply. A motion for rejection was defeated by 245 to 214, but the Bill only secured its passage through a Standing Committee by a compromise between the Government and the Conservative members. When the third reading was obtained on *July* 28, a Labour member endeavoured to move an amendment providing a minimum wage of 30*s.*, but the Speaker refused to allow this course. Mr. Buxton said the Government regretted that the Bill could not be made to apply to the whole problem of agricultural wages, but they were not in a position to impose their will on the House and in the present state of parties legislation was only possible by agreement. In the Lords on *Aug.* 5 an amendment to include a minimum wage of 30*s.* was defeated by 52 to 17, and after a compromise between the two Houses on one of the Peers' amendments, the Royal Assent was accorded on *Aug.* 7.

HIGHER OLD AGE PENSIONS.—There was no opposition to a Government scheme to increase old age pensions. Introducing the necessary financial resolution on *June* 25, Mr. Snowden said that the cost of universal old age pensions was at present prohibitive. The proposal was that to determine the weekly rate of pension to which a person should be entitled, there should be deducted from his means such part, not exceeding £39, as was derived from any source other than earnings. Hitherto, where a weekly income did not exceed ten shillings, the pension was ten shillings, and as the income rose the pension decreased, the maximum income, including the pension, being £1 a week. Under the new scheme, the maximum income, including the pension, might be 35*s.* a week, provided that 15*s.* of the first 25*s.* came from sources other than earnings. As the income increased beyond 25*s.* the amount of the pension decreased, so that the total was never more than 35*s.* a week. On the second reading on *July* 1, Mr. Graham explained that the Bill gave an additional benefit of £39 a year to a single individual, and of £78 a year to a married couple, over and above the scales of allowances previously applicable. The measure received the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 7.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY.—Parliament was called together early to pass the Bill sanctioning the appointment of a Boundary Commissioner in place of Ulster's nominee. Moving the second reading on *Sept.* 30, the Prime Minister denied that the Government were attempting to coerce Ulster. Mr. Baldwin said the Conservatives would not oppose, and an Ulster motion for the rejection was defeated on the following day by 291 to 124. In Committee an amendment prohibiting any substantial alteration of the area of Northern Ireland was defeated by 257 to 201, and the third reading was secured by 251 to 99 on *Oct.* 8. The Peers passed the Bill without amendment, and on *Oct.* 9 the Royal Assent was given.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—As a result of the interest taken in the action of the Attorney-General in withdrawing a prosecution, a day was given for a debate on the subject, and with very little warning the country found itself in the midst of a General Election following the Government's defeat. On behalf of the Conservatives Sir Robert Horne, on *Oct.* 8, moved a vote of censure on the Government. The Liberals, through Sir John Simon, countered with an amendment asking for a Select Committee, and the Prime Minister intimated that they would resign if either was carried. The Conservative motion was defeated by 359 to 198, and the Liberal amendment was carried by 364 to 198. On the following day Mr. MacDonald announced that the King had consented to a dissolution. To avoid the municipal elections and reduce inconvenience to a minimum, the dissolution took place the same evening, and nominations were fixed for the 28th and polling for the 29th *October*. The General Election resulted in a clear majority for the Conservative party, and on *Nov.* 4, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The King sent for Mr. Baldwin, whose Cabinet will be found on page 161.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

(After the Dissolution, Oct. 26, 1922.)

After the Dissolution of the Parliament elected in December, 1918, the number of Members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members :—

England:			
London	62		
Boroughs	193		492
Counties	230		
Universities	7		
Wales and Monmouth:			
Boroughs	11		
Counties	24		36
University	1		
Scotland:			
Burghs	33		
Counties	38		74
Universities	3		
Northern Ireland:			
Ulster	13		13
Total			615

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(After the General Elections, 1923 and 1924.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923 and Oct. 29, 1924 :—

	1923.	1924.
Conservative	258	413
Labour and Socialist	191	150
Liberal	156	39
Constitutionalist	—	7
Independent	6	4
Irish Nationalist	2	1
Sinn Fein	1	—
Speaker	1	1
Total	615	615

The New House of Commons (1924).

The sixth Parliament of King George V. and the *Third Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* was elected on October 29, 1924. The General Election had returned 413 Conservative; 7 Constitutionalist ; 150 Labour ; 40 Liberal ; 1 Irish Nationalist ; and 4 Independent, distributed as shown in the following table :—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Nov. 18, 1924).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government	Opposition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	361	131	+230
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	9	27	− 18
Scotland	38	33	3	74	37	37	—
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	13	—	+ 13
Total	300	303	12	615	420	195	+225

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 174–186, Name of Division, and Majority at the General Election of 1924 of each of the 615 Members of Parliament.

C. = Conservative ; *Const.* = Constitutionalist ; *Lab.* = Labour ; *L.* = Liberal ; *Ind.* = Independent ; *N.* = Irish Nationalist ; *Com.* = Communist ; *Rep.* = Irish Republican.

	Maj.
Adamson, W. M. (*Lab.*), 422*Cannock*	1,181
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575*Fife, West*	8,670
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*C*), 103*Bury*	3,096
Albery, I. J. (*C*), 349*Gravesend*	4,441
Alexander, A. V. (*Lab.*), 215*Hillsborough*	4,019
Alexander, E. E. (*C*), 148*Leyton, E.*	1,562
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (*C*), 544*Central Glasgow*	5,641
Allen, J. S. (*C*), 160*W. Derby*	6,860
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 609*Armagh*	17,265
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (*C*), 80*Sparkbrook*	5,969
Ammon, C. G. (*Lab.*), 10*Camberwell, N.*	3,736
Applin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K., D.S.O. (*C*), 384*Enfield*	2,079
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 218*Southampton*	8,520
Ashley, Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. (*C*), 329*New Forest*	11,264
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*C*), 209*W. Salford*	4,352
Astor, Viscountess (*C*), 193*Sutton*	5,079
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (*C*), 347*Dover*	13,559
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E. (*C*), 593*Kinross and Western*	8,279
Atkinson, C., K.C. (*C*), 266*Altrincham*	8,785
Attlee, Maj. C. R. (*Lab.*), 50*Limehouse*	6,021
Baird, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir J. L., Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 531*Ayr*	6,366
Baker, J. (*Lab.*), 251*Bilston*	1,743
Baker, W. J. (*Lab.*), 97*East Bristol*	4,777
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*C*), 456*Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, G. (*C*), 24*Hampstead*	15,770
Balneil, Lord (*C*), 364*Lonsdale*	3,458
Banks, R. Mitchell, K.C. (*C*), 454*Swindon*	2,904
Barker, G. (*Lab.*), 521*Abertillery*	unop.
Barnes, A. (*Lab.*), 117*East Ham S.*	988
Barnett, Maj. R. W. (*C*), 45*St. Pancras, S.W.*	3,250
Barnston, Maj. Sir H., Bart. (*C*), 269*Eddisbury*	1,669
Barr, Rev. J. (*Lab.*), 585*Motherwell*	1,040
Bartlett, E. Ashmead-, C.B.E. (*C*), 22*N. Hammersmith*	1,955

	Maj.
Batey, J. (*Lab.*), 313*Spennymoor*	7,110
Beamish, Capt. T. P. H., C.B., R.N. (*C*) 442*Lewes*	8,356
Beckett, Hon. Sir G., Bart. (*C*), 139*North Leeds*	10,582
Beckett, J. (*Lab.*), 121*Gateshead*	9,336
Belisha, Maj. L. Hore- (*L*), 191*Devonport*	581
Bell, Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-, Bart. (*C*), 293*Honiton*	2,779
Bellairs, Com. C. (*C*), 351*Maidstone*	7,929
Benn, Sir A. Shirley (*C*), 192*Drake*	2,508
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558*Leith*	5,319
Bennett, A. J. (*C*), 184*Cent. Notts.*	8,255
Bennett, Sir H. Curtis-, K.C. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*	5,631
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*C*), 186 *Nottingham, S.*	4,828
Berry, Sir G., LL.D., F.R.S.E (*C*), 602*Scot. Univ.*	2,143
Bethel, A. (*C*), 118*Eccles*	2,025
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*C*), 408*Rushcliffe*	8,185
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*C*), 140*Leeds, N.E.*	7,412
Bird, E. R. (*C*), 482*Skipton*	5,977
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 253*Wolverhampton, W.*	840
Blades, Sir G. R., Bt. (*C*), 435*Epsom*	14,858
Blundell, F. N. (*C*), 368*Ormskirk*	2,990
Boothby, R. J. G. (*C*), 563*Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,683
Bourne, R. C. (*C*), 190*Oxford City*	5,360
Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (*C*), 2*City of London*	unop.
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 14*Deptford*	3,624
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*C*), 263 *Buckingham*	6,190
Brabazon, Col. J. T. C. Moore- (*C*), 202 *Chatham*	3,908
Brass, Capt. W. (*C*), 357*Clitheroe*	2,596
Brassey, Maj. Sir H. L. C., Bart. (*C*), 399 *Peterborough*	5,087
Briant, F. (*L*), 34*Lambeth, North*	29
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*C*), 412*Oswestry*	8,173
Briggs, W. J. H. (*C*), 163*Blackley*	3,128
Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C. (*C*), 265*Cambridge*	4,749
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles- (*C*), 318*Maldon*	3,886
Brittain, Sir H., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*C*), 382*Acton*	7,216
Broad, F. A. (*Lab.*), 119*Edmonton*	1,336
Brocklebank, C. E. R. (*C*), 185 *E. Nottingham*	1,446
Bromfield, W. (*Lab.*), 424*Leek*	951
Bromley, J. (*Lab.*), 66*Barrow-in-Furness*	710
Brooke, Brig.-Gen. C. R. I., C.M.G. (*C*), 476*Pontefract*	701
Brown, Maj. D. C. (*C*), 402*Hexham*	4,100
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. C. (*C*), 260*Newbury*	4,315
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568*South Ayrshire*	177
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545*Gorbals*	9,388
Buckingham, Sir H. C. (*C*), 437*Guildford*	12,046
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (*C*), 23*Hammersmith, S.*	3,875
Buller, Sir M. E. Manningham-, Bt. (*C*), 398 *Kettering*	1,241
Bullock, Capt. M., M.B.E. (*C*), 371*Waterloo*	9,588
Burgoyne, Lt.-Col. Sir A. (*C*), 262*Aylesbury*	6,558
Burman, J. B. (*C*), 73*Droddeston*	515
Burney, Comm. C. D. (*C*), 390*Uxbridge*	5,066
Burton, Lt.-Col. H. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 432 *Sudbury*	1,411
Butler, Sir G. G. G., K.B.E. (*C*), 489*Camb. Univ.*	785
Butt, Sir A. (*C*), 54*Balham*	10,706
Buxton, Rt. Hon. N. E. (*Lab.*), 394*Norfolk, N.*	2,004
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E. (*C*), 335*Finchley*	4,335
Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (*C*), 299*Dorset, E.*	5,651
Campbell, E. T. (*C*), 11*N.W. Camberwell*	194
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283*Workington*	3,110
Carington, N. W. Smith- (*C*), 355*Rutland*	6,653
Carpenter, Maj. A. B. Boyd- (*C*), 107*Coventry*	4,824
Cassels, J. D., K.C. (*C*), 149*Leyton, W.*	3,403
Cautley, Sir H. S., Bart., K.C. (*C*), 441*E. Grinstead*	12,761
Cayzer, Sir C., Bart. (*C*), 267*Chester*	6,953
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bart. (*C*), 196*Portsmouth, S.*	14,113
Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (*C*), 451*Chippenham*	2,212
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E. (*C*), 71*Birmingham, Aston*	2,385
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*C*), 486*Oxford Univ.*	1,488
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*C*), 235*Wallasey*	13,965
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*), 81*Birmingham, W.*	7,643
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville (*C*), 78*Ladywood*	77
Chapman, Sir S. (*C*), 539*Edinburgh S.*	7,077
Charleton, H. C. (*Lab.*), 141*Leeds, S.*	1,853
Charteris, Brig.-Gen. J., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 573*Dumfries*	4,246
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. (*C*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	4,463
Christie, J. A. (*C*), 395*S Norfolk*	2,813
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (*Const.*), 316*Epping*	9,763
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 430*Woodbridge*	6,411
Clarry, R. G. (*C*), 499*Newport*	2,163
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353*Tonbridge*	10,828
Clayton, G. C., O.B.E. (*C*), 373*Widnes*	2,150
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-, C.M.G. (*C*), 411*Ludlow*	unop.
Clowes, S. (*Lab.*), 227*Hanley*	1,554
Cluse, W. S. (*Lab.*), 28*South Islington*	3,679
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169*Platting*	1,005
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	5,403
Cochrane, Com. Hon. A. D., D.S.O., R.N. (*C*), 574*E. Fife*	1,422
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (*C*), 439*Reigate.*	13,816
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*C*), 155*Fairfield*	5,865
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*), 302*Dorset, W.*	6,662
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556*Greenock*	5,162
Compton, J. (*Lab.*), 166*Gorton*	3,485
Connolly, M. (*Lab.*), 178*Newcastle-on-Tyne, E.*	344
Conway, Sir Martin (*C*), 491*English Universities*	1,346
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, K.B.E. (*C*), 494 *E. Cardiff*	1,880
Cooper, A. Duff (*C*), 188*Oldham*	13,796
Cope, Maj. W. (*C*), 516*Llandaff*	4,192
Cortauld, Maj. J. S. (*C*), 444*Chichester*	8,254
Couper, J. B. (*C*), 549*Maryhill*	1,513
Courthope, Lt.-Col. G. L., M.C. (*C*), 443*Rye*	7,582
Cove, W. G. (*Lab.*), 400*Wellingborough*	2,421
Cowan, D. M. (*L*), 602*Scottish Universities*	3,372
Cowan, Sir W. H. (*C*), 27*North Islington*	3,186
Craig, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. (*C*), 607*Antrim*	58,354
Craig, E. (*C*), 268*Crewe*	3,628
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (*C*), 600*Scott. Univ.*	5,551
Crawfurd, Maj. H. E. (*L*), 239*Walthamstow, W.*	470
Croft, Br.-Gen. Sir H. Page, Bart. (*C*), 89*Bournemouth*	12,885
Crook, C. W. (*C*), 116*East Ham, N.*	1,057
Crooke, J. S. (*C*), 72*Deritend*	792
Crookshank, Lt.-Col. C. de W. (*C*), 570 *Berwick and Haddington*	2,863

	Maj.
Crookshank, H. F. C. (*C*), 379 *Gainsborough*	4,323
Cunliffe, J. H., K.C. (*C*), 87 *Bolton*	4,065
Curzon, Viscount (*C*), 4 *Battersea, S.*	5,217
Dalkeith, Earl of (*C*), 597 *Roxburgh & Selkirk*	4,947
Dalton, H., D.Sc. (*Lab.*), 12 *Peckham*	947
Dalziel, Sir Davidson, Bt. (*C*), 32 *Brixton*	8,545
Davidson, J. C. C., C.H., C.B. (*C*), 334 *Hemel Hempstead*	4,991
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*C*), 328 *Fareham*	12,804
Davies, Dr. A. V. (*C*), 369 *Royton*	2,426
Davies, Col. D. (*L*), 526 *Montgomery*	10,108
Davies, Ellis W. (*L*), 510 *Denbigh*	1,421
Davies, Evan (*Lab.*), 523 *Ebbw Vale*	unop.
Davies, Maj. G. F. (*C*), 420 *Yeovil*	5,157
Davies, R. J. (*Lab.*), 372 *West Houghton*	3,349
Davies, Sir T. (*C*), 322 *Cirencester*	11,123
Davison, J. E. (*Lab.*), 217 *Smethwick*	1,253
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 31 *Kensington, S.*	unop.
Dawson, Sir P. (*C*), 37 *Lewisham W.*	12,942
Day, H. (*Lab.*), 47 *Southwark Central*	1,382
Dean, A. W. (*C*), 339 *Holland*	4,770
Deans, R. Storry, K.C. (*C*), 216 *Park*	2,477
De Frece, Sir W. (*C*), 85 *Blackpool*	7,127
Dennison, R. (*Lab.*), 77 *King's Norton*	733
Dixey, A. C. N. (*C*), 281 *Penrith*	6,027
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H., C.B.E. (*C*), *Belfast, E.*	unop.
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan (*C*), 179 *Newcastle, N.*	11,395
Drewe, C. (*C*), 294 *South Molton*	654
Duckworth, J. (*L*), 83 *Blackburn*	7,282
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 286 *Clay Cross*	6,549
Dunnico, Rev. H. (*Lab.*), 307 *Consett*	4,005
Eden, Capt. R. A., M.C. (*C*), 449 *Warwick & L.*	6,609
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (*C*), 409 *Banbury*	6,228
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522 *Bedwelty*	unop.
Edwards, J. H. (*Const.*), 63 *Accrington*	2,243
Eliot, Capt. W. E., M.C. (*C*), 548 *Kelvingrove*	5,190
Ellis, R. G. (*C*), 234 *Wakefield*	894
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 220 *Southend*	12,493
England, Col. A., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Const.*), 361 *Heywood*	3,824
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419 *Weston s. Mare*	5,092
Erskine, J. M. M. (*C*), 60 *St. George's*	unop.
Evans, Capt. E. (*L*), 528 *Welsh Univ.*	336
Evans, Capt. H. A. (*C*), 495 *Cardiff S.*	2,218
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington, Bart., G.B.E. (*C*), 315 *Colchester*	3,330
Everard, W. Lindsay (*C*) 377 *Melton*	5,156
Fairfax, Capt. J. G. (*C*), 183 *Norwich*	4,721
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*C*), 195 *Portsmouth, N.*	7,318
Falls, Maj. Sir C. F. (*C*), 612 *Fermanagh*	37,904
Fanshawe, Com. G. D., R.N. (*C*), 599 *Clackmannan W.*	296
Fenby, T. D. (*L*), 91 *Bradford E.*	66
Fermoy, Lord (*C*), 393 *King's Lynn*	2,526
Fielden, E. B. (*C*), 165 *Exchange, Manchester*	2,507
Finburgh, S. (*C*), 207 *N. Salford*	1,136
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (*L*), 492 *English Universities*	1,179
Fitzroy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397 *Daventry*	200
Fleming, D. P., K.C., M.C. (*C*), 572 *Dumbarton*	3,351
Ford, P. J. (*C*), 538 *Edinburgh N.*	6,269
Forrest, W. (*L*), 68 *Batley*	403
Foster, Sir H. S. (*C*), 194 *Portsmouth C.*	3,503
Fox, G. R. Lane- (*C*), 467 *Barkston Ash*	4,923
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (*C*), 67 *Bath*	7,267
Fraser, Capt. I., C.B.E. (*C*), 43 *St. Pancras N.*	793
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*C*), 337 *St. Albans*	9,322
Gadie, Lt.-Col. A. (*C*), 90 *Bradford Central*	1,202
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (*C*), 434 *Surrey, E.*	12,750
Ganzoni, Sir J. (*C*), 132 *Ipswich*	3,830
Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg- (*C*), 106 *Cheltenham*	2,763
Gates, P. G. (*C*), 30 *Kensington, N.*	1,854
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 417 *Taunton*	3,549
Gaunt, Rear-Adm. Sir G. (*C*), 460 *Buckrose*	3,004
Gee, Capt. R., V.C., M.C (*C*), 374 *Bosworth*	358
George, Rt Hon. David Lloyd (*L*), 496 *Carnarvon*	12,657
Gibbins, J. (*Lab.*), 161 *W. Toxteth*	379
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. (*C*), 100 *Bristol, W.*	17,298
Gillett, G. M. (*Lab.*), 15 *Finsbury*	720
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (*C*), 551 *Pollok*	13,875
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C., M.C. (*C*), 259 *Abingdon*	4,312
Goff, Sir Park (*C*), 463 *Cleveland*	5,425
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*C*), 426 *Stafford*	4,833
Gosling, H., C.H. (*Lab.*), 52 *Whitechapel*	2,954
Gower, Sir R., O.B.E. (*C*), 19 *Central Hackney*	1,730
Grace, J. (*C*), 274 *Wirral*	6,068
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583 *Lanark, Hamilton*	4,631
Graham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 536 *Edinburgh, Central*	4,731
Grant, J. A., (*C*), 290 *Derbyshire S.*	1,415
Greame, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 387 *Hendon*	13,665
Greenall, T. (*Lab.*), 359 *Farnworth*	2,206
Greene, C. (*C*), 254 *Worcester*	5,817
Greenwood, A. (*Lab.*), 175 *Nelson*	1,443
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., K.C. (*Const.*), 238 *Walthamstow East*	3,066
Greenwood, W. (*C*), 224 *Stockport*	6,071
Grenfell, D. R. (*Lab.*), 515 *Gower*	3,858
Grenfell, E. C. (*C*), 1 *City of London*	unop.
Gretton, Col. J., C.B.E. (*C*), 421 *Burton*	13,409
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525 *Pontypool*	1,547
Grigg, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*L*), 189 *Oldham*	13,138
Grotrian, H. Brent (*C*), 163 *Hull, S.W.*	3,035
Groves, T. E. (*Lab.*), 245 *Stratford*	2,850
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479 *Rother Valley*	8,765
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*L*), 98 *Bristol, N.*	5,480
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472 *Hemsworth*	8,691
Guest, Dr. L. H., M.C. (*Lab.*), 48 *North Southwark*	1,030
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E., D.S.O. (*C*), 431 *Bury St. Edmunds*	6,681
Gunston, D. W. (*C*), 325 *Thornbury*	2,217
Hacking, Capt. D. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 356 *Chorley*	4,770
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 9 *Dulwich*	8,543
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474 *Normanton*	unop.
Hall, G. H. (*Lab.*), 497 *Aberdare*	9,142
Hall, Capt. W. D'Arcy (*C*), 505 *Brecon*	2,460
Hamilton, Sir R. W. (*L.*), 592 *Orkney*	unop.
Hammersley, S. S. (*C*), 224 *Stockport*	4,521
Hanbury, C. (*C*), 300 *Dorset, N.*	1,478
Hannon, P. J. H. (*C*), 79 *Moseley*	17,150
Hardie, G. D. (*Lab.*), 554 *Springburn*	3,592
Harland, A. (*C*), 213 *Ecclesall*	13,507
Harmsworth, Hon. E. (*C*), 350 *Thanet*	14,351
Harney, Hon. E. A. St. A. K.C. (*L*), 222 *South Shields*	6,319
Harris, P. A. (*L*), 8 *S. W. Bethnal Green*	212
Harrison, G. J. C. (*C*), 275 *Bodmin*	615
Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (*C*), 291 *West Derbyshire*	3,712

	Maj.
Hartshorn, Rt. Hon. V., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 518 *Ogmore*	unop.
Harvey, C. M. Barclay- (*C*), 564*Kincardine*	1,371
Harvey, G. (*C*), 33*Kennington*	3,326
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (*C*), 298*Totnes*	4,985
Haslam, H. C. (*C*), 380*Horncastle*	1,169
Hastings, Sir P., K.C. (*Lab.*), 236*Wallsend*	1,602
Hawke, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 279*St. Ives*	1,247
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187*Nottingham, W.*	2,992
Hayes, J. H. (*Lab.*), 152*Edgehill*	1,581
Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 303*Barnard Castle*	313
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*Lab.*), 102*Burnley*	4,465
Henderson, Capt. R. R. (*C*), 410*Henley*	6,770
Henderson, T. (*Lab.*), 555*Tradeston*	2,993
Henderson, Lt.-Col. V. L., M.C. (*C*), 88 *Bootle*	2,824
Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (*C*), 381*Louth*	1,344
Henn, Sir S. H. H. (*C*), 84*Blackburn*	7,017
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. J., O.B.E. (*C*), 331*Winchester*	6,810
Herbert, D. H. (*C*), 338*Watford*	7,854
Herbert, Capt. S. (*C*), 465*Scarborough*	7,688
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (*C*), 389*Twickenham*	10,944
Hilton, C. (*C*), 87*Bolton*	2,773
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485*Wentworth*	unop.
Hirst, W. (*Lab*), 93*Bradford S.*	2,333
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (*C*), 13*Chelsea*	8,155
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG., K.C. (*C*), 42 *St. Marylebone*	15,527
Hohler, Sir G. F., K.C. (*C*), 203*Gillingham*	4,109
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (*C*), 327*Basingstoke*	6,129
Holland, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., (*C*), 181 *Northampton*	971
Holt, Capt. H. P. (*C*), 246*Upton*	1,967
Homan, C. W. J. (*C*), 64*Ashton*	1,520
Hope, Capt. A. O. J. (*C*), 446*Nuneaton*	2,563
Hope, Sir H. (*C*), 576*Forfar*	3,441
Hope, Rt. Hon. J. F. (*C*), 212*Sheffield, Central*	307
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*C*), 44*St. Pancras, E.*	2,075
Hopkinson, A. (*Ind.*), 366*Mossley*	4,668
Horlick, Lt.-Col. J. Nockells-, O.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 122*Gloucester*	2,520
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*C*), 547*Hillhead*	7,615
Howard, Capt. Hon. D. (*C*), 280*Cumberland, N.*	3,765
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (*C*), 20*Hackney, N.*	4,794
Hudson, J. H. (*Lab.*), 129*Huddersfield*	2,265
Hudson, R. S. (*C*), 282*Whitehaven*	1,408
Hughan, Vice-Adm. Sir A. J. Henniker-, Bt., C.B. (*C*), 577*Galloway*	1,416
Hume, Sir G. H. (*C*), 18*Greenwich*	1,064
Huntingfield, Lord (*C*), 428*Eye*	6,009
Hurd, P. A. (*C*), 452*Devizes*	4,350
Hurst, Col. G. B., K.C. (*C*), 168*Moss Side*	4,009
Hutchison, G. A. C., K.C. (*C*), 589*Midlothian, N.*	2,147
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*L*), 559*Montrose Dist.*	2,312
Iliffe, Sir E. M., C.B.E. (*C*), 448*Tamworth*	unop.
Inskip, Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 96 *Bristol, C.*	3,159
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*C*), 462 *Howdenshire*	unop.
Jackson, Sir H. (*C*), 55*Wandsworth, C.*	4,999
Jacob, A. E. (*C*), 151*East Toxteth*	9,519
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. C.B.E. (*C*), 101*Bromley*	8,692
Jenkins, W. (*Lab.*), 517*Neath*	unop.
Jephcott, A. R. (*C*), 82*Yardley*	1,965
John, Will (*Lab.*), 501*W. Rhondda, W.*	unop.
Jones, Capt. G. M. Garro- (*L*), 21*Hackney, S.*	1,758
Jones, G. W. H. (*C*), 53*Stoke Newington*	5,930
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 520*Merioneth*	2,835
Jones, J. J. (*Lab.*), 244*Silvertown*	12,230
Jones, Morgan (*Lab.*), 514*Caerphilly*	5,430
Jones, T. I. Mardy- (*Lab.*), 519*Pontypridd*	3,876
Kelly, W. T. (*Lab.*), 201*Rochdale*	137
Kennedy, A. R., K.C. (*C*), 198*Preston*	560
Kennedy, T. (*Lab.*), 557*Kirkcaldy*	1,431
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. (*L*), 133 *Central Hull*	2,330
Kenyon, B. (*L*), 285*Chesterfield*	4,765
Kidd, James (*C*), 588*Linlithgow*	642
Kindersley, G. M., O.B.E. (*C*), 326*Hitchin*	8,246
King, Capt. H. D., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C. (*C*), 39*Paddington, S.*	unop.
Kirkwood, D. (*Lab.*), 532*Dumbarton*	4,535
Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 264*Wycombe*	8,294
Lamb, J. Q. (*C*), 427*Stone*	7,505
Lampson, G. Locker- (*C*), 391*Wood Green*	13,077
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 76*Handsworth*	9,540
Lansbury, G. (*Lab.*), 40*Bow & Bromley*	5,934
Lawrence, F. W. Pethick- (*Lab.*), 146*West Leicester*	737
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab.*), 306*Chester-le-Street*	13,450
Lee, F. (*Lab.*), 289*Derbyshire, N.E.*	3,506
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (*C*), 56*Clapham*	7,200
Lindley, F. W. (*Lab.*), 205*Rotherham*	3,148
Lindsay, Maj. H. Broun- (*C*), 550*Partick*	3,555
Little, Dr. E. G. Graham- (*Ind*), 490*Lond. Univ.*	389
Livingstone, M. (*L*), 580*Western Isles*	2,161
Lloyd, C. E., O.B.E. (*C*), 114*Dudley*	885
Lloyd, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir G. A., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 440*Eastbourne*	13,365
Loder, Capt. J. V. (*C*), 144*Leicester, E.*	421
Looker, H. W. (*C*), 321*Essex, S.E.*	5,911
Lord, W. Greaves-, K.C. (*C*), 35*Norwood*	13,251
Lougher, L. (*C*), 493*Cardiff, Central*	4,673
Lowe, Sir F. W., Bt. (*C*), 74*Edgbaston*	13,078
Lowth, T. (*Lab.*), 162*Ardwick*	2,826
Luce, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., T.D. (*C*), 112*Derby*	253
Lumley, L. R. (*C*), 134*Hull, E.*	1,166
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480*Rothwell*	6,300
Lynn, Sir R. J. (*C*), 606*Belfast, W.*	7,313
MacAndrew, C. G. (*C*), 567*Kilmarnock*	1,183
McConnell, T. E. (*C*), 604*Belfast, N.*	32,990
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay (*Lab.*), 513*Aberavon*	2,100
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*L*), 578*Inverness*	4,605
Macdonald, Capt. P. D. (*C*), 342*I. of Wight*	5,402
Macdonald, R. (*C*), 543*Cathcart*	8,525
McDonnell, Col. Hon. A., C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 346*Dartford*	755
MacIntyre, Ian (*C*), 540*Edinburgh, W.*	1,025
Mackinder, W. (*Lab.*), 481*Shipley*	596
Maclaren, A. (*Lab.*), 226*Burslem*	605
McLean, Maj. A. (*C*), 396*Norfolk, S.W.*	3,834
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Govan*	6,317
Macmillan, Capt. H. (*C*), 225*Stockton-on-Tees*	3,215
Macnachten, Hon. Sir M., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 614*Londonderry*	25,006
McNeill, Rt. Hon. Ronald (*C*), 344*Canterbury*	9,632
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*L*), 579 *Ross and Cromarty*	unop.

	Maj.
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (*C*), 565 *Argyll* ...	3,029
MacRobert, A. M., K.C. (*C*), 595 *Renfrew, E.*	2,813
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*C*), 75 *Erdington* ...	5,342
Makins, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., D.S.O. (*C*), 270 *Knutsford* ...	6,314
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*C*), 232 *S. Tottenham*	1,501
March, S. (*Lab.*), 41 *Poplar, S.* ...	6,515
Margesson, Capt. D. (*C*), 447 *Rugby* ...	3,910
Marriott, Sir J. A. R. (*C*), 255 *York* ...	4,414
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (*C*), 108 *Croydon, N* ...	15,018
Maxton, J. (*Lab.*), 541 *Bridgeton* ...	6,217
Meller, R. J. (*C*), 438 *Mitcham* ...	6,208
Merriman, F. B., K.C. (*C*), 170 *Rusholme* ...	5,569
Meyer, Sir F. C., Bt. (*C*), 123 *Gt. Yarmouth*	1,071
Milne, J. S. W. (*C*), 458 *Kidderminster* ...	11,248
Mitchell, E. R. (*Lab.*), 560 *Paisley* ...	2,228
Mitchell, S. (*C*), 584 *Lanark* ...	1,288
Mitchell, W. Foot (*C*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	5,949
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (*C*), 58 *Streatham* ...	1,825
Moles, Rt. Hon. T. (*U*), 605 *Belfast, S.* ...	unop.
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (*L*), 507 *Carmarthen* ...	9,328
Monsell, Com. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres- (*C*), 457 *Evesham* ...	9,703
Montague, F. (*Lab.*), 29 *West Islington* ...	675
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Sir N. J., K.C.M.G. (*C*), 200 *Richmond* ...	13,914
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (*C*), 383 *Brentford*	5,984
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*Const.*), 276 *Camborne*	2,301
Morgan, Lt.-Col. D. Watts-, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 500 *Rhondda, E.* ...	unop.
Morgan, Col. K. P. Vaughan- (*C*), 16 *Fulham, E.* ...	6,254
Morris, R. H. (*L*), 506 *Cardigan* ...	unop.
Morrison, H. (*C*), 453 *Salisbury* ...	5,337
Morrison, R. (*Lab.*), 231 *North Tottenham*	557
Murchison, C. K. (*C*), 340 *Hunts* ...	3,124
Murnin, H. (*Lab.*), 561 *Stirling & F.* ...	1,944
Nall, Lt.-Col. Sir J., D.S.O. (*C*), 167 *Hulme*	2,294
Naylor, T. E. (*Lab.*), 49 *S.E. Southwark* ...	4,248
Nelson, Sir F. (*C*), 324 *Stroud* ...	8,555
Neville, R. J. N. (*C*), 392 *Norfolk, E.* ...	2,169
Newman, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 120 *Exeter* ...	8,163
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 104 *Cambridge* ...	5,884
Nicholson, O. W. (*C*), 59 *Abbey* ...	13,607
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*C*), 330 *Petersfield* ...	10,891
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 115 *Ealing*	11,807
Nuttall, J. E. (*C*), 70 *Birkenhead, W.* ...	336
Oakley, T. (*C*), 414 *Wrekin* ...	2,878
O'Connor, T. J. C. (*C*), 257 *Luton* ...	3,948
O'Connor, Rt. Hon. T. P. (*N*), 157 *Scotland*	unop.
Oliver, G. H. (*Lab.*), 288 *Ilkeston* ...	1,808
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 487 *Oxford Univ.* ...	136
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. H. (*C*), 608 *Antrim*	58,250
Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (*L*), 509 *Carnarvon...*	469
Palin, J. H. (*Lab.*), 180 *Newcastle, W.* ...	4,630
Paling, W. (*Lab.*), 469 *Doncaster* ...	1,696
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247 *Wigan* ...	5,344
Pease, W. E. (*C*), 110 *Darlington* ...	2,166
Pennefather, Sir J. De F., Bart. (*C*), 156 *Liverpool, Kirkdale* ...	5,023
Penny, F. G. (*C*), 137 *Kingston-on-Thames*	14,293
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (*C*), 127 *Hastings* ...	9,135
Perkins, Col. E. K., C.B.E., V.D. (*C*), 219 *Southampton* ...	8,018
Perring, W. G. (*C*), 38 *Paddington, N.* ...	3,563
Peto, Basil E. (*C*), 202 *Barnstaple* ...	1,195
Peto, Capt. G. K. (*C*), 416 *Frome* ...	1,745
Philipson, Mrs. Hilton (*C*), 401 *Berwick* ...	3,965
Pielou, D. P. (*C*), 459 *Stourbridge* ...	1,910
Pilcher, G. (*C*), 278 *Penryn & F.* ...	2,572
Pilditch, Sir P. (*C*), 388 *Spelthorne* ...	9,858
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*Lab.*), 211 *Brightside* ...	3,345
Potts, J. (*Lab.*), 65 *Barnsley* ...	1953
Power, Sir J. C. (*C*), 250 *Wimbledon* ...	13,823
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Assheton (*C*), 36 *East Lewisham* ...	10,221
Preston, W. (*C*), 237 *Walsall* ...	2,434
Price, Maj. C. W. M. (*C*), 527 *Pembroke* ...	1,530
Pringle, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 613 *Fermanagh* ...	37,899
Radford, E. A. (*C*), 208 *Salford, S.* ...	708
Raine, W. (*C*), 230 *Sunderland* ...	6,785
Ramsden, E. (*C*), 92 *Bradford, N.* ...	2,017
Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. J. F. P., K.C. (*C*), 488 *Cambridge University* ...	1,328
Rawson, Lt.-Comm. A. C. (*C*), 95 *Brighton*	25,181
Rees, Sir Beddoe (*L*), 99 *Bristol, S.* ...	1,020
Reid, Capt. A. S. C., D.F.C. (*C*), 240 *Warrington* ...	1,537
Reid, D. D. (*C*), 610 *Down* ...	49,998
Remer, J. R. (*C*), 271 *Macclesfield* ...	6,984
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B.E. (*C*), 25 *Holborn* ...	7,710
Rentoul, G. S. C. (*C*), 429 *Lowestoft* ...	6,852
Rhys, Hon. C., M.C. (*C*), 319 *Romford* ...	2,208
Rice, Sir F. (*C*), 317 *Harwich* ...	2,315
Richardson, Col. Sir P. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 433 *Chertsey* ...	10,839
Richardson, R. (*Lab.*), 309 *Houghton-le-Spring* ...	4,834
Riley, Ben (*Lab.*), 113 *Dewsbury* ...	2,425
Ritson, J. (*Lab.*), 308 *Durham* ...	5,418
Roberts, E. H. G. (*C*), 512 *Flint* ...	4,885
Roberts, Rt. Hon. F. O. (*Lab.*), 242 *West Bromwich* ...	971
Roberts, S. (*C.*) 332 *Hereford* ...	4,606
Robertson, J. (*Lab.*), 581 *Bothwell* ...	3,277
Robinson, Sir T. (*Const.*), 370 *Stretford* ...	9,306
Robinson, W. C., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 471 *Elland*	488
Ropner, Maj. L. (*C*), *Sedgefield* ...	1,416
Rose, F. H. (*Lab.*), 529 *Aberdeen, N.* ...	4,704
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L*), 503 *Swansea, W.*	845
Russell, Maj. A. West- (*C*), 233 *Tynemouth* ...	4,390
Rye, F. G. (*C*), 376 *Loughborough* ...	1,363
Saklatvala, S. (*Com.*), 3 *Battersea, N.* ...	542
Salmon, Major I. (*C*), 386 *Harrow* ...	7,019
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab.*), 6 *Bermondsey, W.* ...	2,902
Samuel, A. M. (*C*), 436 *Farnham* ...	13,659
Samuel, S. (*C*), 57 *Putney* ...	10,732
Sandars, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A., Bt. (*C*), 418 *Wells* ...	3,974
Sandeman, D. A. S., O.B.E. (*C*), 365 *Middleton*	7,563
Sanderson, Sir F. B., Bt. (*C*), 358 *Darwen...*	935
Sandon, Viscount (*C*), 413 *Shrewsbury* ...	4,275
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., (*C*), 130 *Hythe* ...	8,507
Savery S. S. (*C*), 461 *Holderness* ...	2,749
Scott, Sir L., K.C. (*C.*), 154 *Exchange* ...	unop.
Scurr, J. (*Lab.*), 51 *Mile End* ...	3,346
Scrymgeour, E. (*Ind.*), 534 *Dundee* ...	1,075
Sexton, J., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 206 *St. Helens* ...	4,405
Shaw, Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes (*C*), 596 *Renfrew W.* ...	2,015
Shaw, R. G. (*C*), 483 *Sowerby* ...	1,701
Shaw, Rt. Hon. T., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 197 *Preston*	1,682
Shaw, Capt. W. W. (*C*), 455 *Westbury* ...	1,711
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bt. (*C*), 378 *Brigg* ...	3,456
Shepperson, E. W. (*C*), 333 *Leominster* ...	5,573
Shiels, Dr. Drummond (*Lab.*), 537 *Edinburgh E.* ...	3,115

	Maj.
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241*Wednesbury*	338
Simms, (Maj.-Gen.) Rt. Rev. J. M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D. (*C*), 611*Down*	49,836
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C. (*L*), 484*Spen Valley*	4,475
Sinclair, Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (*L*), 571 *Caithness*	unop.
Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (*C*), 615*Belfast Univ.*	unop.
Sitch, C. H. (*Lab.*), 423*Kingswinford*	1,027
Skelton, A. N. (*C*), 594*Perth*	5,024
Slaney, Maj. P. Kenyon (*C*), 295*Tavistock*	1,272
Slesser, Sir H., K.C. (*Lab.*), 142*Leeds, S. E.*	4,429
Smillie, R. (*Lab.*), 174*Morpeth*	8,420
Smith, Ben (*Lab.*), 5*Rotherhithe*	4,328
Smith, Prof. H. B. Lees (*Lab.*), 473*Keighley*	5,183
Smith, R. (*Lab.*), 475*Penistone*	1,279
Smith, R. W. (*C*), 562*Aberdeen, C.*	1,401
Smithers, W. (*C*), 345*Chislehurst*	10,6 3
Snell, H. (*Lab.*), 61*Woolwich, E.*	4,738
Snowden, Rt. Hon. P. (*Lab.*), 468*Colne Valley*	3,243
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261*Windsor*	14,856
Spencer, G. A. (*Lab.*), 405*Broxtowe*	2,963
Spoor, Rt. Hon. B. C., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 304*Bishop Auckland*	2,918
Sprot, Col. Sir A., Bt., C.M.G., (*C*) 586 *Lanark, N.*	2,028
Stamford, T. W. (*Lab.*), 143*Leeds, W.*	3
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (*C*), 360*Fylde*	unop.
Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F., C.M.G. (*C*) 248 *Willesden, E.*	7,973
Stanley, Hon. O. F. G. (*C*), 450*Westmorland*	10,693
Steel, Maj. S. S. (*C*), 343*Ashford*	9,672
Stephen, Rev. C. (*Lab.*), 542*Camlachie*	215
Stewart, J. (*Lab.*), 552*St. Rollox*	5,061
Stott, Lt.-Col. W. H., C.B. (*C*), 69*Birkenhead, E.*	2,053
Strickland, Sir G., G.C.M.G. (*C*), 363*Lancaster*	4,158
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272*Northwich*	2,915
Stuart, Hon. J. (*C*), 591*Moray and Nairn*	3,757
Styles, Capt. H. W. (*C*), 352*Sevenoaks*	5,814
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (*C*), 335*Hertford*	8,754
Sugden, Sir W. (*C*), 126*The Hartlepools*	3,353
Sutton, J. E. (*Lab.*), 164*Clayton*	2,704
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. (*C*), 214*Hallam*	6,739
Tasker, Maj. R. I. (*C*), 26*Islington, E.*	3,894
Taylor, R. A. (*Lab.*), 150*Lincoln*	39
Templeton, W. P. (*C*), 569*Banff*	1,403
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 111*Derby*	5,723
Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt. (*L*), 504*Anglesey*	5,827
Thompson, L. (*C*), 229*Sunderland*	6,789
Thomson, F. C., K.C. (*C*), 530*Aberdeen, S.*	5,393
Thomson, T. (*L*), 173*Middlesbrough, W.*	unop.
Thomson, Sir W. Mitchell-, Bart., K.B.E. (*C*), 109*Croydon, S.*	10,755
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 252*Wolverhampton, E.*	1,053
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243*Plaistow*	7,971
Thurtle, E. (*Lab.*), 46*Shoreditch*	1,860
Tinker, J. (*Lab.*), 147*Leigh*	1,015
Tinne, J. A. (*C*), 159*Wavertree*	3,680
Titchfield, Marquess of (*C*), 407*Newark*	8,953
Tooth, Sir H. Lucas, Bt. (*C*), 341*I. of Ely*	1,963
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. C. P. (*Lab.*), 177*Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central*	896
Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland- (*C*), 296 *Tiverton*	1,659
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (*C*), 94*Brighton*	25,315
Turton, E. R. (*C*), 466*Thirsk & Malton*	6,492
Varley, F. B. (*Lab.*), 406*Mansfield*	5,906
Viant, S. P. (*Lab.*), 249*Willesden, W.*	1,345
Waddington, R. (*C*), 204*Rossendale*	2,885
Walker, C. L. Forestier- (*C*), 524*Monmouth*	10,041
Wallace, Capt. E. (*C*), 128*Hornsey*	7,800
Wallhead, R. C. (*Lab.*), 498*Merthyr*	6,499
Walsh, Rt. Hon. S. (*Lab.*), 362*Ince*	10,452
Ward, Lt.-Col. A. L., D.S.O. (*C*), 135*Hull, N. W.*	6,992
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (*Const.*), 228*Stoke-on-Trent*	4,546
Warrender, Sir V., Bart., M.C., (*C*), 354*Grantham*	7,016
Warne, G. H. (*Lab.*), 403*Wansbeck*	2,284
Warner, Brig.-Gen. W. W., C.M.G. (*C*), 258*Bedford, Mid.*	961
Waterhouse, Capt. C. (*C*), 145*Leicester, S.*	6,093
Watson, Sir F. (*C*), 477*Pudsey*	7,089
Watson, Rt. Hon. W., K.C. (*C*), 105*Carlisle*	2,111
Watson, W. McL. (*Lab.*), 535*Dunfermline*	3,769
Watts, Dr. T. (*C*), 171*Withington*	3,198
Webb, Rt. Hon. Sidney (*Lab.*), 311*Seaham*	10,624
Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176*Newcastle-under-Lyme*	3,801
Weir, L. MacN. (*Lab.*), 598*Clackmannan*	1,280
Wells, S. R. (*C*), 256*Bedford*	6,549
Welsh, J. C. (*Lab.*), 582*Coatbridge*	57
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*C*), 566*Bute and Northern*	6,128
Westwood, J. (*Lab.*), 590*Peebles*	1,074
Wheatley, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 553*Shettleston*	630
Wheler, Lt.-Col. G. C. H. (*C*), 348 *Faversham*	5,252
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*C*), 221*Southport*	6,272
Whiteley, W. (*Lab.*), 305*Blaydon*	7,121
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 125*Halifax*	unop.
Wignall, J. (*Lab.*), 323*Forest of Dean*	1,309
Wilkinson, Ellen C. (*Lab.*), 172*Middlesbrough, E.*	927
Williams, A. M. (*C*), 277*Cornwall, N.*	1,712
Williams, Com. C. A. N., D.S.O., R.N. (*C*), 297*Torquay*	6,161
Williams, C. P. (*C*), 511*Wrexham*	3,863
Williams, David (*Lab.*), 502*Swansea, E.*	1,088
Williams, H. G. (*C*), 199*Reading*	3,001
Williams, Dr. J. H. (*Lab.*), 508*Llanelly*	2,259
Williams, T. (*Lab.*), 470*Don Valley*	2,135
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, Bart., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 404*Bassetlaw*	1,449
Wilson, C. H. (*Lab.*), 210*Attercliffe*	7,173
Wilson, Sir C. H. (*C*), 138 *Leeds, Central*	5,207
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*C*), 464*Richmond*	unop.
Wilson, R. J. (*Lab.*), 310*Jarrow*	4,676
Wilson, R. R. (*C*), 425*Lichfield*	2,076
Winby, Lt.-Col. L. P. (*C*), 375*Harborough*	6,992
Windsor, W. (*Lab.*), 7*Bethnal Green, N.E.*	95
Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (*C*), 445*Horsham*	16,178
Wise, Sir F. (*C*), 131*Ilford*	14,365
Wolmer, Viscount (*C*), 326*Aldershot*	9,768
Womersley, W. J. (*C*), 124*Grimsby*	6,613
Wood, B. Crompton, C.B.E. (*C*), 415*Bridgwater*	3,441
Wood, Maj. Rt. Hon. E. F. L. (*C*), 478 *Ripon*	unop.
Wood, E. W. H. (*C*), 273*Stalybridge*	3,903
Wood, Sir K. (*C*), 62*Woolwich, W.*	4,200
Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill-, Bt. (*C*), 287*High Peak*	1,788
Woodcock, Col. H. C. (*C*), 153*Everton*	630
Wragg, H. (*C*), 284*Belper*	4,148
Wright, W. (*Lab.*) 587*Rutherglen*	1,089
Yerburgh, Maj. R. D. T. (*C*), 301*Dorset, S.*	8,079
Young, Com. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton (*L*), 182 *Norwich*	5,034
Young, R., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 367*Newton*	2,809

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *Const.* = Constitutionalist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.* = Irish Nationalist; *Com.* = Communist; *Rep.* = Irish Republican. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS, 62.

CITY OF LONDON,
M. 26,310; *W.* 18,017

1*E. C. Grenfell, *C.* .....*unop.*
2*Sir *V. Bowater, Bt., C.*....*unop.*

BATTERSEA.
North, *M.* 23,552; *W.* 17,034
3 *S. Saklatvala, Com.* 15,096
*H. C. Hogbin, *Const.*.....14,554
South, *M.* 24,949; *W.* 19,420
4*Viscount *Curzon, C.* 19,588
A. J. Winfield, *Lab.* 14,371

BERMONDSEY.
Rotherhithe, *M.* 16,989; *W.* 12,917
5*Ben *Smith, Lab.*... 12,703
C. G. L. Du Cann, *C.*..... 8,375
West, *M.* 15,214; *W.* 11,775
6 *Dr. A. Salter, Lab.* 11,578
*Rev. R. M. Kedward, *L.* 8,676

BETHNAL GREEN.
North-East, *M.* 15,808; *W.* 12,019
7*W. *Windsor, Lab.* 9,560
G. Edmonds, *L.* 9,465
South-West, *M.* 12,534; *W.* 8,988
8*P. *A. Harris, L.*..... 6,236
J. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 6,024
C. P. Norman, *C.* 2,467

CAMBERWELL.
Dulwich, *M.* 17,964; *W.* 15,869
9*Lt.-Col. *Sir F. Hall, Bart.*, K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.*15,611
Dr. C. A. Smith, *Lab.* ... 7,068
C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.*.... 4,017
North, *M.* 16,856; *W.* 12,674
10*C. *G. Ammon, Lab.*.....11,300
Dame H. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc., *C.* 7,564
V. Duval, *L.* 1,729
North-West,
M. 17,621; *W.* 14,726
11 *E. T. Campbell, C.* 9,626
Dr. H. B. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,432
*Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, *L.* 5,138
Peckham, *M.* 21,616; *W.* 17,437
12 *H. Dalton,* D.Sc., *Lab.* 13,361
Lt.-Col. Sir M. Archer-Shee, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*12,414
J. N. Emery, *L.* 3,194
CHELSEA, *M.* 15,102; *W.* 14,480
13*Col. *Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Bt.*, C.M.G., *C.* ..13,816
Hon. B. Russell, *Lab.*.... 5,661
I. A. Williams, *L.* 1,557
DEPTFORD, *M.* 31,068; *W.* 24,729
14*Rt. *Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Lab.* 21,903
J. Hargreaves, *C.* 18,279
FINSBURY, *M.* 21,604; *W.* 18,907
15*G. *M. Gillett, Lab.* 12,363
Rear-Adm. E. A. Taylor, C.M.G., C.V.O., *C.* 11,643
R. Shaw, *L.* 2,324

FULHAM.
East, *M.* 21,613; *W.* 17,538
16*Col. *K. P. Vaughan-Morgan,* O.B.E., *C.* ...16,657
J. Palmer, *Lab.* 10,403
West, *M.* 22,365; *W.* 18,021
17*Sir *Cyril S. Cobb,* K.B.E., M.V.O., *C.* 17,109
R. M. Gentry, *Lab.*.....11,706
GREENWICH, *M.* 27,426; *W.* 20,290
18 *Sir G. H. Hume, C.* ...18,473
*E. T. Palmer, *Lab.* 17,409

HACKNEY.
Central, *M.* 20,071; *W.* 15,898
19 *Sir R. Gower,* O.B.E., *C.* 11,414
E. Hunter, *Lab.* 9,684
*L. B. Franklin, *L.* 5,594
North, *M.* 18,739; *W.* 15,273
20 *Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C.*11,975
*J. H. Harris, *L.* 7,181
Dr. Stella Churchill, *Lab.* 6,097
South, *M.* 19,535; *W.* 15,030
21 *Capt. G. M. Garro-Jones, L.* 13,415
*H. S. Morrison, *Lab.* ...11,657

HAMMERSMITH.
North, *M.* 17,621; W. 14,573
22 *Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett,* C.B.E., *C.*.....12,925
*J. P. Gardner, *Lab.*.....10,970
South, *M.* 17,132; *W.* 14,501
23*Rt. *Hon. Sir W. Bull, Bart., C.* 12,679
Dr. C. Addison, *Lab.* ... 8,804
E. D. Wetton, *L.* 1,393

HAMPSTEAD,
M. 21,173; *W.* 19,136
24*George *Balfour, C.* 21,432
T. Hendin, *Lab.* 5,662
HOLBORN, *M.* 15,140; *W.* 12,350
25*Lt.-Col. *Sir J. F. Remnant, Bt.*, C.B.E., *C.* ...11,428
W. W. Messer, *Lab.* ... 3,718

ISLINGTON.
East, *M.* 24,598; *W.* 20,380
26 *Maj. R. I. Tasker, C.* ...14,174
Dr. Ethel Bentham, *Lab.*10,280
*A. S. Comyns-Carr, K.C., *L.* 7,406
North, *M.* 26,511; *W.* 22,062
27*Sir *W. H. Cowan, C.* ...15,562
E. G. Culpin, *Lab.* 12,376
N. Sargant, *L.* 7,136
South, *M.* 19,259; *W.* 15,559
28*W. *S. Cluse, Lab.* 12,347
T. F. Howard, *C.* 8,668
E. Brotherton - Ratcliffe, *L.* 5,158
West, *M.* 18,630; *W.* 14,737
29*F. *Montague, Lab.* 10,174
Maj. J. St. G. F. Despencer-Robertson, *C.* 9,499
J. W. Molden, *L.*..... 2,780

KENSINGTON.
North, *M.* 23,695; *W.* 20,320
30*Percy *G. Gates, C.* 16,255
F. R. West, *Lab.* 14,401
South, *M.* 18,645; *W.* 19,900
31*Sir *W. H. Davison,* K.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

LAMBETH.
Brixton, *M.* 22,020; *W.* 18,054
32 *Sir Davidson Dalziel, Bt., C.* 15,755
J. Adams, *Lab.* 7,210
*F. J. Laverack, *L.* 4,871
Kennington, *M.* 21,191; *W.* 16,438
33 *G. Harvey, C.* 14,898
*Lt.-Col. T. S. Beauchamp Williams, *Lab.*11,572
North, *M.* 18,130; *W.* 13,736
34*F. *Briant, L.* 7,943
G. R. Strauss, *Lab.* 7,914
J. Lazarus, *C.* 5,488
Norwood, *M.* 23,667; *W.* 20,648
35*W. *Greaves-Lord,* K.C., *C.*22,178
G. J. Anstey, *Lab.* 8,927

LEWISHAM.
East, *M.* 27,154; *W.* 22,865
36*Lt.-Col. *Assheton Pownall,* O.B.E., *C.* 23,842
J. C. Wilmot, *Lab.* 13,621
West, *M.* 23,696; *W.* 20,382
37*Sir *Philip Dawson, C.* 19,723
Mrs. B. Drake, *Lab.* ... 6,781
B. L. A. O'Malley, *L.* ... 6,756

PADDINGTON.
North, *M.* 20,070; *W.* 18,155
38*W. *G. Perring, C.* 14,044
J. W. Gordon, *Lab.*.....10,481
A. C. Crane, *L.* 3,013
South, *M.* 16,714; *W.* 14,953
39*Capt. *H. D. King,* C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., *C.* .....*unop.*

POPLAR.
Bow and Bromley,
M. 20,228; *W.* 15,218
40*George *Lansbury, Lab.* 15,740
H. A. Hill, *C.* 9,806
South, *M.* 21,924; *W.* 16,412
41*Samuel *March, Lab.* ...16,224
H. H. Williams, *L.* 9,709

ST. MARYLEBONE,
M. 25,954; *W.* 24,657
42*Rt. *Hon. Sir D. McG. Hogg,* K.C., *C.* 24,309
G. Elmer, *Lab.*..... 8,782

ST. PANCRAS.
North, *M.* 20,149; *W.* 17,572
43 *Capt. Ian Fraser,* C.B.E., *C.* 13,964
*James Marley, *Lab.* ...13,171
H. D. Roome, *L.*.....2,743
South-East, *M.* 17,556; *W.* 14,123
44 *J. W. W. Hopkins, C.*....12,538
*H. G. Romeril, *Lab.* ...10,463
South-West, *M.* 17,165; *W.* 13,501
45*Maj. *R. W. Barnett, C.*....11,876
E. N. Bennett, *Lab.* ... 8,626

SHOREDITCH.
M. 30,052; *W.* 22,646
46*E. *Thurtle, Lab.* 16,608
Sir H. J. Reckitt, Bt., *L.*14,748

SOUTHWARK.
Central, *M.* 18,724 ; *W.* 13,877.
47 *Harry Day, Lab.*..... 9,159
*J. D. Gilbert, *L.* 7,817
C. L. Nordon, *C.* 5,937
North, *M.* 14,509 ; *W.* 11,388
48**Dr. L. Haden Guest,* M.C., *Lab.* 8,115
E. A. Strauss, *L.* 7,085
J. J. L. Llewellin, *C.* ... 3,305
South-East. *M.*17,603 ; *W.* 13,833
49**T. E. Naylor, Lab.* 11,635
G. Lloyd, *C.* 7,387
Mrs. E. C. Elias, *L.*..... 2,388

STEPNEY.
Limehouse, *M.* 17,326 ; *W.* 13,601
50**Major C. R. Attlee, Lab.* 11,713
T. Miller Jones, *C.* 5,692
H. Marks, *L.*..... 2,869
Mile End, *M.* 14,241 ; *W.* 10,004
51**John Scurr, Lab.* 8,306
Lt.-Col. J. B. Dodge, *C.* 4,960
R. B. Solomon, *L.* 3,872
Whitechapel and St. George's, *M.* 15,056 ; *W.* 10,400
52**Harry Gosling*, C.H., *Lab.*10,147
Maj. H. L. Nathan, *L.*... 7,193

STOKE NEWINGTON,
M. 12,842 ; *W.* 12,250
53 *G. W. H. Jones, C.* 10,688
*Dr. G. E. Spero, *L.* 4,758
I. Silkin, *Lab.* 3,420

WANDSWORTH.
Balham and Tooting, *M.* 23,253 ; *W.* 19,512
54**Sir Alfred Butt, C.* 20,378
E. Archbold, *Lab.* 9,672
Central, *M.* 16,852 ; *W.* 13,490
55 *Sir Henry Jackson, C.*....13,234
C. Latham, *Lab.* 8,235
Clapham, *M.* 19,816 ; *W.* 17,056
56**Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C.* ...16,404
C. Diamond, *Lab.* 9,204
Putney, *M.* 19,113 ; *W.* 15,917
57**Samuel Samuel, C.* 17,341
J. M. Allen, *Lab.*..... 6,609
Streatham, *M.* 15,556 ; *W.* 14,350
58**Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C.* 15,936
Guy Parsloe, *L.*..... 4,111
A. M. Wall, *Com.*..... 3,204

WESTMINSTER.
Abbey, *M.* 21,688 ; *W.* 16,381
59**Otho W. Nicholson, C.*....17,915
A. H. Woolf, *Lab.* 4,308
St. George's, *M.* 17,879 ; *W.* 15,245
60**J. M. M. Erskine, C. ... unop.*

WOOLWICH.
East, *M.* 20,157 ; *W.* 14,778
61**Harry Snell, Lab.* 16,600
D. A. Gooch, *C.* 11,862
West, *M.* 20,493 ; *W.* 15,660
62**Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C.*16,504
W. Barefoot, *Lab.* 12,304

ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193.

ACCRINGTON, *M.*24,203 ; *W.*18,670
63**J. H. Edwards, Const.* 20,391
C. Roden Buxton, *Lab.* 18,148

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
M. 14,172 ; *W.* 11,564
64 *C. W. J. Homan, C.* ... 8,971
C. L. Malone, *Lab.* 7,451
H. T. Greenwood, *L.* . . 6,292
BARNSLEY, *M.* 22,542 ; *W.* 13,927
65**J. S. Potts, Lab.* 14,738
Maj. J. Neal, *L.* 13,785
BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
M. 19,664 ; *W.* 14,050
66 *J. Bromley, Lab.* 15,512
*D. G. Somerville, *C.* ...14,802
BATH, *M.* 17,830 ; *W.* 16,215
67 *Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, C.*16,067
*F. W. Rafferty, *L.* 8,800
Capt. W. S. Scobel, *Lab.* 3,914
BATLEY AND MORLEY,
M. 22,035 ; *W.* 16,804
68 *W. Forrest, L.* 16,369
*Ben Turner, O.B.E., *Lab.*15,966
BIRKENHEAD.
East. *M.* 20,708 ; *W.* 13,988
69 *Lt.-Col. W. H. Stott,* C.B., T.D., *C.* 11,328
*H. Graham White, *L.*.... 9,275
J. Coulthard, *Lab.* 7,496
West, *M.* 18,783 ; *W.* 12,991
70 *J. E. Nuttall, C.*.....13,059
*W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 12,723

BIRMINGHAM.
Aston, *M.* 21,336 ; *W.* 15,055
71**Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil,* G.B.E., *C.* 14,244
E. J. Strachey, *Lab.* ...11,859
Deritend, *M.* 22,692 ; *W.* 15,288
72**J. S. Crooke, C.*.....13,552
F. Longden, *Lab.* 12,760
Duddeston. *M.* 20,447 ; *W.* 14 226
73**J. B. Burman, C.* 11,407
G. F. Sawyer, *Lab.* 10,892
Edgbaston, *M.* 21,203 ; *W.* 16,671
74**Sir F. Lowe, Bt., C.*..... 18,822
F. Sharkey, *Lab.*..... 5,744
Erdington, *M.* 22,773 ; *W.* 16,091
75**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., C.* 16,754
C. J. Simmons, *Lab.*... 11,412
Handsworth, *M.* 22,275 ; *W.* 16,597
76**Com. O. Locker-Lampson,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 20,056
P. J. Baker, *Lab.*.....10,516
King's Norton, *M.* 17,474 ; *W.* 12,560
77 *R. Dennison, Lab.* 10,497
*Sir H. Austin, K.B.E., *C.* 10,364
J. Fryer, *L.* 3,370
Ladywood, *M.* 19,483 ; *W.* 14,158
78**Rt. Hon. N. Chamberlain, C.*.....13,374
Oswald Mosley, *Lab.* ...13,297
A. W. Bowkett, *L.* 539
Moseley. *M.* 25,488 ; *W.* 19,388
79**P. J. H. Hannon, C.* ...24,333
G. Blizard, *Lab.* 7,183
Sparkbrook, *M.* 22,049 ; *W.* 16,009
80**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C.* 15,718
B. M. Potter, *Lab.* 9,759
E. T. Ray, *L.*..... 1,580
West. *M.* 21,755 ; *W.* 15,999
81**Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, C.* 14,801
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Com.*... 7,158

Yardley, *M.* 23,064 ; *W.* 16,171
82**A. R. Jephcott, C.* 16,149
A. G. Gossling, *Lab.* ...14,184

BLACKBURN, *M.* 33,816 ; *W.*28,706
83**J. Duckworth, L.* 31,612
84**Sir S. H. H. Henn,* K.B.E., *C.* 31,347
Mrs. M. Hamilton, *Lab.*24,330
T. H. Gill, *Lab.*.....24,317

BLACKPOOL, *M.* 27,162 ; *W.* 24,752
85**Sir W. de Frece, C.* 25,839
*Lt.-Col. H. M. Meyler, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *L.*18,712

BOLTON, *M.* 49,256 ; *W.* 37,110
86**J. H. Cunliffe, K.C., C.*....34,697
87 *C. Hilton, C.* 33,405
*Albert Law, *Lab.* 30,632
W. H. Hutchinson, *Lab.*28,924
J. P. Taylor, *L.*.....10,036
A. E. Holt, *L.* 8,558

BOOTLE, *M.* 20,750 ; *W.* 14,555
88 *Lt.-Col. V. L. Henderson, M.C., C.* 12,261
John Kinley, *Lab.*..... 9,437
*Maj. J. Burnie, M.C., *L.* 5,388

BOURNEMOUTH,
M. 20 587 ; *W.* 20,451
89**Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-Croft, Bart., C.M.G., C.*20,620
Minnie Pallister, *Lab.* 7,735

BRADFORD.
Central, *M.* 25,634 ; *W.* 19,493
90 *Lt.-Col. A. Gadie, C.*.... 17,854
*W. Leach, *Lab.*.....16,652
East, *M.* 21,507 ; *W.* 16,151
91 *T. D. Fenby, L.*.....15,240
*F. W. Jowett, *Lab.* 15,174
North. *M.* 18,761 ; *W.* 15,353
92 *E. Ramsden, C.*.....11,459
E. F. Wise, *Lab.* 9,442
*Walter R. Rae, *L.*..... 8,007
South, *M.* 24,266 ; *W.* 19,229
93 *W. Hirst, Lab.* 13,910
G. G. Mitcheson, *C.* ...11,586
*H. H. Spencer, *L.*.....10,237

BRIGHTON, *M.* 43 425 ; *W.* 40,555
94**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.* 39,387
95**Com. A. Cooper-Rawson, C.*.....39,253
A. Gordon, *Lab.* 14,072

BRISTOL.
Central, *M.* 22,083 ; *W.* 18,169
96**Sir T. W. H. Inskip,* C.B.E., K.C., *C.*.....17,177
J. A. L. Fraser, *Lab.* ...14,048
East. *M.* 20,807 ; *W.* 15,634
97**Walter J. Baker, Lab.* 16,920
H. J. Maggs, *L.*..... 12,143
North, *M.* 21,006 ; *W.* 16,815
98 *Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest,* C.B.E., D.S.O., *L.* 17,799
*W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 12,329
South, *M.* 22,120; *W.* 16,936
99**Sir W. Beddoe Rees, L.* 16,722
D. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 15,702
West, *M.* 20,512 ; *W.* 19,240
100**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, C.* 23,574
M. Giles, *Lab.* 6,276

BROMLEY, *M.* 25,823 ; *W.* 22,205
101**Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James*, C.B.E., *C.*.....20,272
F. K. Griffith, *L.* 11,580
H. J. Wallington, *Lab.* 5,876
BURNLEY, *M.* 29,225 ; *W.* 21.937
102**Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab.* 20,549
Ian Fairbairn, *C.* 16,084
J. Whitehead, K.C., *L.* 8,601
BURY, *M.* 18,537 ; *W.*, 14,445
103**Capt. C. Ainsworth, C.* 13,382
H. W. Wallace, *Lab.* ...10,286
J. Duckworth. *L.*..... 4,847

CAMBRIDGE,
M. 15,796 ; *W.* 13,576
104**Sir G. D. C. Newton*, K.B.E., *C.* 12,628
A. S. Firth, *Lab.* 6.744
F. R. Salter *L.* 4,670
CARLISLE, *M.* 14,923 ; *W.* 11,403
105**Rt. Hon. W. Watson*, K.C., *C.* 12,787
*G. Middleton, *Lab.*...10,676

CHELTENHAM,
M. 12,719 ; *W.* 12,735
106**Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, C.* 11,909
J. S. Holmes, *L.* 9,146
COVENTRY, *M.* 36,267 ; *W.* 26,833
107 *Maj. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, C.* 22,712
*A. A. Purcell, *Lab.*...17,888
H. P. Gisborne, *L.*.....12,953

CROYDON.
North, *M.* 27,997 ; *W.* 22,700
108**Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason*, D.S.O., *C.* 25,972
G. A. Foan, *Lab.* 10,954
South, *M.* 28,130 ; *W.* 22,834
109**Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.*...23,734
H. T. Muggeridge, *Lab.*12,979

DARLINGTON,
M. 18,867 ; *W.* 13,879
110**W. E. Pease, C.* 15,174
A. Shepherd, *Lab.* ...13,008
DERBY, *M.* 36,421 ; *W.* 26,659
111**Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lab.* 27,423
112 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H. Luce*, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., T.D., *C.* 25,425
*W. R. Raynes, *Lab.* ...25,172
Mrs. H. Hulse, *C.* 21,700
J. H. Stewart. *L.* 7,083
DEWSBURY, *M.* 16,214 ; *W.* 12,463
113 *Ben Riley, Lab.* 9,941
F. W. Skelsey, *C.* 7,516
*T. E. Harvey, *L.*..... 6,723
DUDLEY, *M.* 15,526 ; *W.* 11,300
114**Cyril E. Lloyd*, O.B.E., *C.*11,199
Oliver Baldwin, *Lab.* 10,314
EALING, *M.* 18,174 ; *W.* 16,449
115**Rt. Hon. Sir H. Nield*, K.C., *C.* 18,572
A. H. Chilton, *Lab.* ... 6,765

EAST HAM.
North, *M.* 20,693 ; *W.* 15,803
116 *C. W. Crook, C.* 11,194
*Susan Lawrence, *Lab.* 10,137
E. E. Edwards, *L.* 6,970

South, *M.* 20,211 ; *W.* 14,470
117**A. Barnes, Lab.* 13,644
E. M. C. Denny, *L.* ...12,656
ECCLES, *M.* 21,075 ; *W.* 17,182
118 *A. Bethel, C.* 16,823
*J. Buckle, *Lab.* 14,798
EDMONTON, *M.* 17.740 ; *W.* 13.280
119**F. A. Broad, Lab.* 11,614
G. W. S. Jarrett, *C.* ...10,278
EXETER, *M.* 16,215 ; *W.* 14,514
120**Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt., C.* ... 14,522
A. J. Penny, *Lab.* 6,359
T. F. Day, *L.* 4,350

GATESHEAD,
M 33,139 ; *W.* 23,519
121 *John Beckett, Lab.* ...23,514
Hilton Philipson, *C.* ...14,178
*Capt. J. P. Dickie, *L.* 9,185

GLOUCESTER,
M. 15,112 ; *W.* 11,488
122**Lt.-Col. J. Nockells-Horlick*, O.B.E., M.C., *C.*10,525
M. Philips Price, *Lab.* 8,005
T. Mathew, *L.* 3,566

GREAT YARMOUTH,
M. 15,100 ; *W.* 13,347
123 *Sir F. C. Meyer, Bt., C.*10,273
*Arthur Harbord, *L.* ... 9,202
T. Tyler. *Lab.*..... 3,264
GRIMSBY, *M.* 31,204 ; *W.* 23,520
124**W. J. Womersley, C.* 21,487
C. Franklin, *Lab.* 14,874
T. Wing, *L.*..... 5,442
HALIFAX, *M.* 28,467 ; *W.* 22,762
125**Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L. (Speaker)*.....*unop.*

HARTLEPOOLS, THE,
M. 25,531 ; *W.* 17,145
126 *Sir Wilfrid Sugden, C.*19,077
*W. A. Jowitt, K.C., *L.* 15,724
C. M. Aitchison, *Lab.* 3,717
HASTINGS, *M.* 14,690 ; *W.* 15,505
127**Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, C.* 15,217
Mrs. M. M. Porter, *Lab.* 6,082
HORNSEY, *M.* 24,563 ; *W.* 22,611
128 *Capt. E. Wallace, C.*...21,017
Dr. E. L. Burgin, *L.* ...13,217
Lt.-Col. C. F. Healy, *Lab.* 4,277

HUDDERSFIELD,
M. 32,046 ; *W.* 27,130
129**J. H. Hudson, Lab.* ...19,010
E. Hill, *C.*.....16,745
Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E., *L.* 16,626
HYTHE, *M.* 11,023 ; *W.* 9,959
130**Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt.*, G.B.E., C.M.G., *C.* 12,843
C. Gallop, *Lab.* 3,936
ILFORD, *M.* 26,156 ; *W.* 25,805
131**Sir Frederic Wise, C.*...22,825
Dan Chater, *Lab.*.....8,460
Capt. J. W. Morris, *L.* 7,780
IPSWICH, *M.* 22,749 ; *W.* 17,630
132 *Sir John Ganzoni, C.* 19,621
*R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ...15,791

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, *M.* 21,309 ; *W.* 15,205
133**Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, L.* 15,234
Lt.-Com. L. E. Gaunt, *C.*12,904

East, *M.* 20,781 ; *W.* 14,686
134**L. R. Lumley, C.* 12.296
G. Muff, *Lab.* 11,130
F. C. Thornborough, *L.* 5,140
W. E. Mashford, *Ind.* 444

North-West,
M. 19,530 ; *W.* 15,305
135**Col. A. Lambert Ward*, D.S.O., *C.* 15,072
Sir John Barran, Bt., *L.* 8,080
F. L. Kerran, *Lab.*..... 5,151
South-West, *M.* 21,035 ; *W.* 15,205
136 *H. Brent Grotian, C.*...11,190
*Maj. C. F. Entwistle, *L.* 8,155
J. Arnott, *Lab.* 7,965

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
M. 21,364 ; *W.* 18,504
137**F. G. Penny, C.* 19.933
A. B. Bishop, *Lab.*..... 5,640
W. M. Freeman, *L.* ... 2,850

LEEDS.
Central, *M.* 25,389 ; *W.* 19,143
138**Sir C. H. Wilson*, LL.D., *C.* 16,182
E. J. C. Neep, *Lab.* ...10,975
North, *M.* 21,808 ; *W.* 17,565
139**Sir G. Beckett, Bart., C.*18,502
S. C. Moore, *Lab.*.....7,920
North-East,
M. 21,274 ; *W.* 16,765
140**Maj. J. D. Birchall, C.*16,396
Mrs. E. Penny, *Lab.*... 8,984
G. R. Woodcock, *L.* ... 3,007
South, *M.* 20,239 ; *W.* 15,846
141**H. C. Charleton, Lab.* 12,857
G. Ford, *C.* 11,004
F. Geary, *L.*..... 3,800
South-East, *M.* 20,705 ; *W.* 15,289
142 *Sir Henry Slesser*, K.C., *Lab.* 15,133
Hon. W. T. Whiteley, *L.*10,704
West, *M.* 22,468 ; *W.* 17,176
143**T. W. Stamford, Lab.* 13,057
Capt. A. F. G. Renton, *C.* 13,054
H. Brown, *L.* 4,597

LEICESTER.
East, *M.* 22,668 ; *W.* 17,238
144 *Capt. J. V. Loder, C.* 16,090
*George Banton, *Lab.*...15,669
South, *M.* 20,021 ; *W.* 16,784
145 *Capt. C. Waterhouse, C.*15,005
H. B. Usher, *Lab.* 8,912
*R. W. Allen, *L.* 6,079
West, *M.* 23,006 ; *W.* 18,201
146**F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Lab.*.....16,047
Prof. M. A. Gerothwohl, *C.*.....15,310

LEIGH, *M.* 23,377 ; *W.* 14,633
147**J. Tinker, Lab.* 17,262
E. Owen, *C.* 16,247

LEYTON.
East, *M.* 16,342 ; *W.* 13,163
148 *E. E. Alexander, C.* ...10,649
*Maj. A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., *Lab.* ... 9,087
R. W. Puddicombe, *L.* 3,174
West, *M.* 19,997 ; *W.* 15,961
149**J. D. Cassels*, K.C., *C.* 13,212
A. Smith, *Lab.* 9,809
A. E. Newbould, *L.* ... 5,252

LINCOLN, *M.* 18,354 ; *W.* 13,414
150 *R. A. Taylor, Lab.* ...11,596
Sir G. C. Hamilton, *C.*11,557
A. G. Macdonnell, *L.* 4,952

LIVERPOOL.
East Toxteth.
M. 19,135 ; *W.* 15,159
151 *A. E. Jacob, C.* 16,139
C. Burden, *Lab.* 6,620
F. C. Bowring, *L.* 4,163
Edgehill, *M.* 19,711 ; *W.* 14,340
152**J. H. Hayes, Lab.* ... 14,168
D. C. Williams, *C.*.....12,587
Everton, *M.* 16,111 ; *W.* 11,904
153 *Col. H. C. Woodcock, C.*10,705
H. Walker, *Lab.* 10,075
Exchange, *M.* 22,979 ; *W.* 16,938
154**Sir Leslie Scott,* K.C.,
C. .....*unop.*
Fairfield, *M.* 17,599 ; *W.* 13,563
155**Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, C.*14,277
Mrs. Mercer, *Lab.*..... 8,412
Kirkdale, *M.* 18,683 ; *W.* 13,167
156**Sir J. De F. Penne-father, Bart., C.* 14,392
E. Sandham, *Lab.*..... 9,369
Scotland, *M.* 18,177 ; *W.* 13,649
157**Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Con-nor, N.* .....*unop.*
Walton, 17,637 ; *W.* 13,041
158**Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. Chilcott, C.* 13,387
T. Gillinder, *Lab.* 8,924
S. Skelton, *L.* 1,910
Wavertree, *M.* 19,679 ; *W.* 14,585
159 *J. A. Tinne, C.* 14,063
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 10,383
*H. R. Rathbone, *L.* ... 5,206
West Derby, *M.* 21,411 ; *W.* 15,750
160 *J. Sandeman Allen, C.*15,667
T. G. Adams, *Lab.*..... 8,807
*C. S. Jones, *L.*..... 5,321
West Toxteth,
M. 21,490 ; *W.* 15,694
161**J. Gibbins, Lab.*.....15,542
T. White, *C.*.....15,163

MANCHESTER.
Ardwick. *M.* 21,600 ; *W.* 16,588
162**T. Lowth, Lab.* 15,941
Mary L. K. Jones, *C.* 13,115
Blackley, *M.* 14,341 ; *W.* 12,033
163 *W. J. H. Briggs, C.*.....9,737
*P. M. Olivier, C.B.E., *L.*6,609
W. Burke, *Lab.*.....6,195
Clayton, *M.* 21,350 ; *W.* 16,379
164**J. E. Sutton, Lab.*.....17,338
T. E. Thorpe, *C.*.....14,634
Exchange, *M.* 23,633 ; *W.* 16,854
165 *E. B. Fielden, C.* 13,200
*R. N. Barclay, *L.* 10,693
Gorton, *M.* 20,980 ; *W.* 15,398
166**J. Compton, Lab.* 16,383
B. C. Sellars, *C.* 12,898
Hulme, *M.* 22,880 ; *W.* 18,051
167**Lt.-Col. Sir J. Nall,* D.S.O., *C.* 15,374
A. J. McElwee, *Lab.*...13,080
F. J. M. Brunner, *L.*... 3,277
Moss Side, *M.* 19,307 ; *W.* 15,409
168 *Col. G. B. Hurst,* K.C., *C.*14,035
*T. R. Ackroyd, *L.* 10,026
Platting, *M.* 22,712 ; *W.* 17,917
169**Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Lab.*17,233
F. H. Holmes, *C.* 16,228
E. Baker, *L.* 1,538
Rusholme,
M. 17,818 ; *W.* 15,329.
170 *F. B. Merriman,* K.C., *C.*13,341
*Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Mas-terman, *L.* 7,772
W. Paul, *Com.*..... 5,328
Withington, *M.* 17,567; *W.* 15,145
171 *Dr. T. Watts, C.*.....13,633
*E. D. Simon, *L.*.....10,435
E. Whiteley, *Lab.*..... 2,467
K. Burke, *Ind.* 236

MIDDLESBROUGH.
East, *M.* 17,924 ; *W.* 11,823
172 *Ellen C. Wilkinson, Lab.*9,574
J. R. P. Warde-Aldam, *C.*8,647
*Col. Penry Williams, *L.*6,688
West, *M.* 20,888 ; *W.* 14,685
173**Trevelyan Thomson, L.unop.*

MORPETH, *M.* 28,046 ; *W.* 17,118
174**Robert Smillie, Lab.* ...19,248
Irene Ward, *C.* ... .10,828
John Dodd, *L.*..... 3,805

NELSON AND COLNE,
M. 25,351 ; *W.* 19,520
175**A. Greenwood, Lab.* ...19,922
J. H. S. Aitken, *L.*.....18,478

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
M. 17,899 ; *W.* 12,917
176**Col. J. C. Wedgwood,* D.S.O., *Lab.* 14,226
A. Hassam, *C.*.....10,425

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Central, *M.* 20,732 ; *W.* 14,619
177**Rt. Hon. C. P. Trevelyan, Lab.* 14,542
Hon. F. M. B. Fisher,
C. 13,646
East, *M.* 20,248 ; *W.* 13,525
178 *M. Conolly, Lab.* 13,120
*Sir R. W. Aske, Bt., *L.*12,776
W. Temple, *C.*..... 2,420
North, *M.* 19,349 ; *W.* 14,593
179**Sir N. Grattan Doyle, C.*18,386
H. Maw, *Lab.*..... 6,991
West, *M.* 19,920 ; *W.* 14,406
180 *John Henry Palin, Lab.* 13,089
C. Vernon, *C.* 8,459
*Capt. C. B. Ramage, M.C., *L.*..... 7,208

NORTHAMPTON,
M. 26,264 ; *W.* 20,279
181 *Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. A. Holland,* K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *C.* 16,017
*Margaret G. Bond-field, *Lab.* 15,046
J. Manfield, *L.* 9,436
NORWICH, *M.* 34,088 ; *W.* 27,907
182 *Com. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton-Young,* D.S.O., *L.*.....28,842
183 *Capt. J. G. Fairfax, C.*28,529
*W. R. Smith, *Lab.* ...23,808
*Dorothea Jewson, *Lab.*12,931

NOTTINGHAM.
Central. *M.* 18,499 ; *W.* 15,912
184 *A. J. Bennett, C.* 15,107
W. H. Coultrate, *Lab.* 6,852
C. H. Roberts, *L.* 4,409
East, *M.* 17,827 ; *W.* 14,514
185 *C. E. R. Brocklebank, C.* 11,524
*N. Birkett, K.C., *L.* ...10,078
Tom Mann, *Com.* 2,696
South, *M.* 17,675 ; *W.* 13,596
186**Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.*.....13,725
H. Mills, *Lab.*..... 8,897
West, *M.* 18,113 ; *W.* 13,461
187**A. Hayday, Lab.* 12,782
C. E. Loseby, *C.* 9,790
OLDHAM, *M.* 41,591 ; *W.* 30,243
188 *A. Duff Cooper, C.*.....37,419
189**Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg,* K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., *L.* 36,761
*W. J. Tout, *Lab.* 23,623
J. Wilson, *Lab.* 22,081

OXFORD, *M.* 14,520 ; *W.* 12,619
190**R. C. Bourne, C.* 12,196
Dr. R. O. Moon, *L.* ... 6,836
F. Ludlow, *Lab.*..... 2,260

PLYMOUTH.
Devonport. *M.* 18,700 ; *W.* 14,459
191**Maj. L. Hore-Belisha, L.* 11,115
S. Gluckstein, *C.* 10,534
H. Knight, *Lab.*..... 6,350
Drake, *M.* 19,975 ; *W.* 16,651
192**Sir A. S. Benn,* K.B.E., *C.*14,669
J. J. H. Moses, *Lab.*...12,161
S. Stephens, *L.* 3,645
Sutton, *M.* 21,071 ; *W.* 17,199
193**Viscountess Astor, C.*...18,174
Capt. F. G. J. Woulfe-Brenan, *Lab.* 13,095

PORTSMOUTH.
Central. *M.* 21,417 ; *W.* 16,549
194 *Sir Harry Seymour Foster, C.* 14,028
W. G. Hall, *Lab.* 10,525
F. Gray, *L.* 5,926
North. *M.* 21,165 ; *W.* 16,003
195**Sir B. Falle, Bt., C.*.....17,597
Dr. O. Gleeson, *Lab.* ...10,279
South, *M.* 22,090 ; *W.* 19,327
196**Maj. Sir H. R. Cayzer, Bart., C.* 22,423
Jessie Stephen, *Lab.*... 8,310
PRESTON, *M.* 33,486 ; *W.* 27,354
197**Rt. Hon. T. Shaw,* C.B.E., *Lab.* 27,009
198 *A. R. Kennedy,* K.C., *C.*25,887
*Lt.-Col. J. P. Hodge, *L.*25,327
G. Barnes, *C.* 24,577

READING, *M.* 26,459 ; *W.* 19,775
199 *H. G. Williams, C.* ...21,338
*Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab.* .18,337

RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 18,971 ; *W.* 16,733
200 *Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton J. Moore,* K.C.M.G., *C.*19,948
H. Parker, *Lab.* 6,034

ROCHDALE, *M.* 26,693 ; *W.* 21,166
201 *W. T. Kelly, Lab.* 14,609
*Ramsay Muir, *L.* 14,472
T. E. Jesson, *C.* 14,112

ROCHESTER.
Chatham, *M.* 18,682 ; *W.* 13,995
202**Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, C.* 13,184
W. H. Moore, *Lab.* ... 9,276
C. B. Dallow, *L.*..... 2,806
Gillingham, *M.* 17,363 ; *W.* 12,849
203**Sir G. F. Hohler*, K.C., *C.*12,418
Col. M. Spencer, C.M.G., *Lab.* 8,309
G. Bryans, *L.* 2,839

ROSSENDALE, *M* 20,589 ; *W.*15,805
204**R. Waddington, C.* ...12,836
J. Bell, *Lab.*..... 9,951
E. J. Young, *L.* 7,958

ROTHERHAM, *M.*26,356 ; *W.*15,895
205**F. W. Lindley, Lab.* ...18,860
H. J. Temple, *C.* 15,712

ST. HELENS, *M.*28,724 ; *W.* 17,256
206**J. Sexton*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 21,313
E. Pilkington, *C.* 16,908

SALFORD
North, *M.* 20,856 ; *W.* 15,476
207 *S. Finburgh, C.* 14,250
*Ben Tillett, *Lab.* 13,114
J. Rothwell, *L.* 3.818

South, *M.* 21,848 ; *W.* 15,366
208 *E. A. Radford, C.* 15,163
*J. Toole, *Lab.* 14,455

West, *M.* 19,427 ; *W.* 14,899
209 *Lt.-Com. F. W. Astbury, C.*.....16,719
*A. W. Haycock, *Lab.* .12,367

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, *M.* 21,249 ; *W.* 13,594
210**C. H. Wilson, Lab.* ...16,802
W. B. Faraday, *C.* 9,629
Brightside, *M.* 23,335 ; *W.* 16,644
211**A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, Lab.* 17,053
M. Sheppard, *C.*.....13,708
Central, *M.* 21,017 ; *W.* 14,281
212**Rt. Hon. J. F. Hope, C.* 13,202
Tom Snowden, *Lab.* ...12,995
Ecclesall, *M.* 16,819 ; *W.* 13,043
213**A. Harland, C.* 16,131
A. Taylor, *Ind.* 2,624
Hallam, *M.* 17,500 ; *W.* 13,653
214**Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes*, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 15,546
E. Snelgrove, *Lab.*..... 8,807
Hillsborough, *M.*21,999 ; *W.* 15,381
215**A. V. Alexander, Lab.* 16,573
Lt.-Col. N.G.Thwaites, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., *C.*12,554
Park, *M.* 18,547 ; *W.* 13,071
216**R. Storry Deans*, K.C., *C.*14,053
A. Latham, *Lab.* 11,576

SMETHWICK, *M.*20,981; *W.* 14,462
217**J. E. Davison, Lab.* ...14,491
J. M. Pike, *C.* 13,238

SOUTHAMPTON.
M. 44,885 ; *W.* 33,884
218**Lord Aysley*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 30,703
219**Col. E. K. Perkins*, C.B.E., V.D., *C.* 30,201
T. Lewis, *Lab.*.....22,183
Rev. R. W. Sorensen, *Lab.* 21,768

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
M. 25,352 ; *W.* 21,907
220**Visct. Elveden*, C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 23,417
J. D. Young, *L.* 10,924
S. A. Moseley, *Lab.* ... 3,144

SOUTHPORT,
M. 18,488 ; *W.* 16,009
221 *Lt.-Col. G. D. White, C.*17,430
*Sir J. Brunner, Bt., *L.*11,158

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M. 31,667 ; *W.* 21,455
222**Hon. E. A. St. A. Harney*, K.C., *L.* 23,171
W. Lawther, *Lab.* 16,852

STOCKPORT,
M. 35,684 ; *W.* 29,005
223**W. Greenwood, C.* 28,057
224 *S. S. Hammersley, C.*.26,417
A. E. Townend, *Lab.* 21,986
*C. Royle. *L.* 12,386

STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
M. 23,911 ; *W.* 16,070
225 *Capt. H. Macmillan, C.*15,163
F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 11,948
*Maj. R. S. Stewart, *L.* 8,971

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, *M.* 18,640 ; *W.* 13,235
226 *Andrew MacLaren, Lab.* 14,351
W. Allen, *Const.*.....13,755
Hanley, *M.* 20,348 ; *W.* 14,493
227 *S. Clowes, Lab.* 13,527
F. Collis, *C.* 11,973
Stoke, *M.* 24,626 ; *W.* 16,640
228**Col. J. Ward*, C.B., C.M.G., *Const.*.....17,864
John Watts, *Lab.* 13,318

SUNDERLAND,
M. 45,442 ; *W.* 32,919
229**Lake Thompson, C.*.....28,612
230**Walter Raine, C.*..... ...28,608
Jeremiah MacVeagh, *Lab.* 21,823
Maj. L. A. Common, D.S.O., *L.* 20,139
I. C. Hannah, *L.*.....13,731

TOTTENHAM,
North, *M.* 21,104 ; *W.* 16,709
231**R. C. Morrison, Lab.*....13,800
J. Leng-Sturrock, *Const.*13,243
South, *M.* 20,020 ; *W.* 15,740
232 *Maj. P. B. Malone, C.*13,600
*Percy Alden, *Lab.* 12,099

TYNEMOUTH,
M. 17,767 ; *W.* 11,667
233**Maj. A. West Russell, C.*11,210
Maj. H. Barnes, *L.* ... 6,820
J. S. Barr, *Lab.* 6,818

WAKEFIELD, *M.* 15,035 ; *W.* 10,045
234 *R. G. Ellis, C.* 11,086
*G. H. Sherwood, *Lab.*....10,192

WALLASEY, *M.* 22,383 ; *W.* 19,433
235**Sir R. B. Chadwick, C.*22,599
J. H. Warren, *Lab.* ... 8,634

WALLSEND, *M.* 23,224 ; *W.* 15,374
236**Sir Patrick Hastings*, K.C., *Lab.* 17,274
S. Howard, *C.* 15,672

WALSALL, *M.* 26,855 ; *W.* 19,552
237 *William Preston, C.* ...15,168
*Pat Collins, *L.*.....12,734
G. L. R. Small, *Lab.* ..11,474
J. J. Lynch, *Ind.*..... 622

WALTHAMSTOW.
East, *M.* 16,664 ; *W.* 13,197
238 *Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt.*, K.C., *Const.*.....11,312
J. G. Dale, *Lab.* 8,246
P. H. Heffer, *L.* 3,745
West, *M.* 19,313 ; *W.* 14,467
239 *Maj. H. E. Crawford, L.*12,991
*V. La T. McEntee, *Lab.*12,521

WARRINGTON.
M. 22,011 ; *W.* 13,193
240 *Capt. A. S. C. Reid*, D.F.C., *C.* 16,788
*E. C. Dukes, O.B.E., *Lab.*15,251

WEDNESBURY,
M. 22,976 ; *W.* 17,059
241**A. Short, Lab.*.....18,170
B.G.Lampard-Vachell, *C.*.....17,832

WEST BROMWICH,
M. 20,457 ; *W.* 14,046
242**Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts, Lab.* 15,384
H. A. R. Graham, *C.*...14,413

WEST HAM.
Plaistow, *M.* 21,969 ; *W.* 15,472
243**Will Thorne, Lab.* 15,609
F. G. Penny, *C.* 7,638
Silvertown, *M.* 20,900 ; *W.* 14,187
244**J. J. Jones, Lab.* 15,962
E. Doran, *C.*..... 3,732
Stratford, *M.* 19,973 ; *W.* 14,320
245**T. E. Grores, Lab.* 13,264
H. H. Balfour, *C.* 10,414
Upton, *M.* 18,916 ; *W.* 14,328
246 *Capt. H. P. Holt, C.*...13,410
*B. W. Gardner, *Lab.* ...11,443

WIGAN, *M.* 24,594 ; *W.* 15,623
247**J. A. Parkinson, Lab.*20,350
D. P. M. Fyfe, *C.* 15,006

WILLESDEN.
East, *M.* 22,807 ; *W.* 19,063
248 *Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley*, C.M.G., *C.* 15,965
*Harcourt Johnstone, *L.* 7,992
W. D. Lloyd, *Lab.* 7,880
West, *M.* 23,060 ; *W.* 17,502
249**S. P. Viant, Lab.* 14,884
Maj. M. Brice, *C.* 13,539
J. McCulloch, *L.*..... 3,061

WIMBLEDON,
M. 21,238 ; *W.* 18,366
250 *Sir J. C. Power, C.*.....21,209
Mark Starr, *Lab.* 7,385

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Bilston, *M.* 19,530 ; *W.* 13,914
251 *J. Baker, Lab.* 14,583
*Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard Bury, D.S.O., *C.* 12,840

East, *M.* 19,234 ; *W.* 13,368
252**G. R. Thorne, L.*.....11,066
Sir T. J. Strangman, *C.* 10,013
D. R. Williams, *Lab.*.... 5,118

West, *M.* 23,291 ; *W.* 17,370
253**Sir R. Bird, Bart., C.* 17,886
W. J. Brown, *Lab.*.....17,046

WORCESTER, *M.* 13,403 ; *W.* 12,209
254**W. P. C. Greene, C.* ...11,956
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* ... 6,139
P. Williams, *Lab.* 3,272

YORK, *M.* 23,878 ; *W.* 17,897
255**Sir J. A. R. Marriott, C.*19,914
D. Adams, *Lab.* 15,500

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford, *M.* 19,233 ; *W.* 15,994
256**S. R. Wells, C.*.....15,000
Milner Gray, *L.* 8,451
G. Dixon, *Lab.* 5,330

Luton, *M.* 22,095 ; *W.* 17,606
257 *Terence James O'Connor, C.* 15,443
*Hon. Geoffrey Howard, *L.*.....11,495
P. Millwood, *Lab.* 5,850

Mid, *M.* 17,476 ; *W.* 13,488
258 *Brig.-Gen. W. W. Warner*, C.M.G., *C.* 12,317
*F. C. Linfield, M.B.E., *L.* 11,356

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon. *M.* 15,621 ; *W.* 11,365
259 *Major R. G. C. Glyn*, M.C., *C.* 13,117
*E. A. Lessing, O.B.E., *L.* 8,805
D. F. Brundrit, *Lab.*... 1,355

Newbury, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 14,502
260 *Brig.-Gen. H. C. Brown C.*.....14,759
*I. H. Stranger, *L.* 10,444
F. M. Jacques, *Lab.* ... 1,219

Windsor, *M.* 21,120 ; *W.* 16,838
261**A. A. Somerville. C.* ...20,370
C. N. B. Crisp, *L.* 5,514

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury, *M.* 22,217 ; *W.* 17,231
262 *Lt.-Col. Sir A. Burgoyne, C.* 18,132
*T. Keens, *L.* 11,574
F. C. Watkins, *Lab.* ... 2,655

Buckingham.
M. 20,932 ; *W.* 16,462
263**Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer*, M.C., *C.* 15,129
E. J. Pay, *Lab.* 8,939
K. Johnson, *L.* 5,144

Wycombe. *M.* 27,650 ; *W.* 21,002
264 *Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F. Knox*, K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.*.....20,820
*Lady Terrington, *L.*...12,526
G. Young, *Lab.* 4,626

CAMBRIDGE,
M. 21,828 ; *W.* 15,798
265**Capt. R. G. Briscoe*, M.C., *C.* 15,530
G. T. Garratt, *Lab.*....10,781

CHESHIRE.

Altrincham. *M.* 26,173 ; *W.* 21,080
266 *C. Atkinson*, K.C., *C.*...24,439
*R. Alstead, *L.* 15,654

City of Chester,
M. 16,808 ; *W.* 11,849
267**Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., C.*....12,491
W. C. Llewellyn, *L.* ... 5,538
G. Beardsworth, *Lab.* 5,451

Crewe, *M.* 22,612 ; *W.* 15,971
268 *Ernest Craig, C.*.....18,333
*E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., *Lab.* 14,705

Eddisbury. *M.* 13,916 ; *W.* 9,488
269**Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., C.* 11,006
R. J. Russell, *L.*..... 9,337

Knutsford. *M.* 21,453 ; *W.* 15,738
270**Brig.-Gen. E. Makins*, C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 18,199
J. P. McDougall, *L.* ...11,885

Macclesfield, *M.* 21,517 ; *W.* 18,445
271**J. R. Remer, C.* 17,171
J. Williams, *Lab.* 10,187
H. K. Nield, *L.* 6,434

Northwich, *M.* 25,192 ; *W.* 16,478
272**Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, C.* 14,545
Mrs. B. A. Gould, *Lab.*11,630
A. Mort, *L.* 7,465

Stalybridge and Hyde,
M. 24,874 ; *W.* 19,301
273 *E. W. H. Wood, C.*.....16,412
W. Fowden, *Lab.* 12,509
*J. L. Tattersall, *L.*..... 8,201

Wirral. *M.* 21,605 ; *W.* 15,627
274 *John Grace, C.* 17,705
*S. R. Dodds, *L.* 11,697

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, *M.* 18,964 ; *W.* 14,671
275 *G. J. C. Harrison, C.*....14,163
*Isaac Foot, *L.*.....13,548

Camborne, *M.* 17,604 ; *W.* 16,705
276 *Capt. A. H. Moreing, Const.*..... 9,530
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 7,220
F. P. Rowe, *Lab.* 5,477

Northern, *M.* 16,553 ; *W.* 13,644
277 *A. M. Williams, C.* ...12,639
*Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E., *L.* 10,927

Penryn and Falmouth,
M. 21,309 ; *W.* 17,331
278 *G. Pilcher, C.* 12,485
*Sir C. Mansel, Bt., *L.* 9,913
F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* ... 6,462

St. Ives, *M.* 15,714 ; *W.* 14,798
279 *J. A. Hawke*, K.C., *C.*...11,159
*Sir C. Cory, Bt., *L.* ... 9,912

CUMBERLAND.

Northern, *M.* 13,248 ; *W.* 9,469
280**Capt. Hon. D. S. P. Howard, C.* 10,586
R. D. Holt, *L.*..... 6,821
B. Brooke, *Lab.* 2,125

Penrith and Cockermouth.
M. 12,709 ; *W.* 9,457
281**A. C. Niven Dixey, C.* 11,431
F. Tait, *Lab.* 5,404

Whitehaven. *M.* 16,587 ; *W.* 11,647
282 *R. S. Hudson, C.* 13,149
*T. Gavan Duffy, *Lab.* 11,741

Workington, *M.* 19,626 ; *W.* 13,064
283**Tom Cape*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 15,353
E. Davies, *C.* 12,243

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, *M.* 19,368 ; *W.* 13,188
284**Herbert Wragg, C.*.....14,766
J. Lees, *Lab.* 10,618

Chesterfield, *M.* 21,146 ; *W.* 13,577
285**B. Kenyon, L.* 13,971
G. Benson, *Lab.* 9,206

Clay Cross, *M.* 20,176 ; *W.* 11,833
286**C. Duncan, Lab.*.....14,618
Lt.-Col. J. Sherwood Kelly, *V.C.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 8,069

High Peak, *M.* 19,481 ; *W.* 15,247
287**Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, Bart., C.* 14,560
R. McDougall, *L.* 12,772

Ilkeston, *M.* 18,547 ; *W.* 12,774
288**G. H. Oliver, Lab.* 11,011
H. V. A. Raikes, *C.* ... 9,203
Lady Barlow, *L.*..... 4,320

North-Eastern,
M. 22,508 ; *W.* 13,796
289**Frank Lee, Lab.* 13,420
G. H. Bowden, *C.* 9,914
P. Guedalla, *L.* 6,529

Southern, *M.* 25,873 ; *W.* 17,928
290 *J. A. Grant, C.* 16,448
A. Goodere, *Lab.* 15,033
A. J. Swenson-Taylor, *L.* 5,647

Western, *M.* 17,647 ; *W.* 13,365
291**Marquess of Hartington*, M.B.E., *C.*.....15,324
W. C. Mallison, *L.* ...11,612

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple. *M.* 18,387 ; *W.* 15,422
292 *Basil E. Peto, C.* 15,479
*Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, *L.* 14,284

Honiton, *M.* 16,060 ; *W.* 14,162
293**Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-Bell, Bt., C.* 14,804
J. G. H. Halse, *L.* 12,025

South Molton,
M. 16,584 ; *W.* 12,046
294 *C. Drewe, C.* 12,811
*Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, *L.* 12,157

Tavistock, *M.* 15,968 ; *W.* 12,052
295 *Maj. P. Kenyon-Slaney, C.* 12,058
*M. R. Thornton, *L.* ...10,786

Tiverton, *M.* 15,334 ; *W.* 12,594
296 *Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-Troyte*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*.....13,601
*Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, *L.* 11,042

Torquay, *M.* 19,190 ; *W.* 18,108
297 *Comm. C. A. N. Williams,* D.S.O., R.N., *C.*18,119
*Capt. P. G. Thompson, *L.* 11,958
A. Moyle, *Lab.* 2,752

Totnes, *M.* 22,430 ; *W.* 18,573
298 *Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.* 19,771
*H. Vivian, *L.* 14,786
K. F. Spurrell, *Lab.* ...2,240

DORSET.

Eastern, *M.* 18,649 ; *W.* 15,600
299**G.R. Hall Caine,* C.B.E., *C.* 14,479
A. E. Glassey, *L.*.....8,828
E. J. Stocker, *Lab.*.....4,205

Northern, *M.* 14,630 ; *W.* 10,986
300 *Cecil Hanbury, C.* 11,819
*J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 10,431

Southern, *M.* 16,739 ; *W.* 13,106
301**Maj. R. D. T. Yerburgh, C.* 13,900
W. Risdon, *Lab.* 5,821

Western, *M.* 13,834 ; *W.* 11,018
302**Maj.W.P. Colfox,* M.C., *C.*.....12,426
Mrs. L. Simpson, *Lab.* 5,764

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle,
M. 13,351 ; *W.* 8,580
303 *Lt-Col. C. M. Headlam,* D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.* 9,465
*M. Turner Samuels, *Lab.* 9,152

Bishop Auckland,
M. 21,177 ; *W.* 14,169
304**Rt. Hon. B. C. Spoor,* O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,784
J. Bainbridge, *L.* 12,866

Blaydon, *M.* 22,733 ; *W.* 13,911
305**W. Whiteley, Lab.* 17,670
G. Denson, *C.* 10,549

Chester-le-Street,
M. 25,126 ; *W.* 15,450
306**John J. Lawson, Lab.* 22,700
M. D. McCarthy *C.* ... 9,250

Consett, *M.* 24,574 ; *W.* 15,717
307**Rev. H. Dunnico, Lab.*18,842
Ursu'aWilliams,*Const.* 14,836

Durham, *M.* 19,442 ; *W.* 12,716
308**J. Ritson, Lab.* 15,032
S. R. Streatfeild, *C.* ... 9,614
W. McKeag, *L.* 2,747

Houghton-le-Spring,
M. 23,342 ; *W.* 15,425
309**R. Richardson, Lab.*....17,857
A. C. Curry, *L.* 13,023

Jarrow, *M.* 28,355 ; *W.* 15,702
310**R. J. Wilson, Lab.*.....18,203
A. E. Baucher, *C.* 13,527

Seaham, *M.* 27,068 ; *W.* 16,283
311**Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, Lab.* 22,399
Maj. Ronald Ross, *C.*...11,775

Sedgefield, *M.* 19,145 ; *W.* 11,911
312**Maj. L. Ropner, C.* ...13,968
J. Herriotts, *Lab.* 12,552

Spennymoor,
M. 20,903 ; *W.* 13,934
313**J. Batey, Lab.* 17,211
Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *C.*.....10,101

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, *M.* 21,387 ; *W.* 16,269
314 *Sir H. Curtis-Bennett,* K.C., *C.* 15,875
*S. W. Robinson, *L.* ...10,244
N. H. Moller, *Lab.* ... 2,904

Colchester, *M.* 17,904 ; *W.* 14,105
315**Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bt.,* G.B.E., *C.* 14,283
Capt. R. L. Reiss, *Lab.*10,953

Epping. *M.* 23,661 ; *W.* 19,394
316 *Rt.Hon.W.S. Churchill,* C.H., *Const.* 19,843
G. G. Sharp, *L.* 10,080
J. R. McPhie, *Lab.* 3,268

Harwich, *M.* 17,052 ; *W.* 12,995
317 *Sir F. Rice, C.*.....12,219
*A. E. Hillary, *L.* 9,904
A. Barton, *Lab.* 1,604

Maldon, *M.* 17,447 ; *W.* 13,126
318 *Maj. E. A. Ruggles-Brise,* M.C., *C.*.....13,209
*V. G. Crittall, *Lab.* ...9,323
H. R. G. Brooks, *L.* ... 2,724

Romford, *M.* 27,022; *W.* 19,686
319**Hon. C. Rhys,* M.C., *C.* 15,520
A. Emil Davies, *Lab.*...13,312
D. M. Mason, *L.*..... 5,957

Saffron Walden,
M. 18,627 ; *W.* 13,963
320**W. Foot-Mitchell, C.* ...12,289
W. Cash, *Lab.*..... 6,340
A. M. Mathews, ...5,195

South-Eastern,
M. 28,403 ; *W.* 20,009
321 *H. W. Looker, C.* 19,731
*P. C. Hoffman, *Lab.* 13,820

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
M. 20,898 ; *W.* 16,036
322**Sir Thomas Davies, C.* 18,201
J. H. Alpass, *Lab.* 7,078

Forest of Dean,
M. 17,633 ; *W.* 12,063.
323**James Wignall, Lab.*...11,048
M. W. Beaumont, *C.* ...9,739

Stroud. *M.* 20,770 ; *W.* 16,566
324 *Sir Frank Nelson, C.* 15,973
E. Picton - Turbervill, *Lab.* 7,418
A. W. Stanton, *L.* 6,057

Thornbury, *M.* 21,210 ; *W.* 15,462
325 *D. W. Gunston, C.*.....12,500
*A. Rendall, *L.* 10,283
G. Elton, *Lab.*..... 6,376

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot, *M.* 14,444 ; *W.* 12,512
326**Viscount Wolmer, C.*....14,081
H. Beaumont, *Lab.* ... 4,313

Basingstoke,
M. 20,128 ; *W.* 14,538
327 *Sir A. Holbrook,* K.B.E., *C.*.....15,558
*Lt.-Com. R. T. H. Fletcher, *L.*..... 9,429
B. Greene, *Lab.* 2,172

Fareham, *M.* 20,801 ; *W.* 16,152
328**Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson,* K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 19,108
J. B. Baker, *Lab.* 6,304

New Forest and Christchurch,
M. 21,923 ; *W.* 16,982
329**Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. Ashley, C.* 17,945
A. C. F. Boulton, *L.* ... 6,681
C. L. Brighton, *Lab.*... 3,137

Petersfield, *M.*18,342 ; *W.* 13,285
330**Col. W. G. Nicholson,C.* 14,646
G. Spencer, *L.* 3,755
G. G. Desmond, *Lab.* 2,582

Winchester,
M. 20,867 ; *W.* 15,716
331**Maj.G. R. J. Hennessy,* O.B.E., *C.* 15,026
Reginald Stamp, *Lab.* 8,216
W. J. West, *L.* 3,012

HEREFORD.

Hereford, *M.* 16,362 ; *W.* 12,797
332**Samuel Roberts, C.* ... 13,210
J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 8,604

Leominster, *M.* 15,288 ; *W.* 11,763
333**E. W. Shepperson, C.* 12,470
G. A. Edinger, *L.* 6,897

HERTFORD.

Hemel Hempstead,
M. 15,332 ; *W.* 12,774
334 *J. C. C. Davidson* C.H., C.B., *C.* 12,985
*J. F. Dunn, *L.*..... 7,994
A. Sayle, *Lab.* 1,553

Hertford, *M.* 19,474 ; *W.* 14,841
335**Rear-Adm. Murray F. Sueter,* C.B., *C.* 14,582
T. M. Davies, *L.*..... 5,828
E. Seliey, *Lab.* 3,885

Hitchin, *M.* 18,928 ; *W.* 15,357
336**G. M. Kindersley,* O.B.E., *C.* 14,019
J. A. Tayler, *Lab.*..... 5,773
Rev. D. MacFadyen, *L.* 3,881

St. Albans, *M.* 20,994 ; *W.* 16,989
337**Lt.-Col. F. E. Freemantle,* O.B.E., M.D., *C.*18,004
F. Herbert, *Lab.*..... 8,682

Watford, *M.* 20,977 ; *W.* 17,192
338**D. Herbert, C.*.....15,271
H. H. Elvin, *Lab.* 7,417
Mrs. C. Ashby, *L.* 5,205

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M. 25,381 ; *W.* 17,747
339**Arthur Wellesley Dean, C.*.....15,459
G. R. B. White, *Lab.*...10,639
R. P. Winfrey, *L.* 6,413

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 16,640 ; *W.* 12,317
340 *C. K. Murchison, C.* ...12,827
*L. W. J. Costello, *L.*... 9,703

ISLE OF ELY,
M. 22,366 ; *W.* 15,915.
341 *Sir H. Lucas Tooth, Bt., C.* 13,344
*H. L. Mond, *L.* 11,381
D. J. Freyer, *Lab.* 4,235

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 24,682 ; *W.* 21,370
342 *Capt. P. D. Macdonald, C.*.....19,346
*Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *L.*13,944
Maj. H. E. Weaver, *Lab.* 3,620

KENT.

Ashford, *M.* 20,552 ; *W.* 15,107
343**Maj. S. S. Steel, C.* ...15,159
L. J. Humphrey, *L.* ... 5,487
Basil Noble, *Lab.* 4,473

Canterbury, *M.* 19,449 ; *W.* 16,596
344**Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill, C.*.....16,693
Col. D. Carnegie, *L.* ... 7,061

Chislehurst, *M.* 16,751 ; *W.* 13,278
345 *Waldron Smithers, C.* 14,440
J. L. Thompson, *Lab.* 3,757
R. C. R. Nevill, *L.*..... 3,647

Dartford, *M.* 28,985 ; *W.* 20,819
346 *Col. Hon. A. McDonnell,* C.B., C.M.G., *C.*.....20,108
*J. E. Mills, *Lab.*.....19,352

Dover, *M.* 21,246 ; *W.* 17,334
347**Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.* 21,186
A. F. George, *Lab.*..... 7,627

Faversham, *M.* 24,011 ; *W.* 17,578
348**Lt.-Col. G. C. H. Wheler,* C.B.E., *C.* 14,432
Rev. S. J. W. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,180
A. J. Solomon, *L.* 7,132

Gravesend, *M.* 19,428 ; *W.* 14,312
349 *Irving James Albery, C.*15,410
*G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.* 10,969

Isle of Thanet,
M. 21,434 ; *W.* 19,961
350**Hon. E. Harmsworth, C.*21,130
A. F. Luxmore, K.C., *L.* 6,779
D. L. Aman, *Lab.* 4,202

Maidstone, *M.* 19,388 ; *W.* 15,423
351**Conn. C. Bellairs, C.* ...16,121
F. S. Cocks, *Lab.* 8,192

Sevenoaks, *M.* 18,337 ; *W.* 14,323
352 *Capt. H. Walter Styles, C.*.....15,125
*Maj. R. S. A. Williams *L.*9,311

Tonbridge, *M.* 20,145 ; *W.* 20,053
353**Col. H. H. Spender-Clay,* C.M.G., M.C., *C.*.....17,392
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*... 6,564
J. M. Tucker, *L.*..... 5,898

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.

Grantham, *M.* 21,432 ; *W.* 15,589
354**Sir Victor Warrender, Bart.*, M.C., *C.*.....14,746
A. Lyle-Samuel, *L.* ... 7,730
M. W. Moore, *Lab.* ... 7,279

Rutland and Stamford,
M. 15,886 ; *W.* 11,983
355**N. W. Smith-Carington, C.*.....13,286
H. F. Wheeler, *Lab.*... 6,633

LANCASHIRE.

Chorley, *M.* 21,431 ; *W.* 15,938
356**Capt. D. H. Hacking,* O.B.E., *C.* 17,844
Z. Hutchinson, *Lab.* ...13,074

Clitheroe, *M.* 19,142 ; *W.* 15,481
357**Capt. W. Brass, C.*.....16,637
D. Hall Caine, *Lab.* ...14,041

Darwen, *M.* 17,663 ; *W.* 15,015
358 *Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bt., C.* 13,017
*F. C. Hindle, *L.* 12,082
T. Ramsden, *Lab.* 5,188

Farnworth, *M.* 20,735 ; *W.* 15,323
359**T. Greenall, Lab.* 15,327
A. K. Worsthorne, *C.* 12,521
J. C. Martin, *L.* 4,467

Fylde, *M.* 24,113 ; *W.* 16,872
360**Lord Stanley,* M.C., *C.*...unop.

Heywood and Radcliffe,
M. 23,241 ; *W.* 19,296
361**Lt.-Col. A. England,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *Const.* 19,131
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* .15,307

Ince, *M.* 20,440 ; *W.* 12,802
362**Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, Lab.* 18,272
Lt.-Col. E. V. Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., *C.* 7,820

Lancaster, *M.* 20,935 ; *W.* 17,524
363 *Sir Gerald Strictland (Count Della Catena),* G.C.M.G., *C.* 15,243
*J. J. O'Neil. *L.* 11,085
H. M. Watkins, *Lab.* . 5,572

Lonsdale, *M.* 15,739 ; *W.* 12,382
364 *Lord Balniel, C.* 13,460
*H. Maden, *L.* 10,002

Middleton and Prestwich,
M. 21,806 ; *W.* 16,366
365**D. A. Stewart Sandeman, C.* 16,005
M. B. Farr, *Lab.* 8,442
*Sir W. R. Adkins, K.C., *L.* 6,763

Mossley, *M.* 23,528 ; *W.* 18,155
366**A. Hopkinson, Ind.* ...15,435
T. W. Mercer, *Lab.* ...10,767
G. Jennison, *L.* 5,152

Newton, *M.* 16,572 ; *W.* 10,533
367**Robert Young,* O.B.E., *Lab.*.....12,875
J. A. W. Watts, *C.*.....10,066

Ormskirk, *M.* 18,809 ; *W.* 12,563
368**F. N. Blundell, C.* 13,392
R. B. Walker, *Lab.*.....10,402

Royton, *M.* 20,440 ; *W.* 16,009
369 *Dr. A. V. Davies, C.*...13,859
*W. Gorman. *L.* 11,433
A. E. Wood, K.C., *Lab.* 6,156

Stretford, *M.* 23,884 ; *W.* 17,669
370**Sir T. Robinson,* C.B.E., *Const.* 20,826
J. Robinson, *Lab.* 11,520

Waterloo, *M.* 15,957 ; *W.* 13,126
371**Capt. M. Bullock,* M.B.E., *C.* 15,704
G. F. Titt, *Lab.* 6,116

Westhoughton,
M. 19,502 ; *W.* 13,085
372**R. J. Davies, Lab.*.....16,033
J. Haslam, *C.* 12,684

Widnes, *M.* 20,275 ; *W.* 13,277
373**Dr. G. C. Clayton,* C.B.E., *C.* 15,476
J. Cotter, *Lab.*.....13,326

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bosworth, *M.* 21,200 ; *W.* 14,725
374 *Capt. R. Gee, V.C.,* M.C., *C.* 10,114
*G. Ward, *L.*..... 9,756
J. Minto, *Lab.*..... 9,143

Harborough, *M.* 17,136 ; *W.* 13,469
375 *Lt.-Col. L. P. Winby, C.*13,024
J. Hyder, *Lab.* 6,032
*J. W. Black, *L.* 5,726

Loughborough,
M. 19,674 ; *W.* 13,649
376 *F. G. Rye, C.* 11,114
E. Winterton, *Lab.* ... 9,751
*Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *L.*. 7,040

Melton, *M.* 19,481 ; *W.* 14,931
377 *W. Lindsay Everard, C.* 17,090
A. Richardson, *L.* 11,934

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).

Brigg, *M.* 19,953 ; *W.* 13,171
378**Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bt., C.* 15,125
D. J. K. Quibell, *Lab.*.11,669

Gainsborough,
M. 16,215 ; *W.* 11,404
379 *H. F. C. Crookshank, C.*10,281
F. Knowles, *Lab.* 5,958
*Sir R. Winfrey, *L.*..... 5,590

Horncastle, *M.* 14,368 ; *W.* 10,918
380 *Henry C. Haslam, C.* 10,912
*S. Pattinson, *L.* 9,743

Louth, *M.* 16,914 ; *W.* 12,746
381 *Lt.-Col. A. P. Heneage,* D.S.O., *C.* 12,674
*Mrs. M. Wintringham, *L.*.....11,330

MIDDLESEX.

Acton, *M.* 17,409 ; *W.* 14,590
382**Sir H. Brittain,* K.B.E., C.M.G., *C.* 12,709
H. A. Baldwin, *Lab.*... 5,583
B. A. Levinson, *L.*..... 3,074
M. R. Richardson, *Ind.*1,775

Brentford and Chiswick,
M. 15,715 ; *W.* 12,891
383**Lt.-Cl. Grant Morden, C.*12,098
W. Haywood, *Lab.* ... 6,114
J. C. Squire, *L.* 2,540

Enfield, *M.* 17,758 ; *W.* 13,639
384 *Lt.-Col. R. V. K. Applin,* D.S.O., *C.*.....13,886
*W. W. Henderson, *Lab.*11,807

Finchley, *M.* 17,585 ; *W.* 15,399
385 *Maj. Hon. E. Cadogan, C.*.....15,277
*T. A. Robertson, *L.* ...10,942

Harrow, *M.* 21,003 ; *W.* 17,641
386 *Maj. I. Salmon, C.* ...16,526
K. Lindsay, *Lab.* 9,507
Sir R. Blair, *L.* 4,320

Hendon, *M.* 21,466 ; *W.* 18,697
387**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Lloyd Greame,* K.B.E., M.C., *C.* 19,183
A. J. Blue, *L.*..... 5,618
J. A. Skinner, *Lab.* ... 5,267

Spelthorne, *M.* 21,949 ; *W.* 17,459
388**Sir P. Pilditch, C.* ...17,650
F. W. Temple, *Lab.* ... 7,792

Twickenham,
M. 21,031 ; *W.* 17,323
389**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., C.* ...18,889
S. Sherman, *Lab.* 7,945

Uxbridge, *M.* 20,564 ; *W.* 15,580
390**Comm. C. D. Burney,* C.M.G., R.N., *C.* 13,525
R. Small, *Lab.* 8,459
J. S. Griffith-Jones, *L.* 3,976

Wood Green,
M. 26,693 ; *W.* 22,503
331**G. Locker-Lampson, C.*21,725
R. T. Rhys, *Lab.* 8,643
Capt. J. Traill-Stevenson, *L.* 7,158

NORFOLK.

Eastern, *M.* 19,263 ; *W.* 14,207
392 *R. J. N. Neville, C.* ...11,283
*H. M. Seely, *L.* 9,114
Com. R. B. Bates, *Lab.* 4,907

King's Lynn,
M. 20,606 ; *W.* 15,683
393 *Lord Fermoy, C.* 11,710
*Lt.-Col. G. G. Woodwark, C.B.E., *L.* 9,184
Capt. J. Stevenson, *Lab.* 7,280

Northern, *M.* 18,084 ; *W.* 13,829
394**Rt. Hon. Noel E. Buxton, Lab.* ..... ;11,978
T. R. Cook, *C.* 9,974
Lt.-Col. Alexander, K.C., *L.* 2,637

Southern, *M.* 19,241 ; *W.* 14,168
395 *J. A. Christie, C.* 14,189
*G. Edwards, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,376

South-Western,
M. 19,146 ; *W.* 13,986
396**Maj. Alan McLean, C.*13,838
W. B. Taylor, *Lab.* ...10,004

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Daventry, *M.* 17,983 ; *W.* 13,588
397**Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, C.* 12,683
Lt.-Col. C. I. Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., *L.* 12,483

Kettering, *M.* 21,099 ; *W.* 15,473
398 *Sir M. E. Manningham-Buller, Bt., C.* 15,042
*S. F. Perry, *Lab.* 14,801

Peterborough,
M. 20,627 ; *W.* 15,834
399**Maj. Sir H. L. C. Brassey, Bart., C.*.....14,195
J. Mansfield, *Lab.* 9,108
D. Doyle, *L.* 4,786

Wellingborough,
M. 19,617 ; *W.* 14,316
400**W. G. Cove, Lab.* 11,381
R. A. Raphael, *C.* 8,900
H. M. Paul, *L.* 8,223

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
M. 17,583 ; *W.* 13,078
401**Mrs. Hilton Philipson, C.*.....12,130
Capt. Hon. H. Robson, *L.* 8,165
J. Adams, *Lab.* 3,521

Hexham, *M.* 16,038 ; *W.* 11,199
402 *Maj. D. C. Brown, C.* 10,741
*V. H. Finney, *L.* 6,551
C. R. C. Flynn, *Lab.*... 5,089

Wansbeck, *M.* 30,647 ; *W.* 19,799
403**G. H. Warne, Lab.* ...21,159
Mrs. H. Middleton, *C.*18,875

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw. *M.* 19,087 ; *W.* 12,988
404**Sir W. E. Hume-Williams, Bart.*, K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 12,732
J. Malcolm MacDonald, *Lab.* 11,283
A. Neal, *L.* 3,505

Broxtowe, *M.* 23,256 ; *W.* 15,591
405**G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...15,276
T. E. Jackson, *L.* 12,313

Mansfield, *M.* 25,871 ; *W.* 16,667
406**Frank B. Varley, Lab.*.19,441
C. L. Hanington, *C.* ...13,535

Newark, *M.* 17,407 ; *W.* 12,845
407**Marq. of Titchfield, C.* 14,129
H. Varley, *Lab.* 5,076
J. Haslam, *L.* 4,124

Rushcliffe. *M.* 21,107 ; *W.* 16,601
408**H. B. Betterton, C.B.E., C.*.....17,733
J. O. Whitham, *Lab.*... 9,543

OXFORD.

Banbury. *M.* 20,482 ; *W.* 15,615
409**Maj. A. J. Edmondson, C.*.....15,053
Sir Harry Verney, *L.* 8,825
A. E. Monks, *Lab.*..... 4,733

Henley, *M.* 18,718 ; *W.* 13,904
410 *Capt. R. R. Henderson, C.* 14,830
C. A. Bennett, K.C., *L.* 8,060

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 14,711 ; *W.* 10,593
411**Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-Clive, C.M.G., C.* ..... unop.

Oswestry, *M.* 18,952 ; *W.* 13,412
412**Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, C.* 14,316
Capt. R. Sidebottom, *L.* 6,143
T. Morris, *Lab.* 5,503

Shrewsbury. *M.* 15,385 ; *W.* 11,202
413 *Viscount Sandon, C.* 13,220
*J. Sunlight, *L.* 9,945
D. R. Lawley, *Lab.* ... 1,614

The Wrekin, *M.* 19,867 ; *W.* 13,313
414 *T. Oakley, C.* 14,003
*H. Nixon, *Lab.* 11,125

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 17,480 ; *W.* 13,773
415 *B. Crompton Wood,* O.B.E., *C.* 14,283
*W. E. Morse, *L.*.....10,842
J. M. Boltz, *Lab.* 1,965

Frome, *M.* 20,909 ; *W.* 15,479.
416 *Capt. G. K. Peto, C.* ...16,397
*F. Gould, *Lab.* 14,652

Taunton, *M.* 16,311 ; *W.* 13,760.
417 *Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault* D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.*.....13,930
*J. Hope Simpson, C.I.E. *L.* 10,381
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 2,441

Wells. *M.* 15,708 ; *W.* 12,486
418 *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt., C.*12,642
*A. L. Hobhouse, *L.* ... 8,668
W. Young, *Lab.* 2,726

Weston-super-Mare,
M. 19,616 ; *W.* 17,733
419 *Lord Erskine, C.* 17,987
*F. E. J. Murrell, *L.* ...12,895
A. R. West, *Lab.* 1,343

Yeovil, *M.* 19,579 ; *W.* 15,308
420**Maj. G. F. Davies, C.* 14,477
Lt.-Col. C. Waley Cohen, C.M.G., *L.* 9,320
J. L. George, *Lab.* 6,179

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 21,101 ; *W.* 14,498
421**Col. J. Gretton, C.B.E., C.*20,550
F. Thorseby, *Lab.* 7,141

Cannock, *M.* 25,842 ; *W.* 16,631
422**W. M. Adamson, Lab.*16,347
W. Thorneycroft, *C.*....15,166

Kingswinford,
M. 23,917 ; *W.* 16,683
423**C. H. Sitch, Lab.* 17,235
Maj. W. H. Webb, *C.* 16,208

Leek, *M.* 20,594 ; *W.* 14,092
424**W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...14,256
T. P. Cholmondeley, *C.*13,305

Lichfield, *M.* 20,264 ; *W.* 13,487
425 *R. Ron Wilson, C.* 14,588
*Frank Hodges, *Lab.* ...12,512

Stafford, *M.* 14,739 ; *W.* 10,407
426**Capt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, C.* 12,404
W. T. Scott, *Lab.* ... 7,571

Stone. *M.* 17,998 ; *W.* 11,996
427**J. Q. Lamb, C.* 12,856
W. Meakin, *L.* 5,351
C. A. Brook, *Lab.* 4,245

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 19,687 ; *W.* 14,154
428**Lord Huntingfield, C.* 13,450
Sir T. Bethell, *L.* 7,441
Capt. C. W. Kendall, *Lab.* 4,329

Lowestoft. *M.* 20,247 ; *W.* 16,074
429**G. S. C. Rentoul, C.* ...13,422
R. A. Mellanby, *Lab.* 6,570
F. G. Paterson, *L.* 6,532

Woodbridge,
M. 18,900 ; *W.* 13,969
430**Sir Arthur Churchman, Bart., C.* 13,419
W. R. Elliston, *L.* 7,008
S. Mayer, K.C., *Lab.*... 3,998

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 17,320 ; *W.* 13,224
431**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E. Guinness, D.S.O., C.*...16,073
J. A. Day, *L.* 9,392
Sudbury, *M.* 15,300 ; *W.* 11,230
432 *Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton,* O.B.E., *C.* 10,579
*J. F. Loverseed, *L.* ... 9,168

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 22,737 ; *W.* 18,457
433**Col. Sir P. W. Richardson,* O.B.E., T.D., *C.*...18,310
W. C. Smith, *L.* 7,471

Eastern, *M.* 14,803 ; *W.* 12,425
434**J. F. W. Galbraith,* K.C., *C.* 15,999
R. O. Mennell, *Lab.* ... 3,249

Epsom, *M.* 20,570 ; *W.* 16,945
435**Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., C.*.....20,017
P. Butler, *Lab.* 5,149

Farnham, *M.* 20,312 ; *W.* 15,943
436**A. M. Samuel, C.* 18,272
Mrs. A. Corner, *Lab.*... 4,613

Guildford, *M.* 22,782 ; *W.* 18,382
437**Sir H. Buckingham*, C.B.E., *C.* 18,272
S. F. Markham, *Lab.*... 6,227
S. P. Kerr, *L.* 4,842
Mitcham, *M.* 19,069 ; *W.* 15,366
438**R. J. Meller*, *C.* 15,984
J. Chuter Ede, *Lab.* ... 9,776
Reigate, *M.* 19,194 ; *W.* 15,876
439**Br.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill*, C.B., *C.* 19,877
W. Graham, *Lab.* 6,061

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 17,473 ; *W.* 15,845
440 *Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir George Ambrose Lloyd*, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., *C.* 17,533
J. J. Davies, *L.* 4,168
D. J. Davis, *Lab.* 4,138
East Grinstead, *M.* 22,277 ; *W.* 18,223
441**Sir H. S. Cautley, Bt.*, K.C., *C.* 18,365
G. F. Mowatt, *L.* 5,604
J. Morgan, *Lab.*..... 4,479
Lewes, *M.* 15,813 ; *W.* 12,704
442**Capt. T. P. H. Beamish*, C.B., R.N., *C.*.....13,399
Capt. B. Hall, *Lab.* ... 5,043
Rye, *M.* 16,772 ; *W.* 14,326
443**Lt.-Col. G. L. Courthope*, M.C., *C.* 14,871
George Ellis, *L.* 7,289

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 26,540 ; *W.* 21,264
444 *Maj. J. S. Cortaul, C.*...20,710
*Lt.-Col. C. M. C. Rudkin, D.S.O., *L.* 12,416
Lt.-Com. R. Hope, R.N., *Lab.* 1,765
Horsham and Worthing, *M.* 24,475 ; *W.* 21,836
445**Earl Winterton*, *C.* 23,715
E. Stanford, *Lab.* 7,537

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, *M.* 31,228 ; *W.* 20,186
446 *Capt. A. O. J. Hope, C.*15,242
F. Smith, *Lab.*.....12,679
*H. W. Willison, *L.*.....12,550
Rugby, *M.* 19,517 ; *W.* 14,192
447 *Capt. D. Margesson, C.*14,434
*E. Brown, *L.* 10,524
H. Yates, *Lab.* 3,768
Tamworth, *M.* 22,506 ; *W.* 16,335
448**Sir E. M. Iliffe*, C.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*
Warwick and Leamington, *M.* 24,303 ; *W.* 19,888
449**Capt. A. Eden*, *C.* 19,575
George Nicholls, *L.* ...12,966

WESTMORLAND.

M. 17,593 ; *W.* 13,924
450 *Hon. O. F. G. Stanley, C.*17,935
R. Burnett, *Lab.*..... 7,242

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, *M.* 16,391 ; *W.* 12,744
451 *Capt. V. Cazalet*, M.C., *C.*.....13,227
*A. J. Bonwick, *L.* 11,015
Devizes, *M.* 14,979 ; *W.* 11,216
452 *Percy A. Hurd, C.*.....12,157
*Eric MacFayden, *L.* ... 7,807
Salisbury, *M.* 18,008 ; *W.* 13,385
453 *Hugh Morrison, C.*.....14,475
*Maj. Hon. H. Fletcher-Moulton, *L.* 9,138
D. Freeman, *Lab.* 2,071
Swindon, *M.* 20,442 ; *W.* 14,496
454**R. Mitchell Banks*, K.C., *C.*.....15,602
R. Tawney, *Lab.* 12,698
Westbury, *M.* 17,068 ; *W.* 13,716
455 *Capt. W. W. Shaw, C.* ...11,559
*C. W. Darbyshire, *L.*.... 9,848
George Ward, *Lab.* ... 4,731

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, *M.* 15,171 ; *W.* 12,331
456**Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, C.* .....*unop.*
Evesham, *M.* 17,034 ; *W.* 12,592
457**Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, C.* ...13,176
B. R. Swift, *L.* 3,473
R. Aldington, *Lab.* ... 3,454
Kidderminster, *M.* 23,551 ; *W.* 18,094
458**J. S. Wardlaw Milne, C.*18,040
J. C. Leigh, *Lab.*..... 6,792
H. G. Purchase, *L.* ... 5,667
Stourbridge, *M.* 28,200 ; *W.* 20,266
459**D. P. Piclon, C.*.....16,023
W. Wellock, *Lab.* 14,113
G. Le M. Mander, *L.*...10,418

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, *M.* 17,087 ; *W.* 12,987
460**Rear-Adm. Sir Guy R. Gaunt*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *C.*.....13,966
H. A. Briggs, *L.*.....10,962
Holderness, *M.* 16,405 ; *W.* 12,044
461**S. S. Savery, C.* 12,911
N. Dixey, *L.*.....10,162
Howdenshire, *M.* 15,315 ; *W.* 10,500
462**Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, C.* .....*unop.*

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, *M.* 26,124 ; *W.* 17,916
463 *Sir Park Goff, C.* 16,578
W. Mansfield, *Lab.* ...11,153
*Sir Charles Starmer, *L.*10,260
Richmond, *M.* 18,518 ; *W.* 13,379
464**Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, C.*.*unop.*
Scarborough and Whitby, *M.* 21,885 ; *W.* 19,755
465**Capt. Sidney Herbert, C.*18,911
A. Mitchell, *L.* 11,223
H. Rowntree, *Lab.* ... 2,713
Thirsk and Malton, *M.* 17,070 ; *W.* 11,785
466**E. R. Turton, C.*.....13,564
W. H. Sessions, *L.*..... 7,072

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, *M.* 21,195 ; *W.* 14,597
467**Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, C.*.....16,817
W. Dobbie, *Lab.*.....11,894
Colne Valley, *M.* 23,753; *W.* 18,041
468**Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Lab.* 14,215
F. Thorpe, *C.* 10,972
R. Walker, *L.* 7,651
Doncaster, *M.* 24,857 ; *W.* 15,766
469**W. Paling, Lab.*.....16,496
A. S. Matthews, *C.*.....14,800
Don Valley, *M.* 22,877 ; *W.* 14,307
470**T. Williams, Lab.* 14,598
Capt. J. Reynolds, *C.*...12,463
Elland, *M.* 19,862 ; *W.* 15,352
471 *W. C. Robinson*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,690
A. N. Braithwaite, *C.*....11,202
*Sir R. N. Kay, *L.* 6,713
Hemsworth, *M.* 20,772 ; *W.* 11,485
472**John Guest, Lab.* 15,553
H. R. Brown, *C.* 6,902
Keighley, *M.* 21,421 ; *W.* 16,466
473 *Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, Lab.* 14,105
T. P. Perks, *C.*..... 8,922
Artemus Jones, K.C., *L.* 8,339
Normanton, *M.* 20,838 ; *W.* 11,921
474**Fred Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Penistone, *M.* 21,309 ; *W.* 14,049
475 *Rennie Smith, Lab.* ...10,997
Lt.-Col. C. Hodgkinson, C.I.E., *C.* 9,718
*W. M. R. Pringle, *L.*... 7,799
Pontefract, *M.* 21,207 ; *W.* 13,941
476 *Brig.-Gen. C. R. I. Brooke*, C.M.G., *C.* ...13,745
*T. Smith, *Lab.*... 13,044
Pudsey and Otley, *M.* 19,147 ; *W.* 15,187
477**Sir F. Watson, C.* 14,050
Percy Myers, *Lab.*..... 7,001
E. Woodhead, *L.* 6,545
Ripon, *M.* 19,459 ; *W.* 16,934
478**Maj. Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, C.*.....*unop.*
Rother Valley, *M.* 23,642 ; *W.* 14,218
479**T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ...18,750
F. R. Wade, O.B.E., *C.* 9,985
Rothwell, *M.* 23,584 ; *W.* 15,051
480**William Lunn, Lab.*....16,540
B. P. Wilson, *L.*.....10,240
Shipley, *M.* 21,036 ; *W.* 17,084
481**W. Mackinder, Lab.* ...11,862
T. H. Plumer, *C.* 11,266
P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., *L.* 9,800
Skinton, *M.* 22,155 ; *W.* 16,635
482 *E. Roy Bird, C.*.....14,924
T. Woffenden, *L.* 8,947
O. G. Willey, *Lab.*..... 8,626
Sowerby, *M.* 19,999 ; *W.* 15,501
483 *Reginald G. Shaw, C.* 11,181
*A. W. Williams, *L.* ... 9,480
A. Dawson, *Lab.*..... 8,881
Spen Valley, *M.* 23,335 ; *W.* 17,643
484**Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon*, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., *L.*18,474
Tom Myers, *Lab.* 13,999
Wentworth, *M.* 27,288 ; *W.* 16,549
485**G. H. Hirst, Lab.* .....*unop.*

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, *M.* 10,504 ; *W.* 835
486**Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, C.* 4,320
487**Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman*, K.B.E., *C.* 2,968
Prof. G. Murray, *Ind.* 2,832

CAMBRIDGE, *M.* 14,422 ; *W.* 2,199
488**Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson*, K.C., *C.* 4,569
489**Sir G. G. G. Butler*, K.B.E., *C.* 4,026
*J. R. M. Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E., *Ind.* 3,241

LONDON, *M.* 8,927 ; *W.* 3,070
490 *Dr. E. G. Graham Little, Ind.* 3,202
Sir J. R. Bradford, *C.* 2,813
Prof. A. F. Pollard, *L.* 1,539
Dr. F. Bushnell, *Lab.* 1,087

COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).
M. 4,551 ; *W.* 1,104.
491**Sir M. Conway, C.* ... 2,231
492**Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, L.* 2,064
Prof. J. J. Findlay, *Lab.* 885

Wales and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11).

CARDIFF.

Central, *M.* 21,697 ; *W.* 16,329
493 *L. Lougher, C.*.....14,537
D. G. Pole, *Lab.*..... 9,864
J. G. Edwards, *L.* 4,805

East, *M.* 17,115 ; *W.* 13,103
494 *Sir C. Kinloch Cooke, K.B.E., C.* 10,036
H. Lloyd, *Lab.* 8,156
Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., *L.* 6,684

South, *M.* 16,997 ; *W.* 12,391
495 *Capt. H. A. Evans, C.* 11,542
*A. Henderson, jun., *Lab.* 9,324
D. E. G. Davies, *L.* ... 2,287

CARNARVON DISTRICT.
M. 13,601 ; *W.* 11,680
496**Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George*, O.M., *L.* 16,058
Prof. A. E. Zimmern, *Lab.* 3,401

MERTHYR TYDFIL.
Aberdare, *M.* 29,009 ; *W.* 18,317
497**G. H. Hall, Lab.* 24,343
D. Bowen, *L.* 15,201

Merthyr, *M.* 23,263 ; *W.* 15,013
498**R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 19,882
A. C. Fox-Davies, *C.*....13,383

NEWPORT, *M.* 26,801 ; *W.* 18,337
499**Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 20,426
J. W. Bowen, *Lab.* 18,263

RHONDDA.
East, *M.* 25,797 ; *W.* 14,755
500**Lt.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.* .....*unop.*

West. *M.* 22,793 ; *W.* 13,282
501**Will John, Lab.*.....*unop.*

SWANSEA.
East, *M.* 16,727 ; *W.* 11,100
502**David Williams, Lab.* 11,274
W. D. Rees, *L.* 10,186

West, *M.* 18 662 ; *W.* 12,938
503 *Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L.*.....10,033
*H. W. Samuel, *Lab.*... 9,188
W. A. S. Hewins, *C.* ... 8,322

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY, *M.* 16,286 ; *W.* 12,057
504**Sir R. J. Thomas, Bt., L.* 13,407
C. O. Jones, *Lab.* 7,580

BRECON AND RADNOR, *M.* 23,861 ; *W.* 16,052
505 *Capt. W. D'Arcy Hall, C.*.....12,834
*W. A. Jenkins, *L.* 10,374
E. T. John, *Lab.*.....10,167

CARDIGAN, *M.* 17,416 ; *W.* 15,483
506**R. H. Morris, L.*.....*unop.*

CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, *M.* 20,852 ; *W.* 16,303
507**Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., L.* ...17,281
Rev. E. T. Owen, *Lab.* 7,953
Llanelly, *M.* 31,658 ; *W.* 19,555
508**Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.*20,516
Capt. R. T. Evans, *L.* 18,257

CARNARVON.
M. 22,350 ; *W.* 16,297
509**Maj. G. Owen*, D.S.O., *L.* 15,033
R. T. Jones, *Lab.* 14,564

DENBIGH.
Denbigh, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 14,503
510**Ellis W. Davies, L.* ...12,671
Mrs. Brodrick, *C.* 11,250
Wrexham. *M.* 25,550 ; *W.* 16,134
511 *C. P. Williams, L.* ...19,154
*R. Richards, *Lab.* 15,291
FLINT, *M.* 29,925 ; *W.* 21,280
512 *E. H. G. Roberts, C.*...19,054
*Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry, D.S.O., *L.* 14,169
Rev. D. G. Jones, *Lab.*... 7,821

GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, *M.* 22,892 ; *W.* 14,308
513**Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lab.* ...17,724
W. H. Williams, *L.* ...15,624

Caerphilly, *M.* 23,675 ; *W.* 14,110
514**Morgan Jones, Lab.*.....17,723
G. Rowlands, *C.* 12,293
Gower, *M.* 21,307 ; *W.* 14,324
515**D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* ...15,374
E. T. Nethercoat, *C.*...11,516

Llandaff and Barry, *M.* 24,704 ; *W.* 17,462
516**Maj. W. Cope, C.*.....15,801
C. E. Lloyd, *Lab.* 11,609
E. W. David, *L.* 6,389

Neath, *M.* 28,732 ; *W.* 18,264
517**W. Jenkins, Lab.* .....*unop.*

Ogmore, *M.* 25,171 ; *W.* 15,630
518**Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn*, O.B.E., *Lab.* ...*unop.*

Pontypridd, *M.* 25,394 ; *W.* 15,705
519**T. I. Mardy Jones, Lab.* 18,301
D. Evans, *C.* 14,425

MERIONETH, *M.* 12,919 ; *W.*10,094
520**H. Haydn Jones, L.* ... 9,228
J. J. Roberts, *Lab.* ... 6,393
R. Vaughan, *C.* 3,677

MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, *M.* 20,917 ; *W.* 13,129
521**George Barker, Lab.*.....*unop.*

Bedwelty, *M.* 22,357 ; *W.* 13,552
522**Charles Edwards, Lab. unop.*
Ebbw Vale, *M.* 20,781 ; *W.* 12,881
523**Evan Davies, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Monmouth, *M.* 18,060 ; *W.* 12,971
524**C. L. Forestier-Walker, C.*.....16,510
L. H. Bateman, *L.*..... 6,469
Pontypool, *M.* 21,048 ; *W.* 13,539
525**T. Griffiths, Lab.* 15,378
L. B. Thomas, *C.* 13,831

MONTGOMERY, *M.* 14,450 ; *W.* 10,190
526**Col. David Davies, L.*....14,942
A. Davies, *Lab.* 4,384
PEMBROKE, *M.* 25,086 ; *W.* 18,829
527 *Maj. C. W. M. Price, C.*14,573
Maj. G. Lloyd George, L......13,043
W. J. Jenkins, *Lab.* ... 8,445

WELSH UNIVERSITY,

M. 1,610 ; *W.* 642
528 *Capt. E. Evans, L.* ... 1,057
*G. M. Lloyd-Davies, *Lab.* 721

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).

ABERDEEN.

North, *M.* 19,543 ; *W.* 14,283
529**F. H. Rose, Lab.* 13,249
Dr. Laura Sandeman, *C.* 8,545
South, *M.* 21,096 ; *W.* 17,862
530**F. C. Thomson*, K.C., *C.*16,092
G. Archibald, *Lab.*.....10,699

AYR DISTRICT, *M.* 20,244 ; *W.* 15,072.
531**Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Baird, Bart.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 16,153
J. M. Airlie, *Lab.* 9,787

DUMBARTON DISTRICT, *M.* 17,981 ; *W.* 11,526
532**D. Kirkwood, Lab.* ...14,562
Walter B. Munroe, *C.* 10,027

DUNDEE, *M.* 42,804 ; *W.* 35,493
533 (Vacant)
534**E. Scrymgeour, Ind.* 29,193
F. W. Wallace, *C.* 28,118
Sir A. R. Duncan, *L.*...25,566
R. Stewart, *Com.* 8,340

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT, *M.* 18,128 ; *W.* 12,389
535**W. McL. Watson, Lab.*13,887
F. J. Robertson, *L.*.....10,118

EDINBURGH.

Central, *M.* 18,204 ; *W.* 14,540
536**Rt. Hon. W. Graham, Lab.* 13,627
A. Beaton, *L.* 8.896

East, *M.* 15,517 ; *W.* 11,957
537 *Dr. Drummond Shiels, Lab.* 9,220
C. Milne, *C.* 6,105
*J. M. Hogge, *L.* 5,625

North, *M.* 20,152 ; *W.* 17,447
538 *P. J. Ford, C.*.....14,461
E. Stewart, *Lab.*..... 8,102
*P. W. Raffan, *L.* 6,669

South, *M.* 16,310 ; *W.* 17,137
539**Sir Samuel Chapman*, *C.*.....15,854
D. C. Thomson, *L.*..... 8,777

West, *M.* 19,944 ; *W.* 16,674
540 *Ian Macintyre*, *C.*.....10,268
G. Mathers, *Lab.* 9,603
*H. Vivian Phillipps, *L.* 8,790

GLASGOW.

Bridgeton, *M.* 21,858 ; *W.* 14,714
541**J. Maxton*, *Lab.*.....16,85c
M. J. McCracken, *C.*....10,632

Camlachie, *M.* 20,436 ; *W.* 15,478
542**Rev. C. Stephen*, *Lab.*...14,588
P. D. Ridge-Beedle, *C.*..14,373

Cathcart, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 16,588
543**R. Macdonald*, *C.* 18,44c
Capt. J. P. Hay, *Lab.* 9,915

Central, *M.* 26,126 ; *W.* 17,888
544**Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *C.*.18,25c
J. D. White, *Lab.* 12,617

Gorbals, *M.* 24,084 ; *W.* 16,407
545**G. Buchanan*, *Lab.* ...19,480
R. McLellan, *C.* 10,092

Govan, *M.* 18,643 ; *W.* 12,851
546**Neil Maclean*, *Lab.* ...15,132
H. Stanley, *C.*..... 8,815

Hillhead, *M.* 13,832 ; *W.* 13,689
547**Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne*, G.B.E., K.C., *C.* 14,572
J. L. Kinloch, *Lab.* ... 6,957

Kelvingrove, *M.* 21,871 ; *W.* 17,972
548**Capt. W. E. Eliot*, M.C., *C.*.....18,034
T. A. Kerr, *Lab.*.....12,844

Maryhill, *M.* 19,675 ; *W.* 15,262
549 *J. B. Couper*, *C.* 15,460
*J. W. Muir, *Lab.* 13,947

Partick, *M.* 15,331 ; *W.* 12,319
550 *Maj. H. Brown-Lindsay*, *C.* 13,167
*Andrew Young, *Lab.*... 9,612

Pollok, *M.* 18,137 ; *W.* 17,652
551**Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour*, *Bt.*, D.S.O., *C.*20,622
J. Rankin, *Lab.* 6,749

St. Rollox, *M.* 21,774 ; *W.* 15,304
552**J. Stewart*, *Lab.*.....16,299
J. Johnston, *L.* 11,238

Shettleston, *M.* 17,772 ; *W.* 12,555
553**Rt. Hon. J. Wheatley*, *Lab.* 12,714
J. M. R. Miller, *C.* ...12,084

Springburn, *M.* 20,320 ; *W.* 14,600
554**G. D. Hardie*, *Lab.* ...15,635
D. A. Guild, *C.* 12,043

Tradeston, *M.* 20,232 ; *W.* 14,145
555**T. Henderson*, *Lab.* ...14,067
D. Macdonald, *L.* 11,074

Greenock, *M.* 20,114 ; *W.* 13,579
556**Col. Sir G. P. Collins*, K.B.E., C.M.G., *L.* ...12,752
A. Geddes, *Com.*..... 7,590
S. Kelly, *Lab.*..... 5,874

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M. 18,932 ; *W.* 13,042
557**Tom Kennedy*, *Lab.* ...14,038
J. Murray, *L.* 12,607

LEITH, *M.* 22,459 ; *W.* 17,021
558**Capt. Wedgwood Benn*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *L.*.....16,569
R. F. Wilson, *Lab.* ...11,250

MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M. 11,785 ; *W.* 11,783
559 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Hutchison*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *L.* 9,226
T. Barron, *Lab.* 6,914

PAISLEY, *M.* 21,740 ; *W.* 16,166
560 *E. R Mitchell*, *Lab.* ...17,057
*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., *L.* 14,829

STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, *M.* 18,604 ; *W.* 11,988
561 *Hugh Murnin*, *Lab.* ...13,456
*Sir George McCrae, D.S.O., *L.* 11,512

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE.
Central, *M.* 16,809 ; *W.* 11,849
562 *R. W. Smith*, *C.* 9,130
*Maj. M. Wood, O.B.E., *L.*..... 7,639
J. Newman, *Lab.* 3,791

Eastern, *M.* 15,570 ; *W.* 11,456
563 *R. J. G. Boothby*, *C.* ...7,363
*F. Martin, *L.* 4,680
W. S. Cormack, *Lab.* 3,899

Kincardine and Western, *M.* 13,107 ; *W.* 9,395
564**C. M. Barclay-Harvey*, *C.* 8,260
J. Scott, *L.* 6,889

ARGYLL, *M.* 18,891 ; *W.* 12,996
565 *F. A. Macquisten*, K.C., *C.*..... 9,240
*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Sutherland, K.C.B., *L.* 6,211
I. H. MacIver, *Lab.* ... 4,532

AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern, *M.* 22,165 ; *W.* 17,911
566**Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *C.*.....16,203
P. Stephen, *Lab.* 10,075

Kilmarnock, *M.*20,321 ; *W.* 13,994
567 *Charles Glen Mac-Andrew*, *C.* 14,237
*R. Climie, *Lab.* 13,054

South Ayrshire, *M.* 18,808 ; *W.* 11,420
568**James Brown*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,313
C. I. A. Dubs, *C.*.....11,136

BANFF.
M. 17,115 ; *W.* 11,750
569 *W. P. Templeton*, *C.*... 6,829
*Sir Charles Barrie, K.B.E., *L.* 5,426
Rev. W. A. Groundwater, *Lab.* 3,722

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,
M. 20,139 ; *W.* 13,878
570 *Lt.-Col. C. de W. Crookshank*, *C.* 11,745
*R. Spence, *Lab.* 8,882
W. H. Pringle, *L.* 4,986

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
M. 13,969 ; *W.* 9,012
571**Sir A. H. M. Sinclair*, *Bt.*, C.M.G., *L.* .....*unop.*

DUMBARTON,
M. 19,981 ; *W.* 14,694
572 *D. P. Fleming*, K.C., M.C., *C.* 16,223
*W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ...12,872

DUMFRIES, *M.* 19,738 ; *W.* 14,335
573 *Brig.-Gen. J. Charteris*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* ...12,718
*Dr. W. A. Chapple, *L.* 8,472
Mrs. A. Dollan, *Lab.* . 6,342

FIFE.
Eastern, *M.* 18,441 ; *W.* 16,049
574 *Com. Hon. A. D. Cochrane*, D.S.O., R.N., *C.*12,664
*J. D. Millar, K.C., *L.* .11,242

Western. *M.* 20,180 ; *W.* 18,828
575**Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson*, *Lab.* 14,685
J. MacRobert, *L.* 6,015

FORFAR, *M.* 13,491 ; *W.* 10,425
576 *Sir Harry Hope*, *C.* ... 8,022
*James Falconer, *L.* ... 4,581
C. N. Gallie, *Lab.* 3,736

GALLOWAY.
M. 17,109 ; *W.* 12,831
577 *Vice-Adm. Sir A. J. Henniker Hughan*, *Bt.*, C.B., *C.* 12,268
*Maj. C. R. Dudgeon, *L.*10,851

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, *M.* 20,408 ; *W.* 13,467
578**Sir M. Macdonald*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *L.* ...11,468
T. Henderson, *Lab.* ... 6,863

Ross and Cromarty.
M. 14,983 ; *W.* 9,509
579**Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson*, K.C., *L.* ..... *unop.*

Western Isles.
M. 12,559 ; *W.* 8,601
580**Mackenzie Livingstone*, *L.*..... 4,579
Capt. W. S. Morrison, *C.* 2,418
A. G. Burns, *Lab.* 1,454

LANARK.
Bothwell, *M.* 20,446 ; *W.* 12,219
581**J. Robertson*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 14,591
Mrs. H. B. Shaw, *C.* ...11,314

Coatbridge, *M.* 19,197 ; *W.* 11,155
582**J. C. Welsh*, *Lab.* 12,782
Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell Moore, C.B.E., *C.* ...12,725

Hamilton, *M.* 17,400 ; *W.* 10,527
583**Duncan Graham*, *Lab.*13,003
A. D. Gibb, *C.*..... 8,372

Lanark, *M.* 18,158 ; *W.* 12,984
584 *Stephen Mitchell*, *C.* ...12,714
*Thomas S. Dickson, *Lab.* 11,426
Miss Mitchell, *L.* 2,126

Motherwell, *M.* 18,591 ; *W.* 11,279
585 *Rev. J. Barr*, *Lab.* ...12,816
*Hugh Ferguson, *C.* ...11,776

Northern, *M.* 20,301 ; *W.* 11,895
586 *Col. Sir Alexander Sprot*, *Bt.*, C.M.G., *C.* 13,880
*J. Sullivan, *Lab.*.....12,852

Rutherglen, *M.* 20,020 ; *W.* 13,058
587* *W. Wright, Lab.*.....13,796
R. McLaren, *C.* 12,707

LINLITHGOW.
M. 22,867 ; *W.* 13,245
588 *James Kidd, C.* 14,765
*E. Shinwell, *Lab.*.....14,123

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.
Northern, *M.* 15,012 ; *W.* 10,877
589 *G. A. Clark-Hutchison,*
K.C., *C.* 11,320
*A. B. Clarke, *Lab.* 9,173

Peebles and Southern,
M. 14,048 ; *W.* 10,162
590* *J. Westwood, Lab* 7,797
C. B. Hamilton, *C.*..... 6,723
W. Mitchell, K.C., *L...* 4,550

MORAY AND NAIRN,
M. 13,311 ; *W.* 10,234
591* *Hon. James Stuart, C.* 9,762
B. S. Mackay, *Lab.* ... 6,005

ORKNEY & SHETLAND,
M. 14,774 ; *W.* 9,031
592* *Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. unop.*

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western,
M. 14,384 ; *W.* 11,317
593* *Duchess of Atholl,*
D.B.E., *C.* 13,565
J. McDiarmid, *Lab.* .. 5,286

Perth, *M.* 19,166 ; *W.* 15,601
594 *A. N. Skelton, C.*.....13,022
*R. MacGregor Mitchell,
L. 7,998
C. Roberts, *Lab.* 5,316

RENFREW.
Eastern, *M.* 17,410 ; *W.* 12,086
595 *Alex. M. MacRobert,*
K.C., *C.* 13,716
*Robert Nichol, *Lab.*..10,903

Western, *M.* 20,642 ; *W.* 15,591
596 *Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes-Shaw, C.* 13,267
*Robert Murray, *Lab.* 11,252

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK.
M. 19,001 ; *W.* 15,523
597* *Earl of Dalkeith, C.* ...12,684
J. Wylie, *L.*..... 7,737
G. Dallas, *Lab.* 7,266

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern,
M. 20,180 ; *W.* 12,996
598* *L. MacN. Weir, Lab.* 13,032
E. J. Donaldson, *L.* ...11,752
Western, *M.* 14,752 ; *W.* 9,668
599 *Com. G. D. Fanshawe,*
R.N., *C.* 10,043
*T. Johnston, *Lab.* ... 9,747

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,
M. 27,714 ; *W.* 4,263
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600* *Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik,* K.C.B., *C.* ... 7,189
601* *D. M. Cowan, L.* 5,010
602* *Sir George Berry,* LL.D., F.R.S.E., *C.* 3,781
Rev. J. M. Munro, *Lab.* 1,638

Northern Ireland.

BOROUGHS (4)

BELFAST.
East. *M.* 25,622 ; *W.* 18,587
603* *Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Dixon,*
O.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*
North, *M.* 26,395 ; *W.* 20,507
604* *T. E. McConnell,*
C.B.E., *C.* 34,182
H. Corvin, *Rep.* 1,192
South, *M.* 25,170 ; *W.* 18,365
605* *Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles,*
C......*unop.*

West. *M.* 37,103 ; *W.* 28,907
606* *Sir R. J. Lynn, C.*.....28,435
H. Midgley, *Lab.* 21,122
P. Nash, *Rep.* 2,688

COUNTIES (8).

ANTRIM.
M. 58,567 ; *W.* 40,049
607* *Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. Craig, C.* 60,863
608* *Maj. Rt. Hon. H. O'Neill, C.* 60,764
P. McCormick, *Rep.*.... 2,514

ARMAGH.
M. 33,110 ; *W.* 21,266
609* *Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen,*
K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* 29,021
J. McKee, *Rep.* 11,756

DOWN.
M. 57,850 ; *W.* 38,425
610* *D. D. Reid, C.* 58,929
611* *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Rev. J. M. Simms,* C.B., C.M.G., D.D., *C.* 58,777
M. Murney, *Rep.* 8,941

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE.
M. 62,568 ; *W.* 34,478
612 *Maj. Sir C. F. Falls, C.* 44,716
613 *J. A. Pringle,* K.C., *C.* 44,711
M. McCartan, *Rep.* ... 6,812
T. Corrigan, *Rep.* 6,685

LONDONDERRY.
M. 39,052 ; *W.* 24,041
614* *Hon. Sir M. Macnaghten,* K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 30,875
C. MacWhiney, *Rep.*... 5,869
W. H. Galt, *Ind. C.* ... 517

UNIVERSITY (1).

QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
M. 2,559 ; *W.* 365
615 *Col. T. Sinclair,* C.B., M.D., *C.*..... *unop.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (re-elected Nov , 1924) The Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley, M.P. for Halifax... ... £5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Ralph Verney, C.I.E. £700
Chairman of Committees £2,500
Deputy Chairman, ... £1,000
Temporary Chairmen (unpaid)

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K.C.B.....£3,000
Clerk Asst., Horace Christian Dawkins, M.B.E. £1,800
Second do., Gilbert F. Montriou Campion £1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, C.B. £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, F. R. Williams-Wynn £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, J. W. G. Bond £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis ; F. C. Holland ; R. P. Colomb ; Bryan Fell ; Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter, Bart. ; F. C. Bramwell ; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons ; O. C. Williams ; G. W. B. Throckmorton.....each £650 to £900
Assistant Clerks, B. H. Coode ; A. W. M. Bull ; F. W. Metcalfe ; C. R. P. Diver ; E. A. Fellowes ; C. L. Ferguson ; R. A. W. Dent ; L. A. Abraham ; N. L. Lockton ; S. St. G. S. Kingdom ; E. J. H. Edenborough ; D. J. Gordon.....each £150 to £600
Accountant, J. Luxford .....£400 to £650

Assist. Accountant., C. L. Watson £200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. ...£650
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto .....£400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson..... *fees*
Deputy do., H. A. Stevens .....
Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins £550 to £600
Do. (Asst. Editor) T. H. Parr .....£400 to £450

THE ELECTORATE.

Owing to the reduction in the Irish membership the electorate is smaller than at the General Election of 1918 by nearly 2,000,000. The following table shows the growth in the electorate through the extensions of the franchise under various Acts of Reform:

1832	(Men only)	1,000,000
1867	,,	2,500,000
1885	,,	5,000,000
1918	(Men and Women)	21,392,000

The latest official return for the United Kingdom (1920), showed the number of voters as under:

England and Wales	17,465,638
Scotland	2,306,996
Ireland	2,002,949
Total	21,775,583

A more recent return for England and Wales puts the number of voters at 17,657,723. The average population per member is:

England (Counties and Boroughs)	71,005
Wales (Counties and Boroughs)	72,099
England and Wales together	71,078
Scotland	66,862
Ireland	43,000

Votes recorded 1922.—Over 82 per cent. of the Electors and Electresses recorded their votes in Constituencies where the election was contested. The Electorate in such Constituencies numbered (approximately) 17,200,000, and nearly 14,110,000 votes were recorded.

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament, from the days when its representatives were first elected to the House of Commons:

1892	15	1910 (December)	42
1895	12	1918	62
1900	11	1922	142
1906	52	1923	191
1910 (January)	40	1924	150

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

The Majorities of recent Governments are shown below:

Year.		Majorities.
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79
1923	No Majority	—
1924	Conservative	225

GENERAL ELECTION, 1923.

The General Election of Dec. 6, 1923, resulted as under:—

GOVERNMENT:		
Conservative		258
OPPOSITION:		
Labour	191	
Liberal	157	
Nationalist	2	357
Sinn Fein	1	
Independent	6	
Total Members		615
CONSERVATIVE MINORITY		99

GENERAL ELECTION, 1924.

The General Election of Oct. 29, 1924, resulted as under:—

GOVERNMENT:		
Labour and Socialist		150
OPPOSITION:		
Conservative and Constitutionalist	420	
Liberal	40	465
Nationalist	1	
Independent	4	
Total Members		615
LABOUR MINORITY		315

THE UNION JACK.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstaffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days:—

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's Accession.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday.
June 4.— Do., Official celebration.
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.
December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries are shown in the following table:—

Australia, £1,000 per annum.*§
Canada, $4,000 per session.*§
France, 27,000 francs per annum.*†
Germany, 12,000 marks per annum.*
Great Britain, £400 per annum.*
Irish Free State, £360 per annum.*
Italy, 15,000 lire per annum (Lower House).*
New Zealand, Upper House £315, Lower House £450 per annum.*§
South Africa, £400 per annum.*§
Sweden, 3,500 kroner per annum.*
United States, $7,500 per annum.*

* With allowances for travelling in addition.
† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.
§ Deductions for non-attendance.

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY. (*See* pp. 235–6.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 92) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1924–5, £2,188,898.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt. Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. T. Houghton; R. H. Franklin
Parliamentary do., Lord Balniel, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. £1,200
Private Sec., D. B. Toye O.B.E.
Permanent Secretary, Sir F. L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., D. E. Vandepeer.
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,200
Private Sec., H. H. Parker.
Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Welsh Secretary, Bryner Jones, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Maurice, C.B. (*Principal Assistant Secretary*, £1,200 to £1,500), H. E. Dale, C.B.; A. T. A. Dobson; H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E.; Bryner Jones, C.B.E.; E. B. Shine; R. J. Thompson, C.B., O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Establishment Officer, E. B. Shine.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, F. A. Jones, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Principals, A. Dunbar; R. R. Enfield; Maj. E. Garnsey; H. H. Judson; P. W. Millard; E. L. Mitchell; A. W. Monro, C.B.; C. Nathan; B. W. Phillips; H. G. Richardson; C. W. Sabin; A. W. Street, C.I.E., M.C.; Wynn Thomas; H. D. Vigor, M.B.E.; and C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. (*also Deputy Establishment Officer*) ..... £700 to £900
First Class Clerks, R. H. Hooker; A. G. L. Rogers; G. W. Sneyd-Lloyd, I.S.O., O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Assistant Principals, J. B. Baber, M.C.; W. R. Black; R. H. Franklin; C. T. Houghton; A. M. Lowe; H. Meadows; F. K. Milsom; D. B. Toye, O.B.E.; D. E Vandepeer; V. E. Wilkins ..... £200 to £500
Principal Finance Officer, G. Macey ... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Finance Officer, P. J. Langley, M.B.E. (*and allowance*, £100) ..... £550 to £700
Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance*, £200) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Veterinary Inspector, J. R. Jackson. M.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance*, £100) ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Veterinary Officer, J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S. ..... £500 to £700
Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lobjoit, O.B.E.... *unp.*
Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B.E. (*and allowance*, £100) ..... £500 to £700
Director, Pathological Laboratory, (*Plant Diseases*) J. C. F. Fryer, M.A. ..... £700 to £900
Mycologist, G. H. Pethybridge ..... £500 to £700
Chief Education Inspector, P. G. Dallinger, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart £600 to £800
Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Poultry Commissioner, P. A. Francis, M.B.E. £700 to £900
Marketing Commissioner, R. B. Forrester £1,000
Senior or Superintending Inspectors, A. H. Berry; E. G. Haygarth Brown; A. B. Bruce; A. V. Campbell; G. C. Gough; G. P. Haynes; W. H. Hogg; W. S. Jones; P. J. L. Kelland; A. M. Munro; J. O. Powley; Capt. W. G. Wragg ..... £500 to £700
Live Stock Commissioner, G. T. Dixon ... £700 to £900
Superintending Live Stock Officers, R. N. Jones; W. P. Middleton; P. A. Mytton ..... £500 to £700
Director of Land Acquisition and Disposal, S. Mager, C.B.E. £1,200
Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety, O.B.E. £1,000
District Land Commissioners, D. C. Barnard; J. H. Diggle; W. T. Howes, M.B.E.; R. Jackson; C. M. Roberts; F. E. N. Rogers; T. H. Sutton £600 to £800
Deputy Commissioner, S. Fitch ..... £500 to £600
Chief Drainage Engineer, J. C. A. Roseveare £600 to £800
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E. S. Russell, D.SC. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss Blundell, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Principal Naturalists, J. O. Borley, O.B.E., M.A.; R. W. Dodgson, M.D. ..... £650 to £750

Agricultural Wages Board,

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Secretary, R. E. Stanley.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, A. W. Hill, SC.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, Major T. F. Chipp, M.C. £600 to £800
Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A. D. Cotton. £500 to £700
Curator of Gardens, W. J. Bean, I.S.O. ... £250 to £600
Keeper of Museums, J. M. Hillier ..... £250 to £600
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. ..... £250 to £600
Assistants, J. Aikman, K. W. Braid, W. Dallimore, J. H. Holland, F.L.S., J. Hutchinson, C. V. B. Marquand, S. A. Skan, T. A. Sprague, W. B. Turrill, W. N. Winn, C. H. Wright, A.L.S. £250 to £600
Lady Assistant, Miss E. M. Wakefield..... £250 to £400

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col.-Comdt. E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Executive Officer Lt.-Col. A. J. Wolff, D.S.O., R.E.
Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions:—
Publications, Lt.-Col. J. E. E. Craster, O.B.E., R.E.
Control and Trigonometrical, &c., Maj. M. N. MacLeod. D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
Acting Adjutant, Capt. E. H. M. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Levelling, Lieut. J. D. Newman, R.E.
Stores, Lieut. W. M. Papworth, M.C., R.E.
Quartermaster, Lieut. G. T. Northover, R.E.
Small Scale & Map Branch, Capt. J. G. Withycombe.
Staff Officers:—
Research Officer, H. L. P. Jolly, M.A.
Archaeology, O. G. S. Crawford, B.A., F.S.A.
Chief Clerk and Finance Officer, F. C. Bagley, I.S.O.
Division Officers:—
Edinburgh Lieut. H. E. Pike, R.E.
York, Lieut. B. T. Godfrey-Faussett M.C., R.E.
Bristol, Capt. C. L. Y. Parker R.E.
Norwich, Lieut. J. R. T. Aldous, M.C., R.E.

AIR MINISTRY (*see* pp. 248–9).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE,
Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(*See also* Scottish Section.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Viscount FitzAlan, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, William Alexander Lindsay, C.V.O., K.C., F.S.A.
Norroy, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B.

SIX HERALDS.

Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Windsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.
Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.
York, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Portcullis, George Rothe Bellew.
Rouge Dragon, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.
Rouge Croix, Henry R. C. Martin.
Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin.

SECRETARIAT.

Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,
Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, J. F. Mills £1,500
Second Commissioner, G. W. Wallace £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, C. F. Ritchie £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner (*Unpaid*),

Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, E. Macpherson; J. E. C. Adams; H. D. S. Leake; W. F. Fox; G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E. £750 to £900
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson; S. E. Turner ... £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, L. T. Ford; C. G. Barnardo; P. T. Carden; J. C. G. Pownall; G. E. L. Pardington ... £200 to £500
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis, I.S.O. £700 to £800
Assist. do., S. Hart ..... £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do., F. Buckingham; J. R. Smith ..... £400 to £500
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest £400 to £500
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham £400 to £500
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, H. P. Brown £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham ..... £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST
(Government Laboratory),
13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.
Establishment Expenses, 1924-1925, £53,900.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Government Chemist, G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C. £900 to £1,000
Superintendent Chemists, *T. J. Cheater, I.S.O., B.SC.; J. Fox, O.B.E., D.SC., F.I.C.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; A. Moro, A.R.C.S., F.I.C. ... £700 to £850
Chemists, Class I., R. Rodger, F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; *W. Williamson; A. E. Middleton; A. G. Francis, B.SC., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate; F. S. Aumonier, B.SC., F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gauge, F.I.C. ..... £450 to £650
Staff Officer, W. Davie ..... £400 to £500
Senior Clerks, *I. Wortman; H. Blanks £300 to £400
Chemists, Class II., °G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.I.C.; T. W. Harrison, B.SC., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.SC., F.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.SC., A.I.C.; J. E. Byles, B.SC., F.I.C.; F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.SC., A.I.C.; J. Kirk, °F. B. Burls, F.I.C.; A. T. Parsons, B.SC., A.I.C.; A. H. Rheinlander, M.SC., A.I.C.; E. A. Nurse, B.SC., A.I.C.; °J. Stephenson, B.SC., A.I.C.; B. A. Ellis, M.A., A.I.C.; *A. F. Weiss, B.SC., A.I.C.; R. Sutcliffe, M.A., A.I.C.; *J. King, F.I.C.; J. A. Heald, M.C., B.SC., A.I.C.; J. W. Pooley, B.SC., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.SC., A.I.C.; C. E. Barton, B.SC.; P. M. Mooney, B.SC., A.I.C.; G. H. Croft, M.SC.; L. C. Nickolls, M.SC., F.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.; R. H. Settle, B.A., A.I.C.; E. H. Williams, B.SC., A.C.G.F.C., A.I.C. ... £225 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment Expenses, 1923-24, £55,540.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant Commissioners, D. B. Mair (*Director of Examinations*); L. C. H. Weekes (*Secretary*) each £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell ..... £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry; T. L. Hedley £550 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £173,031 for 1924-25.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec.,
Do. (Appointments), Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O. £700 to £800
Do. (Parliamentary), ...*unp.*
Assist. Priv. Sec., W. C. Hankinson, M.C.
Do. (Appointments), Capt. A. F. Newbolt (£400); G. N. Irby (£400); S. Robinson.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir James Masterton-Smith, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, A. B. Acheson.
Parliamentary, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, E. B. Boyd.
Assistant Under-Secretaries., Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,200; Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir C. T. Davis, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Personal Adviser to the Secretary of State on Business Questions, Lord Stevenson, G.C.M.G.
Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, C. Strachey, C.B.; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis, C.M.G.; J. F. N. Green; T. C.

° At Custom House Branch.

Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman, Oversea Settlement Committee*); A. Fiddian; (*Establishment Officer*) W. C. Bottomley, C.M.G., O.B.E.; E. R. Darnley; A. J. Harding, O.B.E.; H. R. Cowell; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.; R. V. Vernon, C.B.; G. G. Whiskard, C.B.; Maj. H. W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*temp.*); H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Actg.*); A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E. (*Actg.*) .....£1,000 to £1,200

Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushe.....£900 to £1,000

Principals: E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; J. E. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams; R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, O.B.E.; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Machtig, M.B.E.; J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; H. Beckett; H. T. Allen; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E.; G. A. Jones; C. J. Jeffries; A. J. Dawe; L. B. Freeston; F. J. Howard, O.B.E. (*temp.*); E. Keith-Roach (*temp.*); E. T. Crutchley, O.B.E. (*temp.*); J. E. Stephenson (*Actg.*); J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*); S. M. Campbell (*Actg.*); G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*) £700 to £900

Assistant Principals. O. C. Chapman; J. B. Sidebotham; N. E. Archer; J. J. Paskin, M.C.; C. R. Price, S. Robinson; E. B. Boyd; R. R. Sedgwick; W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; A. B. Acheson; G. W. Whittaker, D.S.O.; P. Liesching; M. E. Antrobus; L. J. Barnes, M.C.; K. W. Blaxter; G. F. Seel; A. Bevir; T. I. K. Lloyd; S. L. Holmes, M.C.; P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.; G. H. Creasy; Major G. S. M. Hutchinson; A. L. Ayton .....£200 to £500

Accountant, W. H. Eggett, O.B.E., I.S.O.....£550 to £700

Librarian, E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E. .....£400 to £500

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook .....£400 to £500

Supt. of Printing, T. Wilson, I.S.O. .....£400 to £500

Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson ...£400 to £500

Acting Asst. Accountant, V. H. Boyse ...£400 to £500

Supervisor of Copying, A. W. May, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officers, W. R. Hobson, M.B.E.; J. A. Smith, M.B.E.; S. R. Pughe; W. R. Shipway, M.B.E.; J. Hunter; M. Jewell; J. H. Emmens; F. H. Harper, M.B.E.; E. H. Howell; C. M. Hatcher .....£400 to £500

Medical Advisers: *London*—Sir William Prout, C.M.G., M.B., C.M.; A. E. Horn, C.M.G., M.D.

Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S. (rotd.).

Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, K.C.M.G. £1,200

Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher; J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. £600 to £800

Second Class Clerks, H. E. C. Merrick, F. F. P. Smartt, C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*temp.*); J. Craig £200 to £500

Oversea Settlement Department.

3 and 4, Clements' Inn, W.C.2.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement Committee." In 1923 British migrants under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, numbered 37,277, of whom 25,117 went to Australia, 6,145 to New Zealand, and 6,015 to Canada.

President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, The Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.
Ex Officio Members, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.
Vice-Chairman, T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary, G. F. Plant.
Finance Officer, W. Bankes Amery, C.B.E.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones, O.B.E.

Imperial Institute,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (*see* page 582), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, P. W. L. Ashley, C.B.; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Edward Brockman, K.C.M.G.; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Edward Davson; A. Fiddian; Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S.; M. F. Headlam, C.B.; Rt. Hon. Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.; D. O. Malcolm; R. W. Matthew, C.M.G.; Lord Stevenson, G.C.M.G.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute:—

Committee for Canada.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin (*Chairman*); J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E.; J. H. Plummer; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Sir Gordon Campbell, K.B.E.; Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.; E. V. Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

Col. the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (*Chairman*); G. F. Gee; R. D. D. McLean; Alexander Michie; Sir James Mills, K.C.M.G.

Committee for South Africa and Rhodesia.

Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); A. Canham; D. O. Malcolm; C. W. S. Maude; W. Mosenthal; W. Soper, M.A.

Committee for India.

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*); Sir Charles Armstrong; Sir Thomas Bennett, C.I.E., M.P.; Sir Manchérjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Cable; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.; Sir John G. Cumming, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Cecil Graham; Sir Lionel Jacob, K.C.S.I.; H. H. The Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar, K.C.S.I.; J. Wardlaw Milne, M.P.; Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are Advisory Technical Committees on Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, and Rubber, and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Acting Director and Secretary to Executive Council, H. M. Lidderdale, B.A.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Supts., H. Brown; E. Goulding, D.SC.; S. E. Chandler, D.SC.; R. Allen, M.A.
Asst. Supts., S. J. Johnstone, B.SC.; J. R. Furlong, PH.D.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.
Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (*acting*).

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2; *Shipping Office*, 130 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 95).

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,750; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G; Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500

General Dept., N. E. O. Willis (*Chief Clerk*), £850 to £1,000; H. C. Ransom, O.B.E.....£550 to £700
Finance do. C. F. R. H. Urquhart, £850 to £1,000; W. A. Phillips, M.B.E.; F. Davis .....£550 to £700
Pay & Checking do., H. M. J. Warde, £850 to £1,000; H. K. Purcell .....£550 to £700
Stores do., H. F. Smith, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; J. A Blackwood .....£550 to £700
Appointments do., H. Martin, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; F. M. Pearson .....£550 to £700
Shipping do., H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E., £750 to £850; E. A. Nattriss .....£550 to £700
Engineering Contracts do., W. Eraut, M.I.C.E. £850 to £1,000
Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Engineering Design do., J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E. £900 to £1,050

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909

THE BOARD.

Chairman, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., C. W. Hardisty.
Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.....£2,200
Commissioners & Secretaries, A. J. Dyke, C.B., C.B.E.; William Young, C.B.....£1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A. E. H. Tucker.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Assist. Secs., W. Christian; C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B.E.; A. S. Lupton; J. L Mackie; J. S. Sutton; H. W. Trotter, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, E. S. Bertonshaw; E. S. Birt; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; C. E. L. Fletcher; C. J. Flynn; A. E. Greene; J. H. Higginson; T. J. D. Large; O. Mundy; J. E. Newell; H. H. Ryder; J. W. Train; and H. S. Gregory (*Acting*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. H. Garrett; C. W. Hardisty; C. A. Marsden; G. A. Pilgrim; T. F. Randall; F. N. Roberts; A. J. Simons; A. E. H. Tucker £200 to £500
Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Davis; E. J. Denney; W. S. Douglas; R. W. Harrison; E. H. Kenney; J. H. Newman; A. Redman; W. E. H. Rhydderch; A. E. Walker; C. M. Woodford, M.B.E.; E. H. Hart (*Acting*); and H. S. Marshall (*Acting*)£550 to £700
Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsell; A. Turk £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, C. E. C. Applegate; H. Barrett; G. L. Bond, M.B.E.; S. M. Capon; D. K. Cherry; H.E. Clark; W. O. Colyer; E. J. E. Craven, M.B.E.; H. Goaten; A. E. Howell; F. J. Lucas; J. W Norval; J. A. Phythian; R. R. Spence; E. J. Wass £400 to £500.
Superintendent of Registry, P. M. Duddy, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Librarian, B. R. Leftwich .....£400 to £500
Staff Officer, A. W. Hume, M.B.E.....£400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS.

Solicitor, Sir Benjamin Hawkins £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy; J. C. Robertson £1,000
Chief Clerks, F. Dart; A. F. Hubbard; C. Simpson £750 to £900
Asst. do., R. J. Beattie; T. G. Gibson; C. V. Walker £550 to £700
Professional Clerks E. R. Booth; R. L. Fisk; H. N. Harrington; H. B. Henderson; A. R. Pierson; E. D. Teasdale .....£200 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, Sir Jeffrey Browning, C.B.E., R.S.O. £1,400
Dep. Ch. Insps., C. H. Bater; H. Genochio £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, J. Forbes, O.B.E.; T. Jamesou; J. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. G. Kitton; J. Princep; A. Woodward .....£900 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, W. J. Cowper; R. H. Crookall; P. V. Dillon; W. J. Haines; J. Hemingway; J. P. Kelly; W. J. B. Leonard; C. J. Mills; C. W. Parsons; F. H. Putnam; D. J. Roberts; M. Ryan; E. J. Scarles; J. Shrives; T. B. Smith; C. Sunter; G. E. Toulins; J. Whitfield; J. P. Wimpress £800 to £850
Inspectors and Class, W. G. Atkinson; A. R. Belcher; J. J. Hamilton; W. H. Hancock; E. H. Harris; C. L. Hopps; C. McCoy; F. J. B. Mitchell; E. J. Reid; J. W. Simmons; R. Sparshatt; A. E. Thomson; C. W. Todd; A. H. Warren; J. Whillier £650 to £750
Chief Enquiry Officer, P. B. Renshaw.....£600 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (ret.) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do., R. Elrick; H. R. Poole, M.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountant, J. H. Avison.....£750 to £850
Accountants, T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; A. H. Chandler; J. Crozier; J. W. Dobie; A. P. Easton; W. Henderson; J. I. Lambert; J. P. C. Letchford; A. H. Mathews; P. McIntyre; A. E. Miles; A. R. Potts; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; S. H. Strong; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood .....£550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, H. Anderson; G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; A. Calvert; T. J. Clarke; J. J. Edmunds; G. F. Eperon; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; F. W. Loveless; H. G. McDiarmid; F. H. Meade; H. Pepper; S. H. Quayle; W. G. Rose; R. Soar; J. de W. Stapleford; A. E. Thorpe; F. W. Tompkins; H. Walden; J. G. Walker; H. J. Wickins; and C. Williams (*Acting*).....£400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Controller, J. E. Hagger, O.B.E. £900
Deputy Controller, R. Barnard .....£600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, C. Clarke; C. Curran; J. Newson £500 to £600
Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury; J. J. Beglan; T. Kelly; J. J. Naughton; P. H. Pring; W. W. Watson, M.B.E. £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Principal, H. V. Reade, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, A. D. Webb .....£700 to £900
Intelligence Officers, J. Byrne; G. Rutledge £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Inspector-General of Waterguard, N. Thompson, O.B.E., R.S.O. £1,000
Dep. Inspr. Gen., J. G. Fitzsimons £800
Inspector, R. Yeal .....£650 to £700
Asst. Inspectors, E. J. Andrews; J. Braines (*Unattached*); J. W. Connaway (*Unattached*) £500 to £600

STORES BRANCH.

Superintendent, J. B. Hardie .....£550 to £650
Deputy do., J. J. Jackson.....£400 to £500

LONDON PORT.

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E. A. Harris, C.B.E. £1,200
Asst. Collector (1st Class), E. White.....£800 to £850
Do. (2nd Class), C. M. Cuttle; C. J. Meads; J. E. Pyne; H. Quass .....£650 to £750
Surveyors (Long Room), S. W. F. Hart; H. McClare; T. Reynolds; S. Tully; G. E. Wade.....£500 to £600
Surveyors (Outdoor), L. Arundel; E. M. Atkins; H. P. Beadle; J. Beard; C. L. Blyth; F. Briggs; G. H. Brooks; P. Carey; R.W. Cass; F.W. Cordwell; J. J. Curtin; J. W. Dawson; P. F. Doran; P. Drake; H. H. Fryer; A. P. Goodwin; G. T. Hands; D. J. Hennessy; A. R. Howlett; J. R. Keeley; J. King;

P. T. A. Livingstone; A. E. McCartney; R. R. McGowan; R. H. Millea; T. S. Nicol; T. O'Brien; R. Ockenden; V. V. Pisani; F. J. Read; T. Service; E. M. Wood.....£500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), W. Donaldson.....£650 to £700
Do. (2nd Class), T. W. Pounder.....£500 to £600

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries*

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (*unpaid*).
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O..... £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B., LL.D. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Sir William Haldane; Sir Walter W. Berry, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.A.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.
Secretary, R. T. Warner.....£1,000
Assistant Secretary, E. A. E. Havelock.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1921, was £194,020, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £154,229; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £6,824. The Payments include £39,045, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate: £47,306. Deductions under various Acts; £45,898, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £19,126, Expenses of Management. The sum of £33,736 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); Earl Fortescue; Viscount Folkestone; Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; John Anthony Hawke, K.C. (*Attorney General*); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., C.I.E., C.V.O.; Sir Walter Peacock, K.C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Assistant Secretary, C. Liddell.
Clerk Surveyor, H. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff, Cornelius Cecil Morley.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Lancaster was elected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847 and amounted to £128,469 in the year ended December 31, 1922. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £66,855; Royalties and Dues, £41,442. Expenditure: £12,125. Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £26,403, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £5,642, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £10,585, Expenses of Management. The sum of £60,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.....£2,000
Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick, O.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., M.P.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Herbert E. Mitchell, C.V.O.
Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, Louis F. Fergusson.
Registrar, Preston and Manchester Dists., J. B. Blackburne and A. E. Steinthal, Joint Registrars.
Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger W. Lowden.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing.
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bart.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1921, 1922 and 1923.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Forward.....	£290,000	£261,000	£233,000
Estates	1,523,000	1,364,000	1,559,000
Dividends and Interest	839,000	932,000	964,000
	£2,652,000	£2,557,000	£2,756,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.....	£1,955,000	£1,889,000	£1,879,000
Appropriationforfuture Augmentations, &c....	356,000	355,000	535,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	261,000	233,000	262,000
	£2,652,000	£2,557,000	£2,756,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; Earl Beauchamp, K.G.,

P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.; Lord Darvngton, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy, P.C.; Sir W. A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E.; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; G. Middleton, M.P.; A. T. Loyd.

Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; G. Middleton, M.P.; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing.

Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.

Assistant Secretaries, C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler.

Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Brister.

Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Dibdin.

Heads of Divisions, H. A. Grogg; G. A. Andrews; R. W. Fowell; E. J. Davies.

Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.

Assistant Heads of Divisions, J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; A. N. Allan; W. H. Webb; S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. Green, M.C.

Higher Executive Officers, E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham, F.I.A. (*Actuary*); F. C. Marillier; C. M. T. Irving; J. J. A. Dwyer; J. S. Collins; R. M. Murray, M.C.; A. A. Morgan; H. L. C. Johnson.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Architects, Messrs. Caröe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.

Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.

Senior Legal Assistant, W. T. T. Channell.

Legal Assistants, F. Walmsley; A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £450,811 in 1924-25, with £356,347 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., *President* (£2,000); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Principal Private Secretary to the President, E. G. Howarth £700 to £900 + (additional) £250.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, J. Wilkie, £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Parly. Private Secretaries to the President, *unpaid*

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, Bart., K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C. (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Parliamentary Sec., The Duchess of Atholl, M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., E. D. Marris (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Second Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. £2,200

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Edmund B. Phipps, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, W. C. Cleary ..... £700 to £900

Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, E. H. Pelham, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, C. W. Maudslay ..... £700 to £900

Technical and Continuation Schools and Royal College of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary, W. R. Davies, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, H. B. Wallis ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, C. O. G. Douie ... £200 to £500

Universities, Training Colleges, Pensions, &c., Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Finance, Accountant General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Staff Officer, H. E. Mann (Principal) ..... £700 to £900

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E. ..... *unpd.*

Secretary, *R. F. Young (Principal) ..... £700 to £900

Territorial Divisions.

Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Campbell; F. E. Douglas; W. C. Eaton; R. E. S. Hart; J. G. Milne; A. P. Oppé; C. E. Sykes ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines; D. du B. Davidson; E. E. Frechill; A. R. Guest; E. L. Heath; P. H. B. Ingles; A. Maxwell-Lyte; G. D. Rokeling; G. H. V. Sutherland; E. L. Turnbull; D. Vesey, O.B.E.; T. H. H. Walrond; R. S. Wood; †R. F. Young ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £600; A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C.; J. H. Burrows; A. McL. Currie; G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C.; J. Rhodes; W. R. Richardson; A. F. Sharam; E. N. Strong; G. G. Williams; P. Wilson; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E. £200 to £500

Assistant Inspector, L. C. Schiller.

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, ‡J. E. Talbot..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. J. Finny; T. G. Roberts £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £250 to £600; H. E. Weston..... £200 to £500

Universities, Training of Teachers, Pensions, and Ex-Service Students' Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Medical Assessor, §¶Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Fawkes; ‖J. E. Talbot £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, H. B. Jenkins; S. H. Wood, M.C. £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, R. Heath; J. Wilkie, £200 to £500; Miss K. W. Elliott ..... £200 to £400

PENSION AWARDS.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison ... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. S. Ferris; J. C. Gravestock £700 to £900

EX-SERVICE STUDENTS.

Assistant Principal, D. O. Cochrane ..... £200 to £500

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., B. P. Moore..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Finance Officer, J. G. Rhodes £850 to £1,000

Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; F. J. Gardner £750 to £850

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, M. G. Holmes, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, W. R. Barker, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Advisers, W. G. B. Ritchie; H. J. Simmonds, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Assistants, E. L. Hopkins; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E., £550 to £700; A. C. Dawes; B. L. Gordon, M.C. £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, ‡¶Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

* See also under Territorial Divisions.
† See also under Consultative Committee.
‡ See also under Universities, &c., Branch.
§ See also under Medical Branch.
‖ See also under Welsh Department.
¶ Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Assist. Sec., A. H. Wood .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith†; D. W. Corrie, M.B.E.; J. R. Warburton .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. D. Bentliff†; R. Cohen; G. N. Flemming .....£300 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF.

Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C.B.E., M.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Woman Medical Advisor, *Dame Janet M. Campbell, O.B.E., M.D., M.S.
Medical Staff Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D. £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; H. C. T. Langdon, O.B.E., M.B.; M. T. Morgan, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.; R. P. Williams M.D.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. £600 to £800

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,200
Librarian and Information Officer, A. E. Twentyman £700 to £900

Architect's Office.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay .....£600 to £900
Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall .....£400 to £600

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

(*a*) GENERAL.

Heads of Sections, W. C. Barber, M.B.E†; F. H. Bate; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister, £650 to £750; W. G. Lambert; E. G. Westell, £550 to £700; W. Binks; S. W. Steele, £550 to £650; W. H. R. Light; A. J. Pitman, O.B.E.....£500 to £600
Staff Clerks, L. J. Bayley; E. C. Brewer; A. Brown; A. Burch; W. W. Cook; T. W. Eames; W. J. Fisher; J. F. Freeth; A. V. Fullerton; R. J. Harry, M.B.E.; P. V. Haynes; W. T. J. Hickman; A. J. Hill, O.B.E.; J. S. Jackman; J. P. Lloyd; A. E. Marshall, M.B.E.; B. G. Mason; J. A. Mauger, O.B.E.; W. R. Mills; W. P. Millard; R. R. Nichol; P. Nixon; H. C. Tasker; W. B. Trethowan £400 to £500

(*b*) FINANCE STAFF.

Accountants, G. A. Burling, M.B.E.; A. R. Cordingley; C. E. Hain; J. W. Hughes; S. Stephens £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Baldwin; F. Dark; T. G. Eagle; T. Faint; J. Hook; W. C. H. Hutchins £400 to £500

(*c*) PENSIONS STAFF.

Principal Staff Officers, H. E. Down; W. W. Kennerley; J. H. Smith, £550 to £700; Miss H. F. Morle, M.B.E. .....£450 to £550
Higher Executive Officers, Miss L. E. F. Cornwell, M.B.E.; Miss M. B. H. Gudgeon; Miss L. N. C. Mullett; Miss I. Strevens, M.B.E.....£300 to £400

Inspectorate.

(A) England.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, C.B. £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, F. W. Capet; H. J. Deant; W. J. Hands, C.B.E.; F. T. Howard†; J. F. Leaft; H. J. R. Murray†; C. J. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; A. L. Thornton.....£850 to £1,000
Staff Inspector, J. E. Hales .....£850 to £1,000
Inspectors, B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; G. A. Turner; E. Wynn-Williams, £550 to £950; A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; W. J. Batchelder; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; A. S. Bright†; J. L. Brockbank; G. W. Buckle; E. H. Carter, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; F. W. Chambers, O.B.E.; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; A. H. Dunn; E. D. Fear; H. Firth; K. B. D. Forbes; J. H. Ford; E. Glasgow; P. L. Gray; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; T. Johnson; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake, O.B.E.; P. Lavender; J. Leicester; G. R. B. Loch; J. McInnes; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.†; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; F. A. B. Newman; A. F. Norman-Butler, O.B.E.; A. F. Page; W. M. Page, C.B.E.; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; A. N. G. Peters; G. R. Purdie; W. St. J. Pym; H. H. Quilter; J. B. Reynish; C. A. Richardson; E. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutt†; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer†; J. J. Steele; S. Steele; G. K. Sutherland; E. R. Swanston; H. R. Sweeting; N. Taylor; G. R. Theobald; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; J. W. Veysey; J. H. Whiteley; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young .....£500 to £900
Assistant Inspectors, E. G. Baker, C. W. S. Hudson, J. G. Saltmarsh £320 to £520; H. W. Allam; T. W. Balmer; E. Barraclough; J. A. Barrow; A. G. Bate; E. E. Bessey; F. C. Bishop; J. F. Blocksidge; J. L. Brown; H. Bryett, O.B.E.; W. W. Burley; P. F. Burns; H. L. Burrows; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; C. K. Clague; A. F. Collins; J. Cooke; Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke; J. R. Coulthard; W. E. Crabb; E. O. Cutter; F. W. Dee; W. H. Dolman; E. J. Edwards; D. G. Evans; C. D. Forth; F. C. R. Frost; T. G Germain; S. N. Godfrey; J. W. Gofton; E. E. Gomersall; H. E. B. Green; H. Grime; G. Gummer; R. F. Harding; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; N. Heslop; A. W. Holton; G. Horsfall; T. Hunt, O.B.E.; E. E. Jefferis; W. Jewsbury; S. Lamplugh; H. J. Larcombe; L. G. H. Lee; R. E. Marsden; G. W. Matthews; T. C. Millican; A. Mills; H. Moorhouse; M. C. Morris; G. Neil, M.C.; F. Northrop; J. W. Page; H. N. Parker; J. Payne, O.B.E.; A. Platts; G. A. Pocock; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; T. Reed; J. Reeves; J. Reynolds; S. Rossiter; W. H. J. Salt; A. F. Sandys; C. S. Satterley, O.B.E.; C. H. Setterington; E. J. Smith; L. W. Smith; P. F. Smith; W. F. Spikes; C. H. Stevens; W. Stringer; D. Summerson; S. Taylor; H. E. Thomas, M.C.; W. S. Threlfall; W. T. Tregear; T. H. Vickers; H. Vigrass, O.B.E.; E. J. R. Walsh; A. F. Watts; G. H. Wheeler; E. C. Whitworth; T. R. Williams, O.B.E.; H. G. Wilson; F. G. Witts; H. Woodhead; W. E. Wright.....£300 to £500

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher, C.B. £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, J. J. R. Bridge, C.B.E.; T. W. Phillips; F. B. Stead; J. Strachan; W. E. Urwick £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, S. F. Dufton; D. A. Macnaughton; F. Spencer; T. A. Stephens; H. W. T. Wager £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, E. M. Battiscombe; Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Bendall, C.M.G.; J. E. Burton; G. E. St. L. Carson; H. H. Champion; G. H. F. Cookson; F. R. G. Duckworth, M.B.E.; A. Dufton; E. R. Edwards; H. L. Firkins; G. T. Hankin; C. B. Joyner, O.B.E.; E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.; E. C. Kittson; J. A. McMichael; W. Newbold; C. W. Parkes; I. T. Pritchard; A. B. Roberts; E. G. Savage; A. J. Smith; F. E. A. Trayes; F. W. Westaway.....£500 to £900
Temporary Inspector of Art (*part time*), G. H. Hooper (*inclusive*) £600

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

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Divisional Inspectors, G. A. Baxandall; W. J. Gannon; A. Harris; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E.; C. F. Smith £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes; H. Davies; A. Kahn; A. Morley; J. Owen .....£850 to £1,000
Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd; M. S. Briggs; F. T. Chapman; A. Coulson; C. H. Creasey; J. E. Dalton; W. S. Dann, M.B.E.; W. B. D. Edwards; W. Elliott; G. W. Hefford; J. E. W. E. Hennesey; E. L. Hummel; E. J. W. Jackson; W. H. Jackson; G. McFarlane; J. L. Manson; A. J. Margetson; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; J. W. Ramsbottom; S. H. Stelfox; A. J. Walker; J. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley.....£500 to £900
All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; F. W. Burrows; A. Kidd .....£500 to £900

* A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
† See also under Training Colleges.

† See also under Training Colleges.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, Herbert Ward, C.B.E. £1,200
Inspectors, Miss A. B. Ash †; A. S. Bright ‡; F. W. Capes*; Miss C. E. Carpenter; Miss E. R. Clarke; Mrs. L. M. Dale; H. J. Deane; Miss R. H. Greenall†; Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N.†; F. T. Howard*; Miss A. E. E. Koetter†; J. F. Leaf*; Miss E. P. McCall; Miss K. Manley, O.B.E.; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.*; Miss R. L. Monkhouse; H. J. R. Murray*; Miss N. M. Palmer†; Miss E. M. Perry†; W. Scutt*; G. T. Shaw‡; Miss H. Sillitoe; W. K. Spencer.*

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

Staff Inspector, Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N.§ ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, Capt. S. J. Parker, O.B.E.; Maj. A. E. Nyson, £500 to £900; Misses A. B. Ash§; E. R. Clarke§; C. S. Ferguson; R. H. Greenall§; A. E. E. Koetter§; N. M. Palmer§; E. M. Perry§ ..... £300 to £500

MUSIC.

Principal Inspector, A. Somervell ...*(inclusive)* £1,000
Inspector, G. T. Shaw§ ..... £500 to £900

WOMAN INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector, Miss A. E. Wark..... £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, Misses K. M. Baines; B. M. Cunnington; E. A. Ford; K. Manley, O.B.E.§; R. L. Monkhouse§; H. Sillitoe§ ..... £550 to £650
Inspectors, Misses E. J. Ahrons, J. D. Archibald, A. B. Ash†§, W. P. Ayrton, E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, W. Biggs, E. F. Boulton, G. Bowen, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter§, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, E. R. Clarke†§, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuming, L. Daly, S. E. Davies, M. Dawson, B. M. Dunn, M. E. Ellis‖, C. S. Ferguson†, A. M. Fergusson, F. L. Gauntlett, R. H. Greenall§†, D. M. Hammonds, A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, M. G. Henry, R. E. Hewetson, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, E. H. Horniblow, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter,†§ E. Loveday, S. Luce, D. F. Lunn, E. P. McCall§, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, M. Nicholson, N. M. Palmer§†, N. Peel, E. M. Perry†§, A. G. Philip, ‡ R. Robbins, M. J. Rowlands‖, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, B. M. Schooley, C. F. Shearson, H. B. Smith, F. E. I. Smythe, E. E. Spencer, F. M. Tann, L. E. Theedam, W. M. L. Wakefield, L. E. Walter, M.B.E., H. E. Wix, C. I. J. Wollaston, Mrs. L. M. Dale§ ..... £300 to £500

(B.) Wales.

Divisional Inspectors, G. P. Williams; W. Williams ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones, O.B.E.; J. E. Jones; T. Owen, M.C.; H. Price; A. G. Prys-Jones; C. Rees; W. Roberts; R. Rhydderch; B. B. Skirrow; J. Thomas ..... £500 to £900
Woman Inspectors, Misses M. E. Ellis; M. J. Rowlands ..... £300 to £500
Assistant Inspectors, A. Taylor, £320 to £520; C. P. Clayton, M.C.; D. T. Davies; M. H. Davies, M.C.; W. H. Evans; J. E. Hooson; J. W. Lewis; D. Thomas, O.B.E.; W. J. Williams ..... £300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Principal,¶ Professor William Rothenstein, M.A., Hon. A.R.C.A. ..... *(inclusive)* £1,000
Registrar and Lecturer, H. L. Wellington ..... £400 to £500
Professors,¶ Malcolm Osborne, A.R.A.; J. Hubert Worthington, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. £250
Master of Method,¶ F. C. Richards, R.E., A.R.C.A. *(inclusive)* £250

* See also under Elementary Schools.
† See also under Physical Exercises.
‡ See also under Music.
§ See also under Training Colleges.
‖ See also under Inspectors of Schools in Wales.
¶ Part-time.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION,

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir John Snell, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Harry Haward.
Commissioners, H. Booth, O.B.E.; W. W. Lackie, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; A. Page, M.I.E.E.
Secretary, R. T. G. French, O.B.E.
Solicitor, E. W. Hudson.
Chief Engineering Inspector, Col. T. C. Ekin, M.INST.C.E.
Asst. do., A. N. East; J. A. Lee.
Senior Staff Officers, M. J. Collins; W. Cook.

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(*see* **Oversea Settlement Committee**, p. 191).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £153,100 in 1924-25.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, F. W. Gladwin.
Secretary, F. N. Dixon £1,200
Directors of Audit, T. B. Pearson, C.B.E.; P. A. N. Nicholls, I.S.O.; A. C. Hayward; S. Hopping, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors, A. Diggins, O.B.E.; W. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. H. Balmain; A. J. Knowlden; J. Putnam, I.S.O.; E. H. Weaver ..... £750 to £850
Senior Auditors, A. Hogan, M.B.E.; A. J. Evans; W. Ll. Davies, M.B.E.; T. E. Jenner; J. Brand; C. L. de Wolff; A. W. Couzens, M.B.E.; A. W. Hargreaves; G. T. V. Steer; J. W. A. Hayden; H. J. Gage; P. J. Aslin; G. R. Thomas; H. R. Cornfield; F. C. Cooke; J. W. Balmford, M.B.E.; E. G. Hislop; R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Towell; N. W. Lindsay; W. McCann; F. N. Harby; D. F. C. Blunt; C. P. Isaac; J. M. Fisher; W. V. Egbers; F. H. Way; T. H. Jones; G. E. Stokes, O.B.E.; C. W. Sayers; G. Walker, J. O. McFadden ..... £550 to £700
There are also 145 *Auditors* ..... £250 to £500

FINE ARTS COMMISSION,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, H. C. Bradshaw, A.R.I.B.A.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1668). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer, seven Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £177,594 in 1924-25.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Walford Selby C.V.O.
Asst. Private Secs., Hugh Lloyd Thomas (*Diplomatic*); R. G. Leigh, C.B.E.
Personal Private Sec., John Wilson, C.B.E.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A. Crowe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State :—
(1) *Foreign Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Nevile M. Butler.
(2) *Overseas Trade*, Arthur M. Samuel, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., A. Mullins, C.B.E.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., £2,200; C. H. Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.; V. A. A. H. Wellesley, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B. Hurst, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C. £1,200 to £1,500
Assist. do., H. W. Malkin, C.B., C.M.G. £900 to £1,000; Montagu Shearman, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Finance Officer, Sir F. G. A Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,300
Counsellors, J. D. Gregory, C.M.G.; R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O.; G. H. Villiers, C.M.G.; M. W. Lampson, C.M.G., M.V.O.; L. Oliphant, C.M.G.; G. A. Mounsey, C.M.G., O.B.E.; W. H. M. Selby, C.V.O.; S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E.; E. F. Gye..... £1,000 to £1,200
Historical Adviser, J. W. Headlam Morley, C.B.E. £1,200
His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck ..... £600 to £700
1st Secretaries, E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G.; G. R. Warner; P. A. Koppel, C.B.E.; O. G. Sargent; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; H. J. Seymour; C. W. Orde; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C. O'Malley; D. J. M. D. Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. Howard Smith; E. G. F. Adam, C.M.G.; L. Collier; G. W. Rendel; V. C. W. Forbes; R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin; R. F. Wigram..... £700 to £900
2nd and 3rd Secretaries, C. E. S. Dodd; G. A. D. Ogilvie Forbes; W. Strang; V. A. L. Mallet; T. Shone; C. W. Baxter, M.C.; P. M. Roberts; I. A. Kirkpatrick; A. F. Yencken, M.C.; C. H. Bateman, M.C.; A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.; A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.; W. R. Connor Green; N. M. Butler; P. B. B. Nichols; J. M. Troutbeck; E. A. Walker; N. B. Ronald; J. C. S. Bennett, M.C.; J. V. T. W. T. Perowne; Sir A. W. M. Baillie, Bart.; H. F. B. Maxse; H. Dobinson, M.C.; C. J. Norton; W. E. Houstoun Boswall, M.C.; E. H. Carr, C.B.E.; J. H. F. McEwen; A. H. Hamilton-Gordon; H. E. L. Montgomery ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, William H. Robinson, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, O.B.E. £550
Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E.; L. R. Sherwood, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Establishment and Accounts Officers, R. C. Calder, O.B.E.; T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey; E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar ..... £400 to £500;
Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. W. Minshull; C. H. Haines; G. J. White; W. C. Scott; D. V. Staines; E. A. Netting; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley; W. J. Lanham; J. K. O'Donoghue; G. H. Maxwell; H. J. Abbott; P. E. Lewis £100 to £400
Librarian, S. Gaselee, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistants, R. C. Dickie, O.B.E., £550 to £700; W. L. Berrow, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. (*Registrar*); C. S. Nicholl ..... £500 to £600
Technical Assistant (*Treaty Dept.*), H. Ritchie, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Do. (*Consular Dept.*), E. Parkes, O.B.E. ... £700 to £900
Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Staff Officers, J. W. Field, M.B.E.; O. Monk, M.B.E.; E. W. Light, O.B.E. (£400 to £500); John Gritton, I.S.O., M.B.E.; H. A. Slade; J. H. Mears; F. Gritton; J. F. French, M.B.E.; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower; A. F. Orchard; S. H. Gellatly £300 to £450
Minor Staff Officers and 2nd Division Clerks, A. E. Airey; R. C. Cox; W. J. Uwins; F. T. Campion; F. H. Cleobury; W. W. Pate; H. Ward; E. H. Oldham; R. K. Grey; E. G. Adams.
Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore; Miss D. A. Bigby, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400
Staff Officers (*Women*), Miss M. F. West; Miss E. W. Guthrig; Miss I. A. Strong; Miss M. K. Spencer £230 to £300
Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. ..... £450 to £550
King's Messengers, Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.S.O.; Maj. A. F. Custance; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to £400; A. Hay, O.B.E. (£700 *incl.*); G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E.; R. G. Leigh, C.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr. R. W. Cotesworth, R.N.; H. E. Eastwood; O. H. d'A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler-Holohan; C. E. Jesser-Davis; Lt.-Col. J. S. Mellor; Maj. J. S. Oldham; G. K. Baynes (£400 to £650 *incl.*); D. W. Wilton (*actg.*).
Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling; C. E. Johnson; R. D. Rust; E. J. Berry; J. Cook; C. E. Flynn; C. Fenwick; L. Buchan ..... each £130 to £200
Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright £200 to £250

Passport Office.

1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Asst. do., James W. Stafford, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown £400 to £500
Staff Officers, R. Bloore; O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E.; H. S. Blank ..... £400 to £500
2nd Divn. Clerk, H. Jones.
Passport Officer, Liverpool, J. S. Grant... £400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber. The Forestry Act 1923 provides for the transfer of the Crown Woods and Forests to the Commissioners; it also cancels the condition of repayment to which grants in respect of afforestation were subject under the Act of 1919.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c., for the year 1924-25 was £583,000.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Commissioners, Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton; L. Forestier-Walker, M.P.; Sir Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E; R. L. Robinson, O.B.E.; Col. W. Steuart-Fothringham; Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt.
Assistant Commissioners, H. A. Pritchard, O.B.E. (*England and Wales*, 1, Whitehall, S.W. 1); John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*, 25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh).
Secretary, A. G. Herbert, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act 1923 the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Net expenses, 1924-25, £45,495.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C. £2,000
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox, O.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Registrars, G. D. Barlow; Digby L. F. Koe .....£850 to £1,000
Principal Legal Assistant, M. A. Mackinnon, M.C. .....£550 to £700

Heads of Branches.

Legal, H. P. Harker .....£550 to £700
Industrial Assurance, B. K. White .....£550 to £700
Returns and Reports, H. C. Souter £700
Estab. and Accounts, F. W. Roberts .....£500 to £600
Registers & Records, T. F. Dunning .....£500 to £600

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., G. C. Turner.
Deputy do., A. Henry.....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E. (*Acting Secretary*); G. S. W. Epps .....£850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; P. N. Harvey; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; D. A. Porteous.....£650 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; H. Freeman; O. C. J. Klagge; M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Menzler; G. D. Stockman .....£500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson .....£400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND.

King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Government Hospitality Fund was instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.
Minister, The First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.
Secretary, E. E. Beare, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*; (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.
Minister, Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £300
Assistant do., A. Nevil Rucker.....£100
Parly. do., ...*unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, H. H. George, M.C. £150
First Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secretary, E. S. Hill £150
Second Secretary, Sir Aubrey Symonds, K.C.B.....£2,200
Private Secretary, R. Stanton £150
Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper.....£100
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. .....£1,500 to £1,800
Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, O.B.E. (*unpaid*).
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, Sir A. Woodgate, C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E., and S. P. Vivian (*also Registrar General*) .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.; R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B.E.; A. B. Maclachan; F. L. Turner, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary to Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000
Principals, P. Barter; J. N. Beckett; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; L. Infield, O.B.E.; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Mosse; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slator; H. H. Turner; L. N. Ure; J. C. Wrigley, £700 to £900; and Miss Z. L. Puxley .....£600 to £750
First Class Clerk (*Old Establishment*), C. E. Royds. .....£550 to £650
Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; P. N. R. Butcher; H. H. George, M.C.; A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Hearder; E. S. Hill; H. S. Hunter; A. E. Joll; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; G. C. North, M.C.; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterington, M.B.E.; D. Veale; D. C. L. Ward .....£200 to £500
Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod £850

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., E. Hackforth .....£1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; J. M. Hendrie; E. Tudor Owen, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, E. W. Baynes, O.B.E.; C. E. Brackenbury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; J. C. Dixon; A. Elms; H. Greer; G. S. Mackay; A. W. Neville; R. A. Nursey; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; R. J. Smith; E. Wilmer .....£550 to £700
First Class Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth; H. W. Anderson; W. T. Begley; E. B. Bein; C. J. Bentley; H. W. Blunt; T. Clark; F. P. Cooper; K. Curtis; A. J. F. Danielli, M.C.; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; F. N. Evans; J. W. Evans; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; H. S. Herbert; H. N. Howorth; E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. G. Kent; J. A. Lawther, M.B.E.; E. C. Moffrey; E. J. Price; H. B. Riddle; A. Sharp; T. W Sissens; H. W. Stockman; W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.; G. S. C. Wiggins; H. W. V. Williams; A. S. Woolmer; W. P. Wright, £400 to £500; and the Misses N. B. Avent; E. Bambridge; M. Milledge, M.B.E.; M. Polson; E. M. Savill; E. E. Turner, M.B.E. .....£300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General.

E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, W. G. Hunter .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; C. J. Maslin, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford (*Acting Assistant Accountant-General*); R. P. James, O.B.E. £700 to £800
Accountants, F. N. Bath; A. H. Carter; H. C. Chatfield; I. P. Crowther; R. T. Hogg; G. W. Jeffery; W. C. Stewart, £550 to £700; and Miss J. Borthwick, O.B.E. .....£450 to £550
Regional Finance Officers, G. J. Allen, M.B.E.; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; E. C. Blight; B. J. S. Brown; A. Gray; F. A. Hughes; A. P. Jones; T. A. Rigden; O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson .....£550 to £700
Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E. .....£550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham; W. Buttrum; A. B. Carpenter; G. H. Clark; G. E. Danbury; J. E. Elmes; R. H. Farrell; F. W. Fowkes; W. Gilmour; W. Hampson; F. J. Harris; J. Hepworth; H. Jerwood; D. C. Lamont; H. Lemon; H. B. Lidstone; P. C. Marks; E. H. C. Newby (*Acting Accountant*); F. Noble; G. Paterson; M. J. Posener; D. Reid; W. Rowbotham; J. H. E. Saunders; K. Simpkin (*Acting*); C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough, £400 to £500; and Miss H. F. Butler .....£300 to £400

Establishment and Intelligence Division.

Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do. (and Secretary to Consultative Councils,) M. Heseltine, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, L. N. Ure ..... £700 to £900

Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch, G. M. Harris, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800

Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E. ; W. T. Fitzgerald ..... £550 to £700

First Class Clerks, A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; W. B. Thomas, £400 to £500 ; and Miss E.M. Beaver, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200

Senior Medical Officers, Sir G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D. ; Dame Janet M. Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S. ; F. J. H. Coutts, C.B., M.D. ; H. A. Macewen, O.B.E. M.B., F.R.S.E. ; A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B., M.B. ; J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,400

Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, O.B.E., M.D. ; M. B. Arnold, M.D. ; Miss Isabella D. Cameron, M.D. ; J. P. Candler, M.D. ; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B. ; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S. ; S. A. M. Copeman, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. ; Miss Emilie C. Creaser, M.B. ; Miss Barbara M. Cunningham, O.B.E.. M.D. ; A. Eastwood, M.D. ; J. A. Glover, O.B.E., M.D. ; M. Greenwood, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ; F. Griffith, M.B. ; J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D. ; G. C. Hancock, C.B.E., M.R.C.S. ; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D. ; Lieut.-Col. S. P. James, M.D. ; A. A. Jubb, M.D. ; R. Bruce Low, M.R.C.S. ; J. Spencer Low, C.B.E., M.B. ; G. F. McCleary, M.D. ; A. S. MacNalty, M.D. ; A. Macphail, M.D., C.M., F.R.F.P.S. (*Inspector of Anatomy*) ; E. P. Manby, M.D. ; A. C. Parsons, M.R.C.S. ; J. Pearse, C.B.E., M.D. ; A. E. Quine, M.B., F.R.C.S. ; G. Raffan. M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed.) ; H. M. Richards, M.D. ; W. M. Scott, M.D. ; F. R. Seymour, M.D. ; W. V. Shaw, O.B.E., M.D. ; A. B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D. ; P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., Hon. F.R.C.S.(Ed.) ; E. L. Sturdee, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. ; Miss Jane H. Turnbull, C.B.E., M.D. ; S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P. ; Lieut.-Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S. ; G. W. Monier Williams, O.B.E., M.C., PH.D., F.I.C. ; D. J. Williamson, M.D. ; W. P. Yetts, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. ..... £600 to £1,100

Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), R. E. Crosse, M.R.C.S. ; A. Fulton, M.B. ; C. H. Milburn, O.B.E., M.B. ; H. J. Neilson, C.B.E., M.D. £1,600

Medical Officers (Outdoor), G. Ashton, M.D., M.R.C.P. ; F. J. Blackley, M.D. ; S. A. Bontor, M.D. ; T. M. Carter, O.B.E., M.D. ; W. Davidson, M.B. ; W. Duncan, O.B.E., M.B. ; J. G. Duncanson, M.B. ; T. W. Eustace, M.C., M.D. ; R. A. J. Harper, M.D. ; A. Heath, M.D., F.R.C.S. ; A. Linnell, M.R.C.S. ; M. G. McElligott, F.R.C.S. ; D. G. Newton, M.B., F.R.C.S. ; J. Orton, M.D. ; R. Paterson, M.B. ; B. A. Richmond, M.D. ; W. Rigby, M.B. ; B. M. H. Rogers, M.D. ; J. Dill Russell, M.B., F.R.C.S. ; H. L. Rutter, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. ; E. W. Selby, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. ; G. K. Smiley, O.B.E., M.B. ; M. R. Taylor, M.R.C.S. ; F. B. Thornton, M.B. ; H. A. Whitcombe, M.B., Ch.B. ; E. H. Willock, M.R.C.S. ; C. Rawdon Wood, M.D. ; R. T. Worthington, M.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,400

Medical Officer (tempy.), Brevet.-Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B. £1,500

Nurse Inspectors, Miss E. M. Burnside, O.B.E. ; Miss E. G. Colles ; Miss T. Montagnon ; Miss J. F. O'Brien ; and Miss M. A. Quinlan ..... £200 to £350

Government Lymph Establishment.
Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9.

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. £900

Asst. Bacteriologists, H. S. Fremlin, M.R.C.S. ; O. K. Wright, M.R.C.S. ..... £300 to £450

Legal Branch.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. £1,500 to £1,800

Asst. Solicitors, H. J. Comyns ; E. J. Maude £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, L. G. Dawson ; G. R. Hill... £750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, P. A. Currie ; H. C. Talbot £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, R. C. S. Ashworth and J. F. Hall £200 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector, A. B. Lowry, C.B. £1,100

General Inspectors, W. D. Bushell ; R. H. A. G. Duff ; W. P. Elias ; J. Evans ; A. G. Hayward, M.C. ; G. A. F. Hervey, O.B.E. ; H. K. Nisbet, O.B.E. ; J. S. Oxley, C.B.E. ; C. F. Roundell, C.B.E. ; G. R. Snowden ; J. W. Thompson ; W. J. T. Turton, O.B.E. ; Hon. G Walsh ..... £600 to £900

Asst. Gen. Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury ; A. P. Hughes Gibb, O.B.E. £500

Superintending Woman Inspector and Assistant General Inspector, Miss L. W. Wamsley £400 to £450

Women Inspectors, Mrs. M. Andrews ; Miss B. W. Evans ; Mrs. M. O. Gordon ; Miss M. Hobbs ; Miss M. K. Lea ; Miss E. Humphreys Roberts £200 to £350

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, T. L. Bailey, PH.D., F.I.C. £1,000

Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, A. C. Carter, F.I.C. ; W. A. Damon, F.I.C. ; E. M. Fletcher ; R. D. Littlefield, F.I.C. ; J. Picken, A.I.C. ; F. N. Sutton, F.I.C. £500 to £800

Chief Inspector, Insurance, E. G. Bearn £1,000

Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M. M. A. Ward ..... £400 to £550

Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance, H. W. Bromby £700 to £800

Divisional Inspectors, Insurance, P. R. T. Ashton ; G. W. Brake ; F. N. Curtis-Bennett ; T. A. Brook ; C. H. J. Garland ; W. T. Ivimey ; S. M. Jessop ; A. Mason ; F. J. Matheson ; J. J. Moynihan ; W. F. Shinn ; F. C. Wheeler ..... £550 to £700

Inspectors (Men).—J. Addy ; F. B. Alcock ; G. H. Barson ; H. F. Bridel ; F. C. Brook ; J. Brunton ; F. Bryan, M.B. ; L. E. Buncher ; N. Cheesman ; W. R. C. Clarke ; F. H. Comfort ; W. J. Dawe ; A. H. Eady ; T. M. Evans ; C. W. Fisher ; J. S. Fisher ; A. W. Fraser ; C. W. Gaiger ; T. A. Gailey ; W. H. Garner ; T. Gibson ; G. E. Gladstone ; C. H. F. Gordon ; H. T. Griffith ; J. S. W. Grose ; T. E. Halstead ; A. E. Hickford ; E. Holmes ; O. W. Holstius ; A. J. Langridge ; P. J. Latham, O.B.E. ; S. J. Long ; A. Macfarlane, O.B.E. ; F. G. Mackereth ; J. N. P. Mackie ; A. J. Mayhew ; W. Milledge ; W. H. Murray ; J. H. Needham ; A. L. Newell ; J. M. J. O'Gara ; L. J. Organ ; C. A. Reading ; G. M. Robinson ; R. Rowlatt ; R. T. Rowntree ; A. C. Scott ; J. H. Sinkinson ; A. Sixsmith ; F. Smith ; W. E. Varnals ; R. Watson ; T. J. Watson ; H. L. T. West, O.B.E. ; G. Wigglesworth ; W. Williams ; G. E. Wright ... £400 to £500

Inspectors (Women), The Misses J. J. Brown ; E. M. Cohen ; M. M. Dalglish ; E. M. Gardner ; C. S. Howse ; D. M. Jennings ; M. D. Jesse ; A. K. Leach ; E. A. McCleverty ; E. J. D. Morrison ; M. B. Murby ; A. E. Otter ; E. E. Page ; E. G. Roe ; B. S. Whitehouse ; E. G. Woodgate ..... £300 to £400

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, M. Priestley ; W. H. Thurman ..... £500 to £700

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E. ..... £400 to £600

Pharmacist, R. D. Hutchinson ..... £350 to £500

Engineering Staff.

Chief Engineering Inspr., E. A. Sandford Fawcett, C.B., M.Inst.C.E. £1,450

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. C. E. Norton, C.M.G., R.E. £1,300

Engineering Inspectors, A. W. Brightmore, M.Inst.C.E. ; H. E. Byrne, M.Inst.C.E. ; R. C. Cox, M.Inst.C.E. ; W. M. Cross, M.Inst.C.E. ; P. M. Crostlwaite, M.Inst.C.E. ; A. G. Drury, M.Inst.C.E., ; R. G. Hetherington, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. ; H. R. Hooper, O.B.E. M.Inst.C.E. ; M. K. North, M.Inst.C.E. ; F. O. Stanford, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. ; Major J. Stewart, O.B.E., R.E., M.Inst.C.E. ; J. R. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E. ; M. G. Weekes, M.Inst.C.E. ; F. G. Williams, A.M.Inst.C.E. ..... £600 to £1,000

Chemical Inspector, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., PH.D., F.I.C. £600 to £1,000

Architects.

Architect, B. T. Kitchin, F.R.I.B.A. .....£800 to £1,000
Assistant Architects, H. J. Pearson; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A., £500 to £600; E. Hardwick-Ferry £250 to £350

Audit Staff.

Chief Inspector of Audits, W. S. Wilkinson £1,000 to £1,200
Inspector at Headquarters, H. Locke (*acts as Deputy to Chief Inspector*) £1,000
Inspectors of Audits, N. M. Griffiths, O.B.E.; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; A. C. Roberts (*Technical Adviser on Audit matters*); H. D. Roberts; N. C. Simner £1,000
District Auditors, W. A. Ayton; O. E. B. Brigden; J. W. Crowe; W. D. Easterby; C. W. O. Gibson; G. L. Gibson; W. Wynne Griffith; W. M. Hunt; C.V. W. Lucas; H. Lyon; H. W. Magrath; H. Ward Oliver; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; W. Robbs; P. T. Turner; A. Q. Twiss; H. D. Wraith £700 to £900
Senior Assistant Auditors, D. F. Belchamber, O.B.E.; *W. L. Brett; *L. M. Burrell; *E. R. M. Castle; R. K. Cowperthwaite; *N. Cross; *W. W. Dolby; *J. H. Easton; *H. W. W. Grain; E. C. C. Hamblin; *G. St. J. Hibbert; A. R. H. Hobbs; C. R. H. Hobbs; *H. S. Millett; *B. O'Gorman, D.S.O.; W. E. Pitcairn; *B. Snow; *G. G. H. Stone; *L. P. Walker; *H. H. Walrond; *E. H. V. Weigall; *Y. M. White; *R. G. Woodyatt.....£550 to £700
Junior Assistant Auditors, F. C. Baker; H. T. K. Bates; A. Beal; A. J. Bridgwater; A. Broadley; A. E. M. Coles, M.C.; W. E. Davies; E. F. Davis; C. O. Dean; A. P. Dickinson; R. J. R. Farrow; W. Foord; E. T. Goddard, M.C.; H. R. S. Godfrey; K. W. Grant; A. S. Higlett; C. A. Hughes; J. M. Mackenzie; W. Maginn; E. J. Miller Williams; C. W. Paddon; W. Parmiter; A. R. Parr; W. Payne; W. F. M. Provis; J. N. Richards; G. Russell; G. C. Simpson; H. L. Stevens; E. Thomas; G. Thompson; E. M. Tuke; F. D. White; W. M. Williams; A. Wilson; W. H. Winter...£200 to £500

Housing Technical Staff.

Director of Housing, J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E. £1,200
Chief Town Planning Inspector, Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. £900
Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler...£600 to £800
Housing Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A.; W. H. Collin; C. H. Eyles, F.S.I.; E. Leonard, F.S.I.; H. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. .....£400 to £700

General Staff.

Senior Staff Officers, F. Adams; J. W. Davidson; W. G. Gillings; H. Hall, M.B.E.; F. H. O. Jerram, M.B.E.; T. R. Johnson, I.S.O.; E. Laws, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogden; A. T. Page .....£500 to £600
First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks, H. G. Allum, M.B.E.; F. C. Allworth; S. C. Barham; C. J. Bayley; F. Boadella; H. M. Bright; A. H. Catling; V. H. Coleman; C. M. Cordingley; P. Davenport; W. G. H. Davis; C. W. T. H. Dyke; L. J. Harding; V. L. Harkness; F. C. Harrop; R. J. Harrison; W. C. Hunter; A. E. Keech; W. H. M. Kirk; J. A. H. Macfarlane, M.B.E.; W. Mackenzie; R. O. Morris; H. J. Pearman; T. Philpot, M.B.E.; E. W. Pickering; H. H. Sersale; L. W. Shubrook; C. S. Smith; W. Smith; J. Topping; W. M. Wilson, M.B.E.; C. R. Young, M.B.E.....£400 to £500
Controller of Typists, Miss A. Howard, M.B.E. £300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members, J. Rowland, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Deputy Controller of Insurance*); D. Llewellyn-Williams, M.C., F.R.C.S. (*Medical Member*), £1,000 to £1,200; P. E. Watkins (*Secretary*).....£1,000
Senior Assistant Secretary, Howell E. James £700 to £850

* District Auditors on Old Establishment

Assistant Secretaries, Lewis Evans; W. G. Hayward £550 to £700
Chief Accountant, J. C. Morgan .....£700 to £850
Accountant, D. Emlyn Jones.....£550 to £700
Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch .....£500 to £700
Superintending Clerks, J. Owain Evans, C.B.E.; J. J. Scott.....£550 to £700
First Class Clerks, J. Haydn Jones; W. L. Jones; D. A. Lewis; T. A. Morgan; J. S. Price; D. J. Roberts; T. Sylvanus; A. T. Thomas; W. Thomas; P. M. Williams.....£400 to £500
Medical Officers, R. Bruce Low, M.R.C.S.; T. W. Wade, M.D.; Laura W. Pugh, M.B., Ch.B. .....£600 to £1,100
Regional Medical Officers, E. Parry Evans, M.D.; John Evans, D.S.O., M.D.; T. R. Llewellyn, M.R.C.S. £1,000 to £1,400

Outdoor Staff (*Insurance*).

Chief Inspector, R. Trefor Williams, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Inspectors (*Men*), D. G. Evans; J. Handel Jones; D. Ellis Thomas; J. T. Williams; Silas Williams £400 to £500; (*Women*), Sarah Evans £300 to £400
Secretary to Welsh Consultative Council, Percy E. Watkins.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Members, The Minister of Health; The Secretary for Scotland; The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland.
Deputies, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E.; Sir J. Leishman; J. A. Dale; Sir T. Hughes.
Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B., and E. J. Strohmenger, C.B.
Medical Adviser, J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S.
Secretary, W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE
(England and Wales),
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The Registrar-General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns. The expenses of the Office, including the Census Office, for 1924–25 were estimated at £107,679. The estimate of receipts from fees for the same period is £20,250.

Quarterly Statistics.—In the Registrar-General's report for the September quarter of the year 1924 a further fall in the *Birth Rate*, to 19·3 per 1,000, marks the lowest rate ever recorded in the third quarter of the year, except during the periods covered by the Great War; but the *Death Rate*, at 9·3 per 1,000, is the lowest ever recorded, and the natural increase in the population by excess of births over deaths is 96,493. The number of *Marriages* in the June quarter of 1924 was 162,346, an increase of 68,356 on the total for the preceding three months, and 12,488 more than the number in the corresponding quarter of 1923. The total corresponds to an annual rate of 17 per 1,000 estimated population in the middle of 1923, which was 1·3 per 1,000 above that in the second quarter of last year, but 0·6 per 1,000 below the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten preceding years.

Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian (*See* Ministry of Health)
Private Sec., A. W. Mundy.
Assistant Registrars-General, F. Finch; W. L. Rind £850 to £1,000
Professional Officers, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D., C.B.E. (£800 to £1,000); V. P. A. Derrick (£600 to £800); A. J. Thompson .....£400 to £500
Senior Clerks, F. Bendle; C. W. Danby; G. V. Howell £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, C. M. Watts, O.B.E. ...£550 to £650
Inspectors of Registration, W. O. D. Jones (£600); J. W. Reading .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, W. F. Cook; H. C. Eason; A. B. Garrard; H. G. Dowden; C. H. Martin; R. A. Moad; T. A. Saunders.....£400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (£516,932).

Chairman, Sir F. J. Willis, K.B.E., C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, H. J. Clarke £100
Unpaid Commissioners, C. L. Forestier Walker, M.P.; Sir Marriott Cooke, K.B.E., M.B.; Miss R. Darwin.
Paid Commissioners, S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C.; Lt.-Col. B. T. Hodgson, C.M.G.; C. H. Bond, C.B.E., D.SC., M.D., F.R.C.P., each £1,500; A. Rotherham, M.B.; R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D.; Hon. H. C. Bailey; Mrs. E. F. Pinsent .....each £1,200 to £1,500
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson.....£1,000
Inspectors, A. E. Evans, M.B., B.SC.; S. E. Gill, M.D.; E. O. Lewis, D.SC., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. each £500 to £800
Woman Inspector, Miss C. Landon .....£400 to £650
Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A.....£800
Assist. Architect, F. C. Webster, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. .....£250 to £400
Superintending Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, M.B.E.; F. J. Caswell; W. Fairley, M.B.E. .....each £550 to £700
Staff Officers, F. Chanter; W. H. S. Rose; G. F. Williams .....each £400 to £500
First Division Clerk (Old Establishment), A. J. Pearce £150 to £500

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., G. R. A. Buckland.
Asst. Private Sec., H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Parliamentary do., Lord Erskine, M.P. .....*unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., £3,000
Private Sec., F. A. Newsam, M.C.
Parliamentary, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., H. H. C. Prestige.
Assistant (Legal), Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B., £2,200; (*Permanent Deputy*), Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. £1,800
Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O.; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E.; A. Maxwell, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. F Henderson*; C. G. Markbreiter, C.B.E.; A. Locke, C.B.E.; H. R. Scott; C. D. C. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegge; A. Crapper; W. C. Platt, O.B.E.; Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, Bt. (£700 to £900); Rose E. Squire, O.B.E. (£600 to £750); W. G. Allen; F. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland; C. M. Martin-Jones§ .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. L. R. Parsons; H. H. C. Prestige; L. N. B. Odgers, M.C.; J. H. Burrell; J. C. MacIver; F. A. Newsam, M.C.; A. S. Hinshelwood; C. B. McAlpine; L. W. Fox, M.C.; A. S. Hutchinson; T. Hutson; R. L. Bicknell; S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan, M.C.; G. F. Porter; S. J. Baker§ £200 to £500
Assistant Legal Advisers, Sir J. F. E. Williams, C.B.E., K.C., £900 to £1,000; O. F. Dowson, O.B.E. (*temp.*), £1,100; C. M. Knowles.....£550 to £700
Clerk of Accounts, A. Whitley .....£550 to £700
Assistant do., L. C. Labram .....£400 to £500
Supt. of Statistical Branch, W. J. Farrant, I.S.O. £550 to £650

* Lent to another Department.
§ Additional for Irish business.

Principal Staff Officer, Factory Dept., W. Gaskell £400 to £500
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, E. J. Metters £400 to £500
Sub-Accountant, do., W. A. Hermon .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers (Administrative), B. J. Reynolds; E. Field £400 to £500
Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department. Home Office.

In 1913 there were 3,616,723 males and 1,725,912 females employed in factories in England and Wales, a total of 5,342,635; in 1923 the numbers were 3,324,482 males and 1,778,759 females, a total of 5,103,240. In 1923 there were 125,551 accidents in the factories of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 867 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J. Jackson, O.B.E., £1,000; H. J. Wilson, C.B.E., £900; and Miss C. I. S. Smith, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, *London*; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol*; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds*; E. F. May, *Manchester*; T. Brown, *Glasgow*; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., *Birmingham*; John Law, *Sheffield*; W. Buchan, *Liverpool*, £600 to £800 (two), and £750 to £850; Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E., *London*; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Leicester* £550 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £1,200; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office*; S. A. Henry, M.D., *Manchester*; E. L. Middleton, M.D., *Glasgow* £500 to £800
Electrical Inspectors, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E., £600 to £800; H. W. Swann, A.M.I.E.E., *Home Office*; W. Brown, A.M.I.E.E., *Leeds*; A. L. Tackley, A.M.I.E.E., *Birmingham*; A. J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., *Glasgow*; Miss S. G. Overton, M.B., *Home Office* £600 to £900
Engineering Inspectors G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., £600 to £800; L. C. McNair, C. W. Price, E. L. Macklin, O.B.E., C. F. Hunter, *Home Office* .....£400 to £650
H.M. Inspectors (Class Ia), W. H. Seal,† *Manchester West*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,† *Leeds South*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; F. J. Parkes, *Central London*; J. Hilditch,† *Swansea*; T. C. Butler,† *West London*; H. Verney,† *South London*; E. V. Clark, *Finsbury*; A. Wolfe,† *Sheffield*; W. B. Lauder,† O.B.E., *Glasgow*; H. J. Peacock,† *Liverpool South*; T. C. Taylor,† *Leicester*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. D. Kirkwood, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; W. H. Beverley, *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. Owner, *Bristol*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Eatock, *Gateshead*; J. H. Warren, *Derby*; J. L. Edwards, *Woolwich*; L. Ward,† O.B.E., *Birmingham East*; W. F. Ireland, *Wolverhampton*; C. F. R. Johnston, *East London*; E. L. Allhusen, *Edinburgh*; H. W. Younger, *Manchester East*; (*Class Ib*), W. J. B. Davis, *Croydon*; S. R. Bennett, *Middlesbrough*; G. E. Duckering,* F. G. Mudford, *Northampton*; G. L. Crampton, *Renfrew*; H. H. C. Thomas, *Preston*; R. U. Shaxby, *South Essex*; A. B. Franklin, *Barrow-in-Furness*; T. Porteus, *Huddersfield*; D. R. Wilson,° *Home Office*; W. K. Beard, *North-East London*; W. E. Harding, *Plymouth*; S. Hird, *Stockport*; H. R. Rogers, *Coventry*; G. G. Sumner, *Wakefield*; A. W. Garrett, *Liverpool North*; P. A. Heath, *Walsall*; H. A. Scott, *Keighley*; C. E. Whitelaw, *Richmond*; H. Topham, M.B.E., *Burnley*; F. W. Hunt, *Hull*; D. T. C. Eva, *Yeovil*; C. C. Plumbe, *Rotherham*; M. K. Pedlar, *Southampton*; H. Clarke, *Blackburn*; L. D. Hooper, *Worcester*; F. E. Pollard, M.B.E., *Oldham*; B. J. Cook, *Ipswich*; A. C. Lowe, *Wigan*; A. Fotheringham, *Newport*; W. H. Mead, *Gloucester*; R. G. Broadhead, *Ayr*; W. Turner, *Reading*; J. S. Young, *Aberdeen*; C. B. Roos, *Maidstone*; H. E. Chasteney, *West Cheshire*; R. A. Goddard, *Brighton*; F. W. Sedgwick, *Stirling*; H. A. Hepburn, *Birmingham West*; W. Barrett, *Rochdale*; C. J. Paterson, *Lincoln*; E. M. Rees, *Wrexham*; N. H. Jones, *Halifax*; D. Timothy, *Carmarthen*; J. White-

* Lent to another Department.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

side, *Norwich*; C. G. Gates, *Exeter*; H. W. Atkinson, *Cambridge*; D. Menzies, *Scotland Division*; C. H. Taylor, *Shrewsbury*; G. F. Sedgwick, *Eastern Division*; W. Abbott, *Midland Division*; E. F. Smith, *North Midland Division*; O. Jenkins, *Western Division*; L. le Couteur, *North Western Division*; T. P. Threlkeld, *East Lancashire Division*; W. G. Poore, *South Eastern Division*; T. Dymock, *North Eastern Division*; S. H. Makepeace, *South Eastern Division*; G. P. Barnett, *Southern Division* £350 to £550; 28 to £650

Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E. Sadler, *London*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, *Glasgow*; Miss F. I. Taylor, *Manchester*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Leeds*; Miss A. E. Smith, *Birmingham* £350 to £550

Women District Inspectors, Miss I. M. S. Keely, *North-West London*; Miss M. C. Anderson, *Luton*; Miss E. Sanderson, *Ashton-under-Lyne*; Hon. Miriam Pease, *Nottingham*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Leeds North*; Miss A. R. Ewart, *Fife*; Miss A. D. E. Dunch, *North London*; Miss E. Macleod, *Birmingham South* £350 to £450

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, *Blackburn* ..... £350 to £550
30 *Inspectors* (*Class II.*) ..... £200 to £350
14 *Women Inspectors* ..... £200 to £350
26 *Inspectors' Assistants* ..... £150 to £250
Assist. Inspectors of Particulars (4) ..... £150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

In 1922 380 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported, causing 52 deaths; in 1923 there were 428 accidents and 37 deaths.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £1,000
Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier; Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E., £700 to £800; H. E. Watts, M.B.E., PH.D ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Inspector, C. R. Malcolm £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, W. Haldane Porter, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspector (*Home Office*), E. Davies, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.B.E., *Western and Northern District*; F. H. Mugliston, O.B.E., *Eastern District* ..... £600 to £750
Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, *Liverpool*; F. C. Cook, M.B.E., *London*; J. W. Oldfield, *Newcastle*; R. C. Follett, M.B.E., *Hull*; G. E. Marshall, *Dover*; C. H. Stephens, O.B.E., *Home Office*; H. D. Patterson, O.B.E., *Southampton* ..... £450 to £550
Chief Immigration Officers. T. M. Blagg, *London*; B. E. Reeve-Jones, *Southampton*; W. R. Perks, *Folkestone*; C. E. Adams, *Plymouth*; W. N. Norris, *Harwich*; F. Stovell, M.B.E., *Hull*; C. Nethercott, *Dover*; W. S. Chapman, *Liverpool*; F. J. Ralfe, *Newhaven*; E. A. P. Pym, *Tyne Ports*...£320 to £400
Immigration Officers (80) ..... £200 to £300
Assistant Immigration Officers (29) ..... £120 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson ..... £400 to £500

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Gilos, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.; Lt.-Col. P. S. Lelean, C.B., C.M.G. £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; Maj.-Gen. L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Inspectors Cl. I., W. H. Bulley, I.S.O.; F. S. Scruby, O.B.E. £500 to £800
Inspectors Cl. II., R. Macdonald; W. H. C. Davey £300 to £500
Woman Inspector, Miss J. I. Wall ..... £300 to £500
Med. Insp., G. H. Culver Snell, M.B., B.Ch. £600 to £800
Woman Medical Inspector (*Assistant*), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ..... £400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Maurice Lyndham Waller, C.B. £1,500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M.C.; J. R. Farewell; G. B. Griffiths, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. *imp.*
Secretary Inspector, A. J. Wall, C.B.E. ...£600 to £900
Inspectors, Lt.-Col. J. S. Knox, O.B.E.; M. H. M. Lamb ..... £600 to £900
Medical Inspector, W. N. East, M.D. .....£600 to £900
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £1,000
Assist. do., T. J. Welsh ..... £300 to £400
Chief Clerk, W. T. Hall ..... £550 to £700
Controller of Stores and Manufactures, J. J. Maxwell (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700
Clerk in charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. C. Hepworth (*Accounts*); W. H. Waddams (*acting*) (*Secretariat*); J. G. Hollom (*acting*) (*Stores*) ..... £400 to £500

State Management Districts.
(Licensing Act, 1921), 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

COUNCIL.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary for Scotland.
Members, Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., and P. J. G. Rose (*Official Representatives*); W. Waters Butler; S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.; Sir W. Towle.
Secretary, A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, P. R. Higgins; J. Orbell...£550 to £700

POLITICAL HONOURS COMMITTEE, Treasury, S.W. 1.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Honours, a Committee was appointed in 1924 to consider, before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended.
Chairman (1924), Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster.
Other Members, (will be appointed by the Government).
Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S.W. 1).

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.
Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. £5,000
Private Secretary, R. H. A. Carter (*allnce.* £300).
Assistant Private Secretary, W. Johnston, M.C. (*allnce.* £150)
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O. £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. G. Dixon (*allnce.* £150).
Parliamentary, Earl Winterton, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. D. Tomkins .....(*allnce.* £150).
do. do. Parly.,
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B. £2,200
Assist. Under Secs., Sir Louis Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Samuel Findlater Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir Charles S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; F. C. Goodenough; Sir M. N. Hogg; Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir Rajagohala Chari, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Narayan Madhav Samarth; Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Sir R. A. Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..... each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, S. F. Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Deputy do., F. W. H. Smith (*allnce.* £100).

Reading Clerk to Council, R. E. Field (*allnce.* £80).
Deputy do., W. R. Rayner (*allnce.* £40).
Asst. to Pol. A.D.C., O. Gruzelier, M.V.O. £400 to £500
Resident Clerks, R. W. Wright; J. P. Gibson (*allnce.* £80).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.
SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E.; C. H. Kisch, C.B. £1,200
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Army Pay & Allowances*); S. K. Brown £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.B.E. £1,200
Political and Secret, L. D. Wakely, C.B. £1,200
Public Works, W. Stantiall, C.I.E. £1,200
Public and Judicial, John E. Ferard, C.B.E. £1,200
Services and General, P. H. Dumbell £1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner £1,000
Superintendent of Records, H. Mitchell £700
Principals, C. E. Baines; G. H. Baxter; *R. H. A. Carter*; W. D. Croft; V. Dawson, C.I.E.; A. Dibdin; H. W. Garrett; F. E. Grist; J. G. Laithwaite; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; P. J. Patrick; R. J. Peel, M.C.; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; F. W. H. Smith (*Asst. Sec.*); W. H. Turner, M.C.; J. C. Walton, M.C. (*Asst. Sec.*) £700 to £900; *Asst. Secs.* £900 to £1,000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, R. S. Brown; *G. G. Dixon*; E. P. Donaldson; R. E Field; C. A. Forsythe; W. Gauld; J. P. Gibson; F. S. Hill, I.S.O.; W. Johnston, M.C.; G.W. P. Martin; J. P. C. S. Northcott; W. R. Rayner; C. H. Silver; *W. D. Tomkins*; A. T. Williams £200 to £500
Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G. Ashton £750
Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, E. W. Sutton £500 to £600
Parliamentary Clerk, W. T. Ottewill £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accountant, S. George Smith £850 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. W. Clough £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C. Biggs; H. J. Riley; J. C. Stibbs; G. E. Young £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, C. Chapman; G. W. Hearn; R. A. Janes; R. S. Kennedy; H. F. Mackay; W. Matthews; W. Robertson; *J. Roxburgh*; A. G. Salisbury; S. C. Schofield; W. H. Staniforth; E. T. C. B. Walkden £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Headley, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, J. Putnam; A. W. Thomson £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay; A. W. Dunton, M.C.; M. K Jephson £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, P. H. Dumbell.
Editors, India Office List, C. H. Silver; W. T. Ottewill (*allowance*) £50
Historiographer, W. Foster, C.I.E. £1,000
Information Officer, O. Lloyd Evans £1,000
Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph (P. W. D.), M. G. Simpson £1,000
Asst. to do., Lt.-Col. G. E. O. De Smidt, D.S.O.
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D., M.A. £600
Assist. do., C. A. Storey £400
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. des C. Chamier, K.C.I.E. £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten £750 to £900
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A K. Norman £200 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Smith, C.B., C.I.E. £800
Member Medical Board, Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £450
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col. H. E. Garstin, D.S.O. £1,000
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden £400 to £500
Members of Nursing Board, Miss M. G. Montgomery; Miss A. M. Waterhouse, C.B.E.
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. J. H. Lawrence Archer, C.I.E.
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col. W. W. Chitty, C.M.G.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir A. E. S. Bell, C.I.E. £1,000
Deputy do., J. H. Lovell.
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnson, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. £575
Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett (*allowance*) £50
Asst. do., R. R. de R. Ababreton (*allowance*) £50

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy £1,200
Assistant Auditor, E. L. Ball £850 to £1,000
Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, S. Blumenthal; S. Cohen; L. E. Ellis; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna. £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India,
42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S. £3,000
Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Personal Assistant, W. Marlow
Private Secretary, W. M. Mather (*tempy.*)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery £700 to £900
Principal Executive Officer, F. J. Adams £450 to £600

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Stoker, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A. £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, E. Aucott £600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, R. W. Reay; H. W. Martin £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, A. Charlton; E. L. de Beaurepaire; S. H. Wadsworth; J. W. Steadman; D. L. McSweeny, M.C.; F. N. Fairley... £400 to £500

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secretaries, N. C. Sen, O.B.E., £750; and T. Quayle, D.Litt. £600 to £800
Assistants to do., R. M. J. Knaster; V. I. Gaster.

INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT,
Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

Director-General, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E. £1,200
Deputy do., R. R. Howlett £800 to £1,000
Controllers, J. P. Forsyth; W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels £600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A. Phibbs; A. S. Clark; G. Cuttle; F. W. Sharp; S. A. Collins; J. L. Jenkin; H. J. Shurlock; A. W. Ward... £450 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E; J. W. Cooper; P. J. S. Clatworthy; A. V. Moran; H. S. Briggs; E. Scamp; H. J. Bennett; W. V. Anderson; J. F. Taylor; D. Carlin £400 to £500
Superintendent of the India Store Depôt, F. E. Benest (*acting*) £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. R. Acton (*acting*) £650 to £800
Shipping Surveyor, Sir T. G. Segrave, C.B.E., R.N.R. £600
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Haas £500 to £650
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis £500 to £650
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E. £400 to £600

Chemist, T. A. Moore (*acting*) .....£400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Col. J. J. Pratt £200
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Miller.....£300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1729. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII., c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1924-25 are estimated at £6,480,804.

Chairman, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, E. L. Nettleton.
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B. ; G. B. Canny, C.B. ; C. G. Spry.....*unp.*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Beresford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B.....£1,500
Special Commrs., W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson, C.B.E. ; J. Jacob ; Hon. R. Coke, D.S.O. ; H. M. Sanders.....£1,200
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver .....£850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne ; E. V. Hall ; T. A. Mangan ; T. E. Harvey ; A. R. Reeves ; G. H. Whybrow ; A. Tapply ; J. H. Ellison ; H. W. Crapp .....£750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P. Gauvain ; W. E. Bickford ; W. A. Jennery ; W. H. Chick ; R. P. Jago ; J. F. Park ; C. Smith ; W. A. McKears ; J. W. Barker ; E. Denniford ; W. P. Shepherd ; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E. ; W. Watson ; E. H. Harrison (*acting*) ; W. W. Brougham (*acting*) ....£550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, R. M. Turnbull .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. P. Howatson ; J. Lintott ; A. C. Jarvis ; F. C. Oldridge ; J. F. Waight ; A. H. Willott ; F. Lee ; G. G. Greenfield ; J. Ashford ; M. H. Axton ; C. Lambert ; A. H. Goldsmith ; H. E. Lawrence ; G. E. Howell ; T. E. Orchard ; A. W. Caddy ; W. B. Sheppard ; T. N. Hooper ; A. L. Fielding ; A. J. Gilchrist ; E. J. Norris ; A. E. Duffett ; S. G. Richardson ; W. A. Stuart ; P. Eke ; J. Robertson ; J. Key ; A. P. P. Chalke ; A. F. Butler ; J. W. Middleton ; C. B. Cox ; H. W. C. Cripps ; L. Baker ; W. A. Webb ; W. E. Roberts ; C. E. Cook ; T. H. Spear ; L. T. Cunningham ; W. J. Jones ; A. W. Burgess, M.B.E. ; H. E. Measor ; A. C. Towell ; J. Vann ; W. G. Birt ; S. H. Hopkins ; H. G. Howard ; W. E. Degerdon ; G. E. Thompson ; G. E. Marler ; W. F. Merry (*acting*) ; F. C. Ward (*acting*) ; A. R. Cox (*acting*) ; S. W. Sharrell (*acting*) ; C. H. E. Gruneberg (*acting*) .....£400 to £500
Staff Clerk, V. E. Gatesman .....£300 to £400

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.B. (*also Director of Establishments*) ; G. B. Canny, C.B. ; C. G. Spry .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, S. E. Minnis ; F. A. Slee ; W. V. Bradford ; P. M. Osmond ; L. Browett, C.B.E. ; H. G. Dunford ; J. W. Mitchell ; C. J. Gregg .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. A. A. Cruso ; L. E. Jones ; J. Snellgrove ; J. Berry ; G. R. Hamilton ; A. Nelson ; W. G. E. Burnett ; F. Greenwood ; A. W. Davies ; M. Reid ; E. M. H. Lloyd ; C. H. Wakely ; E. W. Verity ; F. Minter, LL.B. ; C. C. Gallagher ; T. Cope ; C. F. Haynes (*acting*) .....£700 to £900
Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. E. M. Garner.....£450
Assistant Principals, S. G. H. Bürger ; H. F. Williams ; E. L. Nettleton ; J. Hutt, M.B.E. ; E. H. Ritson ; J. F. Huntington ; A. M. Tristram ; H. H. Sellar ; F. D. Steen ; G. L. Watkinson ; F. E. D. Hodges .....£500 to £700
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. C. Bircham ; E. E. Beare, C.B.E. ; C. M. May ; F. Moore (*acting*) .....£550 to £700
Advisory Accountants, H. H. Bailes, A.C.A. ; E. Basnett, A.C.A. ; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A. ; F. W. Gower, A.C.A. ; E. Hanson, A.C.A. ; A. H. Harper, A.C.A. ; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A. ; E. H. Payton, A.C.A. ; H. Preedy, A.S.A.A. ; L. P. Williams, F.C.A. ; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A. ; R. Larkman, A.C.A. ; S. P. Dillon-Smith, A.S.A.A. ; G. H. Langdale, F.C.A. ; G. H. Knighton ; F. A. Tongue, A.S.A.A. .....£500 to £800
Junior Accountants, W. A. Johnson, A.C.A. ; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A. ; H. Jewitt A.S.A.A. ....£350 to £500
Staff Officers, H. B. Haynes ; G. W. Catchpole ; H. N. M. Felling ; A. G. Langford ; G. P. Teagle ; P. B. B. Hunt ; F. W. Watling ; F. J. James ; F. Pattison (*acting*) ; A. R. Maggs (*acting*) ; E. W. Harris (*acting*) .....£400 to £500
Staff Clerk, W. E. H. Cotsell .....£300 to £400

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, W. H. Coates £1,000
Assistant Director, A. L. Beck .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. B. Tucker ; M. C. Lynch .....£550 to £700
Staff Officer, J. L. Stonier .....£400 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., H. R. Spiers
Deputy do.,
Principal Clerks, F. W. P. French ; A. R. Clark .....£750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, W. Willby ; E. W. West ; W. C. Newbold ; F. B. Short .....£550 to £700
Staff Officers, E. Weatherhead ; A. M. P. Dawson ; W. J. Gibby ; G. E. W. Herbert ; J. A. Matheson ; L. H. Rider, O.B.E. ; C. Cozens ; S. J. Spice ; J. G. Tollingham ; H. J. Lambert (*acting*) ....£400 to £500
Staff Clerk, G. Elliott .....£300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. J. Farrell, C.B.E. ; A. E. Goodwin £1,200
Principal Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), A. Hook ; M. C. Furtado ; W. McIver ; A. C. Alcock ; H. A. Stevens ; F. L. Mace ; A. F. Pool, O.B.E. ; J. G. Dixon ; H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E. ; E. A. Eborall ; A. H. Towle, O.B.E. ; C. F. Baker ; A. K. Turner ; C. H. Thew ; W. Philipson ; J. G. Smyth, O.B.E. ; C. C. Scott ; J. Sandison ; E. B. Hunton, O.B.E. ; C. H. Rand ; R. Eyres ; W. D. Carey ; P. T. Horton, O.B.E. ; W. F Atkins ; F. J. Connor ; J. Gregory, O.B.E. ; P. Suggett ; J. T. Young ; H. S. Pimm ; F. S. Towle (*acting*).....£1,000
Senior Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), W. H. Faulkner ; T. F. Buchan ; A. J. Jenkins ; W. E. Cox ; D. H. R. Adamson ; J. P. Hughes ; S. J. Wood ; H. B. Simpson ; R. B. Wilson ; A. E. A. Elston ; G. W. Gordin ; W. E. Diggines ; A. J. Murphy ; J. A. Hill ; R. Robinson ; A. S. Clark ; H. C. Surfleet ; R. E. Brierley ; F. A. Tompson ; W. S. Jackson ; J. Wild ; W. Dey ; A. W. Williams ; G. W. Bruce ; H. J. Towle ; P. Nichols ; F. P. Harris ; W. G. H. Chelmick ; C. W. Ayers ; W. E. Humphrey ; C. E. Garland ; H. W. Guest ; A. G. Roberts ; T. W. Macleod ; B. Archer ; H. G. Cook ; R. W. Green ; G. B. Blunden ; C. A. Nash ; G. W. Booth .....£750 to £900
Inspectors (Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office), D. Johnstone ; H. D. Beynon ; A. J. Browning ; J. F. Cattell ; Y. E. Dale ; W. R. Bennett ; C. J. Robinson ; A. J. Shadbolt ; H. J. Devitt ; J. B. Yallop ; W. W. Musgrave ; A. R. Sheaves ; H. M. Brice ; G. J. Craddock ; F. L. McAdam ; E. Prendergast ; G. H. Withers ; T. H. Butcher ; C. F. Lawrence ; T. Wilkinson ; G. Wilkinson ; A. B. Osborne ; R. Hindsley ; G. Beck ; S. R. Dealler ; J. V. McCreath ; B. A. Nash ; H. O. Hughes ; G. Vaughan ; L. S. Murphy ; T. B. Holloway ; H. A. Ede ; A. K. Henrikson ; T. H. Shaw ; A. Road ; F. M. Wilmot ; S. Grew ; A. W. Sainsbury ; J. H. Rodd ; E. G. Merricks ; W. B. Merrett ; W. H. Kneen ; S. L. Sweet ; R. W. Smith ; R. A. Lucking ; T. Dunsmore ; F. A. Rice ; C. T. Cheese ; H. C. Frampton ; F. E. Seldon ; F. Smeed ; W. L. Peto ; V. Y. Timbrell ; F. W.

Worthington; G. E. Toogood; W. D. Makins; T.W. Orton; T. H. Hore; W. G. Wardrop; P. Darby; J. D. Stewart; J. Hepburn; A. J. Whelan; E. A. Raven; A. E. Trangmar; A. Broadbent; C. Edey; J.W. Embleton; F. A. H. Foskett; A. E. Hick; A. A. Lawrence; G. F. W. Reville; G. J. Finch; S. H. West; G. R. Wormald; C. Martin; J. M. Clancy; E. P. Marr; J. H. Mitchell; W. E. Tyson ...£550 to £700

Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), H. S. O'Grady; J. A. Alexander; H. P. Keene.....£250 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher.....£1,200

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, §G. D. Callender (*Deputy Controller*); T. H. Taylor; T. Webster-Brown .....£850 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, L. W. Browne; J. Gaskill, O.B.E.; J. R. Redhead; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; W. E. Lockwood; W. V. Palmer; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; H.W. Osborn; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; J. Dales; T. C. S. Smith .....£750 to £850

Assist. Principal Clerks, T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; †T. A. England; †C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; †A. E. Sansom; †C. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; †F. E. Jeram; †E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; A.H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; H. L. White; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W.C.Royle; E. L. Holland; H. J. Harrison; H. B.D. Sword; E. G. Moir; J. W. Fox; W. J. Duggan; J. Canter.....£550 to £700

Examiners, † R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sword; A. P. Beet; E. V. Cole; J. B. Isherwood; J. Connery; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; A. S. Jamouneau; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S.R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B.Smythe; E. T. Dixie; E. L. Green; E.A.Graty; H. F.Studds; J. O'Connell; O. I. 'A. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Phillips; E. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, O.B.E.; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E Braddock; G. Peake; W. T. Matthison; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J.W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bunby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Attwood; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W.H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J.G. Ubbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gratton; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; G. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H.H.Livesey; W.Reader; H.W.Hobbs; P. J.Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. F. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; E. Allen; C. S. Herridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; P. W. Ade; H. Leslie Smith; H. Norgate; A. E. P. Leak; G. F. Parrott; A. H. Briggs; S. A. Jewers; C. C. Hughes; G. M. Green; G. Patrick; R. W. Thomas; A. W. H. Cooper; T. McG. McNie; J. S. Agnew; J. H. Andrew; A. A. Donald; C. Ferguson; J. M. Henderson; H. Lockhart Smith; J. A. Beaton; N. G. M. Pritchard; F. H. Pratchett; P. Bunting; J. W. Lea; H. N. V. Clarke; G. Wilson; T. N. Donovan; N. J. Babbage; C. W. Elliott
£250 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar (and Registrar of Business Names), A. E. Campbell-Taylor, O.B.E.....£1,000

Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, F. N. Whittle.....£750 to £850

Assistant Chief Clerk, F. W. B. Poste.....£550 to £700

Assistant Principal Clerks, E. Chapman; J. H. Gedge; A. W. Stokes; A. Culley .....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, W. A. Read; W. J. Bazeley; C. W. Parsons; A. T. Allin; F. W. Boustred; R. J. Sparks; A. Kinsman; C. E. Cook; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. Rahilly; D. Tufft; J. W. Howard; A. Laugharne; W. Burnett; J. Burgoine; L. R. Oppermann; H. R. Snow; J. E. Furnass (*acting*); H. S. Brown (*acting*) .....£400 to £500

Staff Clerks, E. L. Tottenham; H. Campkin
£300 to £400

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G. W. Stonestreet, C.B.E. £1,000

Deputy Director, H. W. Longley..... .....£750 to £850

Inspectors, J. Patient, M.B.E.; W. A. Bunner
£400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, P. M. Smyth; W. B. Blatch, M.B.E.; F. England .....£1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, LL.B.; C. J. Salkeld Green, D.S.O., M.C.; W. E. Riddell; F. N. D. Preston
£750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, W. A.W. Bartlett; D. C. R. Stuart; H. F. Walker; A. R. Whiteway; J. S. K. Foote; C. F. Gifford; E. G. Sergeant; J. B. Sparke
£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, C. W. D. Miller; A. K. H. Neale; J. G. Hawke; E. Emmett; T. J. L. S. Boyd; J. Read; P. J. Hutton; T. M. Baker; N. L. Goddard .....£200 to £500

Staff Officer, J. James, M.B.E. .....£400 to £500

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, Sir E. J. Harper, F.S.I., F.A.I. £1,200

Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. Howell Thomas, F.S.I. (C. H. Gott, F.G.S., F.S.I., F.A.I. *acting*) .....£850 to £1,000

Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000

Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.S.I.; H. Firth, F.S.I., F.A.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, O.B.E., F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I.; D. L. Paton, F.S.I. (*acting*); J. E. Tory, F.S.I. ....£800, after 3 years £850

Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, M.B.E., F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; H. Ovenden, F.S.I.; C. M. Wedderburn, M.I.MIN.E.; J. Hume, F.S.I.; R. E. Gott, F.S.I.; H. O. Foster, F.S.I.; A. Slade, F.S.I.; H. G. Buss, F.S.I.; R. E. A. Dash, D.F.C., F.S.I.; D. le C. Chapman, F.A.I.; F. C. Lane, F.A.S.I.

Higher Clerical Officer, C. W. Palmer.

Medical Officer.

H. S. Stannus, M.D.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £18,150,303 for 1924-5, reduced by Appropriations in aid to a net sum of £14,060,339. The gross estimate is made up as follows:—Salaries £417,315 for Permanent Departments and £16,923 for

§ *In receipt of allowance of £100 as* Deputy Controller.
Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.
‡ Personal salary £550.

Temporary Departments at Headquarters; £516,002 for Claims and Record Office, Kew; £2,377,054 for Provincial Offices; £60,575 for Travelling Expenses; £23,035 for Incidental Expenses; £45,500 for Telegrams and Telephones; £6,250 for Law Charges; £10,250 for the Industrial Court; £21,307 for the Umpire and Courts of Referees; £50,690 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c., of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c.; £12,939,000 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.); £1,572,422 for Services arising out of the War. There is also included in the Gross Estimates a sum of £43,000 for the Expenses in connection with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a Grant-in-Aid of £40,000.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P. £2,000
Principal Private Sec., F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.
Asst. do., T. S. Chegwidden.
Parliamentary Private Sec., *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., L. G. Lee, M.C.
Secretary, Sir Horace J. Wilson, K.C.B., C.B.E. ... £2,200
Private Sec., H. D. Hancock.
Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £
Chief Labour Adviser, Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., A. B. Valentine.

Industrial Relations Department.

Administrative Staff.
Principal Assistant Secretary, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, G. H. Ince; C. W. K. MacMullan (£700 to £900); Miss I. H. Sloan..... £600 to £750

Conciliation Staff.
Conciliation Officers, I. H. Mitchell, £1,000; W. Mosses, O.B.E., J.P. ..... £550 to £650
1st Class Officers, J. B. Galbraith, *Glasgow*; G. H. B. Ward, *Leeds*; G. T. Ryder, O.B.E., J.P., *Birmingham*; C. H. Maddison, O.B.E., *Cardiff*; A. N. McConnell, *London*; T. K. Liddell, *Manchester* ... £ to £

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. Wolfe, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Trade Boards Division.
(*a*) *Headquarters.*
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; S. L. Besso; L. G. M. Glover; C. B. Hawkins ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, C. E. M. Joad; G. S. Owen, £200 to £500; Miss E. Whyte ..... £200 to £400
Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, S. R. Todd £
Deputy Do., Miss B. M. Le P. Power ..... £
1st Class Officer (*Special Enquiries*), W. E. Counsell £
Chief Enforcement Officer, R. J. Humphreys £
Registrar of Boards, M. A. Bevan..... £

(*b*) *Outstations.*
London, A. Reeder, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.
Edinburgh, W. H. Gibson, 48, Drumsheugh Gardens.
Manchester, Miss D. Ibberson, 77, Shudahill.
Leeds, G. H. Tregear, Quebec Street.
Birmingham, S. H. Mackintosh, D.S.O., 174, Corporation Street.
Bristol, Miss J. M. Bowie, 5A, Union Street.

(*c*) *Office of Trade Boards.*
1, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.* 1.
Chief Officer, F. Popplewell ..... £750 to £850

(*d*) *Statistics Division.*
Assistant Secretary, J. Hilton..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, A. A. A. Wotzel, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Deputy Director, E. C. Ramsbottom, M.B.E. £
Chief Investigating Officer, H. H. Montgomerie £
Staff Officer, R. Wilson.
Senior Executive Officers, H. H. Cook; A. E. Tyler.

(*e*) *International Labour Division.*
Principal, R. C. G. Somervell..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, A. E. Kingham..... £200 to £500

Establishments Department.
Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Principal Assistant Secretary (Director of Establishments), A. W. Watson, C.B.E..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Marsh ... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, Miss S. E. Burnett, O.B.E.; F. A. Norman, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, E. W. Barltrop, D.S.O.; H. H. Wiles ..... £200 to £500
Chief Clerks, W. Wilson; D. A. Woozley.

Solicitors' Department.
6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Solicitor, L. A. J. Granville Ram £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, S. H. Ackroyd; B. O. Bircham, M.C. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, E. W. Fordham, O.B.E.; C. L. M. Lanham; S. P. Low; C. Wood-Hill ..... £

Employment and Insurance Department.
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Administrative Staff.
Principal Asst. Secretary, J. V. G. Price £1,200 to £1,500
Asst. Secs., P. Y. Blundun (£1,000 to £1,200); Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. (£850 to £1,000); C. W. G. Eady; J. Paterson ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. W. Basham; R. C. Davison; J. M. Glen; R. E. Gomme; T. Howe; G. W. Irons; W. H. Lowe Watson, D.S.O, D.C.M.; G. T. Reid; F. B. Sutherland, O.B.E.; W. Taylor ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. D. K. Davies; C. G. Dennys, M.C.; H. C. Emmerson; H. Holloway; G. C. Veysey; A. Wilson (£200 to £500); Miss E. M. Foster £200 to £400
Chief of Instructions Branch, H. N. Grundy ... £
Premises Officer, F. L. Miller, O.B.E. ..... £

Chief Inspectors' Branch.
Chief Inspector, H. Smith, C.B.E. £1,100
Deputy do., S. Warrington ..... £
Senior Woman Inspector, Miss E. S. Fraser ..... £
1st Class Inspectors, E. W. B. Clayton-Smith; G. H. Edwards; T. H. Fielding; P. Hollinrake; J. L. Mather, O.B.E.; H. Stevens..... £ to £

Overseas Branch. 2, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.
Assistant Secretary, J. Paterson ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, W. Taylor..... £700 to £900

Unemployment Insurance Branch at Kew.
Chief Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, D.S.O. £750 to £850
Deputy do., F. A. Westlake, O.B.E. ..... £ to £
1st Class Officer, R. Balkwill ..... £ to £

Divisional Controllers (each £1,000).
South-Eastern (London), C. J. Balaam, O.B.E.
Scotland (Edinburgh), J. M. Crammond, O.B.E.
North-Western (Manchester) G. W. C. Venn, D.S.O.
North-Eastern (Leeds), J. B. Adams, D.S.O.
Midlands (Birmingham), J. T. Homer, C.B.E., D.L.J.P.
South-Western (Bristol), W. R. L. Blakiston.
Wales (Cardiff), O. W. Owen.

Finance Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster S.W. 1.
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. £1 200 to £1,500
Deputy Do., J. W. Todd ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Director of Accounts, F. Davey £1,100
Assistant Accountants-General, H. L. M. Bebb, O.B.E.; R. H. Bindloss ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Do., J. R. Alderson, O.B.E.; T. W. F. Dalton; J. Graham, O.B.E.; W. C. Osmond..... £

Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey.
Assistant Accountant-General, E. G. Marlow, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Do., T. A. Collins (*acting*); F. Gent; P. W. Phillips; A. R. Turtill, O.B.E. (*acting*)... £

Training, Appointments, and Civil Liabilities Department.
1, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Controller, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E.

Training.
Deputy Controller, J. R. J. Passmore £1,000
Staff Officer, E. R. Scovell.

Technical Section.
Chief Techn. Adviser, R. A. Bell, O.B.E.
Divisional Directors of Industrial Training.
Southern, Maj. F. Wilson Fox.....£1,000
Midland & N. W., Capt. H. Bompas .....£
Scotland, J. M. Cramond, O.B.E.....£
Wales, J. P. Roberts .....£
North Eastern, R. W. C. S. Thompson .....£
Military Service (Civil Liabilities).
Assistant Controller, T. S. Owen .....£550 to £650

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. .....(*and fees*; £17,278 in 1922-23) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. .....(*and fees*; £6,565 in 1922-23) £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, O.B.E., M.A., D.L.
Vice-do., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O.....£200
Clerk, Capt. E. H. L. Elliott £150
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitchead.....£300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Philip T. Farrer.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices:—15 York Bldgs, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Westrand."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretary for Scotland; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P. (*Chairman*); The Lord Midmay (*Treasurer*); Sir F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.S.; A. G. Church, D.Sc.O., M.C., M.P.; Professor George Dreyer, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Professor T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.Sc.O., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Archibald E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.; Henry Head, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor E. P. Cathcart, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir C. S. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.

Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Assistant Secretary (Publications). E. Schuster, D.Sc.
Clerk of Accounts, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Telephone: Hampstead 2232.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Gold."

Directors of Departments: Biochemistry and Pharmacology, H. H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; *Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology*, Capt. S. R. Douglas, F.R.S.; *Applied Physiology*, Leonard Hill, M.B., F.R.S.; *Statistics*, John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc.; *Experimental Medicine (Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital)*, Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 4754.

Director: J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Curator: R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office: 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.

Secretary: D. R. Wilson (*H.M. Inspector of Factories*).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives, and sane epileptics; training ships for boys, an ambulance service (land and river), and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p. 329, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 329, of institutions for children on p. 327, of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on p. 328-9, and ambulance service on p. 456.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, Francis Morris J.P. .....*unp.*
Vice-Chairman, The Viscount Doneraile .....*unp.*
Clerk to the Board, G. A. Powell, C.B.E. £2,000
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A. £1,700
Deputy Clerk, H. F. Hayes £1,200
Assistant Clerks, F. A. Kelly, M.B.E.; W. L. Parry, B.Sc.....£900
Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H. J. K. Wharrie £900
Assistant Accountant, J. W. Park, A.C.A. £775
Chief Supply Officer, F. G. Hopgood, M.B.E. £900
Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2.....£1,300
Chief Medical Officers, F. Foord Caigor, M.D., D.P.H.; W. T. Gordon Pugh, M.D.; James Watt, M.D., D.P.H.; E. B. Sherlock, M.D., D.P.H.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 563 sq. miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 8½ per cent., as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,651,250. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1926, amounted to £52,511,946, the interest paid being £1,697,577. The estimated population supplied was 6,900,056, the number of services being 1,156,005. The annual supply was 91,839,800,000 gallons, a daily average of 250·93 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1609) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board (1922-5), C. G. Musgrave, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, Frederick L. Dove, D.L. .....(*unp.*)
Clerk, G. F. Stringer £1,000
Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E. ...£2,500
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings £1,250
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.Sc.C.....£1,750
Solicitor, C. A. Hunt, B.A. £900
Supervisor, F. W. Drake £900
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I.....£700

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU.

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Bureau was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 12th June, 1919, and its purposes are: (i) To collect, coordinate, and disseminate information as to the resources, production, treatment, consumption and requirements of every mineral and metal. (ii) To ascertain the scope of existing agencies, with a view ultimately to avoid any unnecessary overlapping that may prevail. (iii) To devise means whereby existing agencies can, if necessary, be assisted and improved in the accomplishment of their respective tasks. (iv) To supplement these agencies, if necessary, in order to obtain any information not now collected which may be required for the purposes of the Bureau. (v) To advise on the development of the mineral resources of the Empire or of particular parts thereof, in order that such resources may be available for the purposes of Imperial Defence or Industry or Commerce.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors consists of representatives appointed by the Home and Overseas Governments, the President of the Board being the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Chairman of the Bureau (and Representative of the United Kingdom), Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., M.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.M.M., F.G.S. (*Dominion of Canada*), Willet G. Miller, LL.D., F.R.S.C. (*Commonwealth of Australia*), William Stanley Robinson. (*Dominion of New Zealand*), (vacant). (*Union of South Africa*), (vacant). (*Dominion of Newfoundland*), Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C. (*Vice-Chairman*). (*Government of India*), Richard Dixon Oldham, F.R.S., F.G.S. (Nominated by the *Secretary of State for the Colonies*), John William Evans, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. (Appointed by the *Lord President of the Council*), Westgarth Forster Brown, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; Frederick H. Hatch, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.M.; Wallace Thorneycroft, F.R.S.E., M.I.M.E.; Professor Thomas Turner, M.SC., F.I.C., A.R.S.M.; Hugh F. Marriott, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M.; Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.I.C., F.R.S.

Secretary to the Bureau, Maj. W. M. Henderson-Scott, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

The Bureau is advised by fifteen Technical Committees.

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814–23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £2,773,000 for 1924–1925. Appropriations in aid, £2,273,000, leaving a net cost of £500,000.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col. Robt. Arthur Johnson, C.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, D. J. Scourfield, B.SC. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, W. Perry, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.SC. £800 to £1,000
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.SC., £350 to £600; J. Phelps, M.A. ..... £350 to £550
Curator and Librarian, C. F. Barrett ... £400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.
Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, A. J. C. Christie ..... £700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.
Deputy Master, A. M. Le Souëf £1,100
Superintendent, W. M. Robins, B.A. ..... £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.
Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, F. E. Allum ..... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.
Deputy Master, A. H. W. Cleave ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Engineer, H. E. Ewart, ... £600 to £700

Pretoria, South Africa.
Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson £1,200
Superintendent, J. T. Becklake ..... £820 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £301,793 (including Natural History Museum) in 1924-25, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T.; Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Viscount Dillon, C.H.; Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B.; Lord Rothschild; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir E. M. Pollock, Bt., K.B.E.; Sir H. D. Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., F.R.C.P.; Lt.-Col. C. L. W. Morley Knight, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Prof. G. A. Murray; W. Bateson, D.SC.; F. Cavendish Bentinck.

OFFICERS.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., LITT.D., D.LITT., LL.D., PH.D., F.B.A., T.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, J. F. Isaac ..... £700 to £800
Accountant, C. P. Cooke, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. H. Witney, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Keeper of Printed Books, R. Farquharson Sharp, B.A. £1,000
Deputy Keepers, F. D. Sladen, B.A., W. A. Marsden, M.A., H. Thomas, D.LITT. £900
Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.
Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor; P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, E. W. O'F. Lynam, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A.; L. A. Sheppard, B.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; N. O. M. Cameron, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham; Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley; J. C. W. Horne, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper of MSS., J. A. Herbert, B.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. £475 to £800
Assistants, G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. A. Coates; B. Schofield, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, LITT.D. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, Lionel Giles, D.LITT.; Edward Edwards, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen; J. V. S. Wilkinson, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E. £1,000
Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £950
Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E. £475 to £800
Assistants, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, M.A. ..... £250 to £440

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, H. R. H. Hall, D.Litt., M.B.E., F.S.A. £1,000
Assistants, Sidney Smith, B.A. ; C. J. Gadd, B.A. ; S. R. K. Glanville, B.A. .....£250 to £440
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, H. B. Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £900
Assistant Keeper, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A. .....£475 to £800
Assistant, F. N. Pryce, M.A. .....£250 to £440
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy do., Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. £900
Assistants, A. B. Tonnochy, M.A. ; T. O. Kendrick, M.A. .....£250 to £440
Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, B.A. £1,000
Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. £900
Assistants, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A. ; W. W. Winkworth, M.C. .....£250 to £440
Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.B.A. £1,000
Deputy do., John Allan, M.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, G. C. Brooke, M.A. ; Harold Mattingly, M.A. .....£475 to £800
Assistant, E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. .....£250 to £440
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-opened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1919–20 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F. A. Harman Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A. £600
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O. £250
Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence £300

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881–85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £98,807 in 1924–25.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, D.Sc. £650 to £800
Staff Officer, W. J. Anderson .....£400 to £500
Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wooddisse ; A. C. Wray .....£300 to £400
Assistant Keeper (*Library*), B. H. Soulsby, M.A. .....£475 to £800
Keeper of Zoology, C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy do., W. T. Calman, D.Sc., F.R.S. £900
Assistant Keepers, R. Kirkpatrick ; W. P. Pycraft ; A. S. Hirst ; J. G. Dollman, B.A. ; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E., B.A. .....£475 to £800
Assistants, N. B. Kinnear ; G. C. Robson, M.A. ; H. A. Baylis, D.Sc. ; A. K. Totton, M.C. ; M. A. C. Hinton ; J. R. Norman ; C. C. A. Munro, B.A. ; H. W. Parker, B.A. .....£250 to £440
Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wells ; A. Marshall .....£300 to £400
Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, D.Sc. £1,000
Deputy do., Maj. E. E. Austen, D.S.O. £900
Assistant Keepers, J. H. Durrant ; G. J. Arrow ; J. Waterston, D.Sc. .....£475 to £800
Assistants, K. G. Blair, B.Sc. ; F. W. Edwards, B.A. ; N. D. Riley ; F. Laing, B.Sc. ; W. H. T. Tams ; W. E. China, B.A. .....£250 to £440
Keeper of Geology, F. A. Bather, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, W. D. Lang, Sc.D. .....£475 to £800
Assistants, W. N. Edwards, B.A. ; L. R. Cox, B.A. ; E. I. White, B.Sc. .....£250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, T. H. Withers .....£300 to £400
Keeper of Mineralogy, G. T. Prior, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, L. J. Spencer, D.Sc. ...£475 to £800
Assistants, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A. ; E. D. Mountain, B.A. .....£250 to £440
Keeper of Botany, A. B. Rendle, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A. Gepp, M.A. .....£475 to £800
Assistants, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A. ; A. J. Wilmott, B.A. ; D. D'O. Good, B.A. ; A. W. Exell, B.A. .....£250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Ladbrook .....£300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery. The administration expenses were estimated at £47,201 in 1924–25.

Director and Secretary, Col. H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200
Higher Clerical Officer, G. C. Ledger ...£300 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, Lt.-Col. T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. £750 to £900

Mechanical Engineering.

Keeper, H. W. Dickinson, M.I.Mech.E. (*Secretary to Advisory Council*) .....£600 to £700
Assistant Keeper, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S., M.I.Mech.E. .....£400 to £600
Assistants, G. F. Westcott, B.A. ; F. G. Skinner, B.Sc. .....£250 to £400

Water and Air Transport.

Deputy Keeper, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. ...£600 to £700
Assistants, M. J. B. Davy ; G. S. Laird Clowes, B.A. .....£250 to £400

Industrial Engineering.

Assistant Keeper, A. J. Spencer, M.I.Mech.E. .....£400 to £600
Assistants, F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I. ; R. P. G. Denman, B.A. .....£250 to £400

Science Division.

Deputy Keeper, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S. ...£600 to £700
Assistants Capt. H. Shaw, M.Sc. ; E. Lancaster Jones, B.A. ; A. Barclay, A.R.C.S. .....£250 to £400

Science Library.

Keeper, L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. .....£750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, S. C. Bradford, D.Sc. ....£400 to £600

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £141,038 in 1924–25, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1924–25, £6,123) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, E. R. D. Maclagan, C.B.E., B.A., F.S.A. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Secretariat.

Museum Superintendent,
Staff Clerk, A. V. Fullerton .....£400 to £500 £400 to £500

Department of Architecture and Sculpture.

Deputy Keeper £900
Assistants, R. P. Bedford ; A. L. B. Ashton, B.A. .....£200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

Keeper, B. Rackham, M.A. £1,000
Assistants, W. A. H. King, M.A.; H. E. Read, D.S.O., M.C. ..... £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.

Keeper, M. Hardie, B.A., R.E. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, B. S. Long, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, F. W. Stokes, B.A.; J. Laver, B.Litt.; C. C. Oman, B.A. ..... £200 to £440

LIBRARY.

Keeper, G. H. Palmer, B.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy do., A. Van de Put £900
Assistant Keeper, H. C. Andrew, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. W. Wheen, B.A.; W. A. Thorpe, B.A. ..... £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Keeper, H. P. Mitchell £1,000
Assistant Keepers, A. J. Koop, B.A.; Maj. C. T. P. Bailey ..... £475 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. B. Wace, M.A. £900
Assistant Keeper, P. G. Trendell ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, C. E. C. Tattersall, B.A. ..... £200 to £440
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Keeper, Lt.-Col. E. F. Strange, C.B.E. £1,000
Deputy do., O. Brackett £900
Assistant Keeper, H. Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £475 to £800

INDIAN SECTION.

Deputy Keeper, C. S. Clarke £900
Assistant Keeper, A. J. D. Campbell ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, K. de B. Codrington, B.A. ..... £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Deputy Keeper, °H. A. Kennedy £900
Assistants, A. E. J. Torrens; C. M. Weekley, B.A. ..... £200 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Assistant, A. K. Sabin ..... £200 to £440

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.
Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 400,000 printed books, and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.
Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welsh porcelain, English pottery, De Winton Collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings, Welsh pre-historic, Roman, and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norman Monuments of Wales, and collections illustrating Welsh Botany, geology and Zoology.

The Museum is open free daily 10 to 5, and on Sunday afternoons, 2.30 to 5.

President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare.
Treasurer, Iltyd Thomas, J.P.
Director, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.S.A.
Keepers (*Archaeology*), Vacant; (*Art*) Isaac J. Williams; (*Botany*) H. A. Hyde, B.A.; (*Geology*) Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S.; (*Zoology*) Dr. J. J. Simpson, M.A.
Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1923 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 501, now mainly operate in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £17,214 in 1924-25.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £2,500
Private Secretary, R. W. Illing £100
Assist. Comptroller and Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. ..... £1,050 to £1,250
Chief Clerk, W. F. Doust, I.S.O. £100
Principal Clerks, W. F. Doust, I.S.O.; E. S. Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A., E. W. Kitson ..... £550 to £700
Assistant do., J. Bree; C. B. Hobbins; G. Rackham; H. R. Powell; A. Mackenzie, and H. R. Say (*actg.*) ..... £400 to £500
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY.
Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911. The cost of administration in 1923-24 was estimated at £31,027.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes ... £1,200 to £1,500
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £900
Assistants, H. I. Kay‖; W. G. Constable £250 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART
(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Senr., was opened to the public in 1910. In connexion with the Hugh Lane bequest Sir Joseph Duveen is bearing the cost of a gallery for Modern Foreign Art, which will shortly be completed.

Director, Charles Aitken £1,000
Asst. Keeper, James B. Manson ..... £250 to £600
Assistant, H. S. Ede ..... £250 to £600

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.
Head Office, 17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies, Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe £1,200
Deputy do. & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon £900
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R. McCormack ..... £400 to £500
Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Inspectors of Audit, (5); *Auditors, Cl. I.* (13), *Cl. II.* (24); *Assistant Auditors*, (27).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £966 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,823 in 1924-25.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.S.A. £900
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams ..... £200 to £400

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,458 in 1924-25.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. £700
Assistant, W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,600 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F.W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S.; W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.A.S. .....£500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; C. Davidson, F.R.A.S.; W. Bowyer, F.R.A.S.; W. M. Witchell, B.SC., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £200 to £600
Junior do. (*Higher Grade*), H. Furner, F.R.A.S.; P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; W. Stevens, F.R.A.S. R. T. Cullen, F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.A.S. £300 to £400

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Canberra, N.S. Wales (*Solar Physics*), W. G. Duffield, D.SC.
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(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £300,282 in 1924-25.

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* Holds personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer.

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The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £359,470 in 1924-25.

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Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £84,715 in 1924-25.

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2 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £66,947,810 in 1924-25.

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Parliamentary do., C. K. Murchison, M.P.....*unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P.....£1,200
Private Sec., W. C. G. Moger.
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B. £2,200
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Head Office, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1924, showed a net deficit of £257,433 and £1,375,818 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport, P.C.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

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Elected Members.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

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Officers.

General Manager, D. J. Owen.
Chief Engineer, Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, F. Ayliffe.
Solicitor, J. D. Ritchie, M.C.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries,

Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £35,017,660 in 1924-25.

Postmaster-General, Sir William Lowson Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., K.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Private Sec., H. G. G. Welch.
Parliamentary do., *unpaid.*
Parliamentary Secretary to the Post Office, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec.,

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.
Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, R. A. Dalzell, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Brown, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. E. Parsons ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, E. Hare; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; Commander E. L. Ashley Foakes, O.B.E., R.N.; W. E. Weston; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twinn; L. A. Jones; W. R. Birchall; Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; G. E. G. Forbes; J. Scholes, O.B.E.; G. H. G. Smith; W. D. Waterfall ..... £700 to £900
Woman Establishment Officer, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. £800
Clerk (*1st Class*), F. C. Hawker ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, F. R. Radice; A. Stark; H. G. G. Welch; F. Hardwick; H. Townshend; O. W. Baker; J. Crawford; T. Daish, M.C.; D. Mackenzie; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. D. F. Smith; D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; R. A. Little; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Lt.-Comdr. B. V. Sturdie; H. Napier ..... £200 to £500
Senior Staff Officers, F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; G. S. Stow; J. W. Wissenden; H. E. King; De G. Gavey; A. Overbury; R. W. Hatswell; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E.; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E., £550 to £700; F. E. James, £600.
Staff Officers, D. A. Hogg; T. P. Sayer; E. L. Westell, M.B.E., E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; J. Louden; A. Gordon; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; H. H. Settle; P. Greenfield; R. W. Roadknight; H. J. Maclure, M.B.E.; E. R. Davis; W. H. Symons; H. H. Thomson; S. L. Francis; J. J. O'Donnell; A. Tillott; E. W. Bruce; A. Williams; E. C. Le Messurier (*acting*); J. King, M.B.E. (*acting*); B. Smart (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Investigation Branch.

Director, T. E. Tutton ..... £700 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, J. P. Leckenby; J. H. Shinner ..... £550 to £650
Clerks (*1st Class*), C. W. Whitehurst; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne ..... £450 to £550
Clerks (*2nd Class*), F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; A. J. Lord, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Goodrich; R. H. Clay, M.C.; A. H. Bishop; A. M. Kay, M.B.E.; J. B. Sisson; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; J. A. Renwick; R. S. Farquhar; R. E. Evans, M.B.E.; F. G. L. Strong; F. Dallimer; H. Firth; J. H. Young; G. Muir, M.C.; D. Ross; M. F. Allan; T. J. Kelly; C. E. Boxall ..... £200 to £400

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £550 to £750
2nd Architectural Assistant, H. G. Warren, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £200 to £400
Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner ..... £180 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Inspector, J. S. Jones, M.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Inspectors, T. A. Prout; H. G. Trayfoot; H. F. E. Deane; W. D. Stewart; R. P. Crun ... £600 to £700
Assistant Inspectors, Class I., P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; G. T. Archibald; R. K. Keer; G. H. Taylor; W. C. Griffith; G. W. Gomm; G. F. Saffery; S. H. Thorpe; D. H. Thomson; J. F. Darley £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, C. A. Comber ..... £800 to £1,000
Inspectors, W. Pugh; A. J. Ardern; W. B. Harris, M.B.E. ..... £600 to £700
Asst. Inspectors, Class I., J. A. Wenham; Maj. A. J. McCarraher, R.E.; J. Periam ..... £400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. ..... £600 to £750
Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey; S. E. J. Burrow; Commander E. L. C. Grattan, D.S.O., R.N.; A. H. Read ..... £200 to £450

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle ..... £500 to £600
Asst. Registrar, R. A. B. Teare, M.B.E. ... £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Depy. Comptroller and Accountant-General, F. J. Pearson, I.S.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, B. M. Wylie; A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E.; A. L. Wilson; W. A. Mattinson; H. Townshend ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst.-Cashier, F. C. Cook ..... (fixed) £550
Accountants, J. W. Campion; H. Kemp; C. G. Burn; W. A. Barton; A. Matthews; A. C. Bryant; G. Kay; T. H. Cochrane; Capt. C. S. Manning; W. H. Swindell; J. O'Connor; C. H. Sims; A. Hartwell; J. F. Hawton; J. Russell; W. G. Gilbert; F. Strong; H. Buckland; G. E. Pitcairn; E. A. May; E. E. Were; E. A. Morgan ..... £550 to £700†
Assistant Accountants (*Old Establishment*), J. P. Cackett; J. Treharne; H. M. Darville; J. E. Bone; A. E. Unwin; F. N. Smith ..... £440 to £540
Staff Officers, J. Matthews; H. Lane; F. R. Hudson; C. H. Summers; W. C. Cox; D. Freeman; H. Barnett; F. W. Sankey; J. Reaston-Brown; R. J. Barry; F. W. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. E. Sentance; T. R. Pate; A. Nixon; J. A. Miles; A. Brain; F. R. Kelly; E. C. Poulter; G. Cruickshank; J. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; W. R. Crawford; G. W. Durling; A. Kendall; F. Lambert; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck, M.B.E.; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; P. M. Comber; C. R. Stampe; A. Snell; F. C. Reynolds; Cyril Smith; I. N. Golden; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; C. H. Sainsbury; A. C. Smith; E. J. Mayes; S. W. Briggs; E. S. Payne; H. Parry; E. H. Ward; G. C. Swanson; A. E. Best; W. R. Birnie; J. J. P. Hall; A. J. Oliver; P. T. Lloyd; A. M. Jamieson; J. R. Key; G. D. Nicholson; A. R. Harvey; H. Dunn; J. J. Ditton; A. S. Fish; W. Ingram; A. G. Gray; T. W. Davidson; E. C. T. Rowan; T. E. F. Turner; F. Wormald; R. McB. B. Pelham; J. M. Goodman; S. W. C. Cox (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500
Examiner (*Old Establishment*), A. Dearle ..... £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E. Sanday ..... £500 to £600
Deputy Supts., M. C. Underwood; E. Lofting ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, A. E. Randall; A. Keith; E. G. Hopkins; K. A. Boulding; B. Blackburn; F. O. Steer; R. A. M. Thompson; I. Budd £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Lee, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, A. W. Edwards ..... £800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; D. M. Ford; W. E. Halfpenny ..... £650 to £750
Principal Clerk, T. G. Donno ..... £500 to £600

† Allowance of £50 to five within the maximum of £700.

Staff Officers, C. Harvey (*Principal Clerk Old Class*); A. Faull; W. H. Wight.....£400 to £500
Superintendent (*Higher Grade*), J. J. Mansell £460 to £520
Superintendents (*Lower Grade*), H. Hayman; A. M. Martin; E. J. Martin; H. R. Reed; D. E. Cartwright; H. A. Betteridge; A. Avery; S. K. Hiscox; G. T. Manners; J. T. Laxton; W. G. Hodgson £370 to £440
Superintendents (*Cable Room Staff*), E. E. Bradley; J. J. Tyrrell; J. G. King.....£415 to £450
Chief Supervisors (*Female Staff*), Miss F. A. Russell; Miss A. A. Shacklock; Miss H. E. Wallis; Miss E. R. Wright.....£260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel T. F. Purves, M.I.E.E. £1,500
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. L. De Lattre; J. Sinnott, O.B.E. .....£900 to £1,100
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Engineer (London), R. McIlroy £900 to £1,100
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eidridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Strotche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E.; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, O.B.E.; F. L. Henley; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; Capt. C. Crompton, O.B.E.; E. J. Ivison.; H. Wilson *London*, £750 to £850; *Provinces*, £700 to £800
Principal Clerks (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), W. S. Mountain; A. H. Shepperd (£550 to £700); A. S. Renshaw; M. F. G. Boddington.....£500 to £600
Staff Officers (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), H. G. Fisher; C. W. Burge; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bell; H. P. Few; Maj. R. J. S. Gold; Capt. A. Young £400 to £500
Submarine Superintendent, H. F. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750
Commanders, F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. *Monarch*); E. R. Hutchons (H.M.T.S. *Alert*) .....£550 to £650
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; Lt.-Col. W. M. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.; G. F. Greenham, M.B.E.; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Lack, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., M.C.; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; J. H. Stanhope; H. V. Cornish; Capt. J. P. Price; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; W. E. Twells; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; Maj. A. G. Lee, M.C.; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie, M.B.E.; Maj. G. H. Comport, M.C.; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; Capt. F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert; A. J. Eames; C. Robinson; H. A. McInnes; P. T. Wood; J. H. Haynes; C. S. Wallace; C. A. Jackson; A. Gray; J. Hedley *London*, £550 to £650; *Provinces*, £500 to £600

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir C. C. Sanderson .....£1,200 to £1,500

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, T. R. Gardiner .....£900 to £1,100
Assist. Controllers, A. L. Couratin; D. E. Ayling; D. Scott; W. T. B. Young .....£800 to £900
Chief Supts., H. A. Cockshott; H. Mould; A. Davey; G. Flinter; W. A. Adams; A. K. Chalk; F. C. Tansley; F. T. Green; F. G. Gould; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain; W. P. Baines £500 to £650, £50 allowance to each
Staff Officers, J. H. Greenwood; W. G. Green; W. A. Soyer; J. Bennetts; W. H. Cox; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps; H. Sandes; F. W. St. A. Ellis; F. C. Redgrave; C. E. Roe; M. Délaney; T. O'Kelly; J. W. Baskerville; J. Pedder; J. Leader; P. A. Cornish; D. Laws; J. A. McRitchie; W. F. Pidduck; F. T. Scott; J. Davidson, O.B.E.; A. Hamilton; J. G. Bott; C. E. G. Daly; L. Freeman; H. D. W. Davis; C. E. Raison .....£400 to £500
Supt. (*Telegraphs*), W. Davis .....£340 to £420
Supt. (*Postal*), J. S. Brown .....£340 to £420
Court Postmaster, F. G. Wilson.....£350

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), W. H. J. Perry; L. V. Cox; A. W. Smith; P. Ferguson; M. J. McLaughlin; G. Taylor; A. Reynolds; E. W. Sedgley; H. Wells .....£450 to £550
Superintendents, J. R. E. Seaman; W. J. Letch; H. G. Powell; C. F. Baxter; H. W. Batchelor; H. J. White; H. A. Crawford; J. N. Crowe; H. P. P. Grabaskey; F. W. Spence; C. Morrice; H. Head; W. E. Holland; P. Flanagan.....£340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.
District Postmaster, F. W. D'Evelyn .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, A. E. Fenn.....£400 to £500
Superintendents, W. R. Bush; A. C. Walker; T. B. Plant .....£340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.
District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, £400 to £500
Superintendents, E. H. Watkinson; V. R. J. Arden; C. E. Robinson .....£340 to £420

Paddington, 19 London Street W. 2.
District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph.....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Clark .....£400 to £500
Superintendents, H. G. Hannaford; W. Coomber; G. W. Henson; A. L. McGrath .....£340 to £420

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road E. 1.
District Postmaster, H. L. Jones .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. C. Black, O.B.E. £400 to £500
Superintendent, G. H. Risby; J. W. Blyth; H. S. T. Thrower .....£340 to £420

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
District Postmaster, Col. C. A. Wheeler, O.B.E.* £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe...£400 to £500
Superintendents, T. E. Woollard; H. T. Addelsee; S. Watts; F. D. Holland; H. Harding...£340 to £420
P.M. House of Commons, T. H. Broadbent £340 to £420

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Assist. District Postmaster, P. Hale .....£400 to £500
Superintendent, T. J. Goodwin .....£340 to £420

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.
District Postmaster, A. R. Broad* .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500
Superintendents, J. H. Cosgrove; G. C. Bignell; J. W. Turner; F. Moore; W. Cox .....£340 to £420

Norwood, 35 Westow Street, S.E. 19.
Assist. District Postmaster, L. N. Burford £400 to £500

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N. 1.
District Postmaster, F. James .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, P. B. Hawkins £400 to £500
Superintendent, W. E. Nicholson .....£340 to £420

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.
District Postmaster, W. S. Finlay .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, £400 to £500
Superintendent, A. J. G. Hale .....£340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W. A. Valentine .....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, W. H. U. Napier .....£800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, J. F. Stirling; M. C. Pink £650 to £750
Superintendent of Contracts, W. F. Taylor £550 to £700
Superintendent, W. R. Bold .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; C. S. Bird; R. Bryson; J. Hinshelwood; M. Larkins; Lieut. L. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N.V.R.; J. Leslie; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. F. Page; J. R. Salter .....£400 to £500
Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, M.B.E. .....£500 to £600
Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (*1st Class*), C. F. Arrowsmith; B. L. Beaumont; T. A. Beck; C. C. A. Brodie; G. Buckeridge; W. F. Dobson, M.B.E.; F. Gray, M.C.; J. R. Jacob; J. A. Jenkins; J. W. G. Kennedy; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; E. A. Pounds; W. J. White.....£400 to £500

* Also allowance of £50.

Superintendent (*Female Clerical Staff*), Miss J. Liddiard .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, Miss E. M. Mahlendorff; Miss M. E. Ross, M.B.E.; Miss E. Saunders; Miss A. I. Taffs .....£300 to £400
Superintendent (*Female Exchange Staff*), Miss A. E. Cox.....£300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £650 to £800
Assistants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M.D.; Capt. B. G. H. Connolly, M.C., M.B.; C. K. Mowll, M.R.C.S.; W. L. Scott, M.C., M.B.....£350 to £600
Principal Woman Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B..... .....£500 to £650
Assistant Women Medical Officers, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B.; Miss E. C. Rolfe Fisher, L.R.C.P.; Miss M. P. Taylor, M.R.C.S.....£250 to £450

Money Order Department.

Controller, G. Slater .....£900 to £1,100
Assist. do., W. J. Parker .....£700 to £800
Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd; J. W. Jones .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; J. T. Smith; J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; T. W. Carman; R. Webster £400 to £500
Female Staff.
Superintendent, Miss C. M. Marwood .....£550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Miss A. Hills; Miss E. M. le Plastrier .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses E. J. Cook; M. Smith; M. Munro; C. C. Couper; E. Hills; J. A. Swindells; E. F. Cox; A. I. Wood; C. Dodd; A. A. Renwick .....£300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, A. Hemstock .....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C. .....£800 to £900
Assistant Controllers, A. C. Edwards; A. Earland; G. A. Willis .....£700 to £800
Principal Clerks, T. E. Olver; C. H. Foster; S. P. Mitchell; F. W. Lacey; W. S. Barrett; F. K. Hirst; J. Boggon; E. Smith; F. J. Hiorns; A. D. Bell; H. Pentreath; J. F. Geeson; W. C. Russell; E. Harris; J. A. George; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; J. Thompson; T. C. Armstrong; G. A. Felce; H. Thomas .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, A. Neave; F. E. Green; W. M. Kelly; W. J. P. Dodgson; W. J. Chrisp; R. P. Smithson; J. Henderson; W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; E. A. Wildish; L. J. Griffiths; F. H. Shearman; W. C. Witt; E. W. Stigger; T. W. Blake; W. Glover; R. Coman; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; D. L. Hastie; A. W. Whippey; A. R. Exley; G. E. Goshawk; E. A. Carpenter; E. H. Jones; B. W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt; H. Brigden; J. W. Smart; R. B. Scott; F. W. England; A. J. Endacott; A. Bowhill; P. E. Lewis; L. F. Le Richeux; F. M. Hunn; E. H. Haines; J. Nicholson; R. Fraser; W. A. Christy; E. B. Steers; H. T. Dunn; J. B. Wilson; J. Gray; R. T. Herring; H. G. Cochrane; F. P. Burnage; P. Roney....£400 to £500
Female Staff.
Superintendent, Miss M. Curtis.....£550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Misses A. R. Paterson; E. E. Bowen; A. M. Walker; H. W. Whiteman; J. Low .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses A. Gold; M. M. S. Macpherson; M. Marshall; M. E. M. Osborne; I. L. S. Mitchell; F. Brooke; H. E. M. Du Bois; M. Spenceley; A. P. Lumsden; C. Slatter; I. M. Brabrook; E. L. Ireland; A. M. Dixon; A. B. Horncastle; C. Pickett; E. W. Aiken .....£300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R. W. Woods, C.B.E. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; H. Opie Smith .....£1,000 to £1,200
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ...£750 to £900
Chief Clerks, J. Okell; D. A. Stroud, LL.D. £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; S. Johnson, LL.D.; C. T. Hallam; W. N. Raywood; J. Forbes Smith, LL.B. .....£550 to £700
Professional Clerks, I. S. Watts; B. Robson; R. C. Easterbrook, G. Fraser; E. V. Harrison; F. Hesketh, LL.B.; L. C. Thomas; S. Pemberton £200 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, H. Sparkes, O.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Vice-Controller, G. F. Mansbridge .....£900 to £1,100
Asst. Controllers, F. W. Fugeman; H. A. Cheel .....£800 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, M.B.E.; C. E. Fenton, M.B.E.; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; Major C. Wheeler, O.B.E.; A. G. Tydeman; Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.
London, £550 to £700; *Birmingham*, £495 to £630
Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland; L. W. Wright; D. Macadic; E. Banwell; T. Wevell; F. Smith; Major C. H. Crisp; H. Phillips; R. J. Fewings; G. M. Hewson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; C. S. Gulliver; H. E. Willmott; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; T. Farries; Major P. G. Bennell; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Hudson, M.B.E.; Capt. A. Heath; A. D. Blackwell; W. P. Hines; H. J. Hall; P. Green; G. W. Somers; J. Mare (*Acting*).
London, £400 to £500; *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475; *Birmingham*, £360 to £450.

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, T. Kelly, C.M.G.; G. L. Harding; G. E. M. Forrest; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite .....£800 to £1,000
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, W. S. Harrison; G. P. Cooper; C. H. C. Baillie; T. B. Hobbins, C.B.E.; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; V. C. Hall, O.B.E.; R. J. R. Measham, O.B.E.; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Foxell; H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunns; T. W. McConnell; F. H. Kempe, M.C.; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton, O.B.E.; W. R. Storr; L. Hide, M.B.E.; E. T. Crutchley, O.B.E.; R. T. Whitaker; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny, M.B.E.; T. B. Braund; A. S. Longlands .....£500 to £700
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, R. M. Longland; J. C. Johnston; F. N. Gossling, M.C., T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles, M.B.E.; T. H. Boyd; A. B. Bond; G. Muir, O.B.E.; W. R. Roberts; E. B. Davies, M.C.; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; A. W. A. Headley, O.B.E.; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; G. T. Cairncross; H. L. Sealey; F. Lane; B. O'Halloran; J. Sweeney; Capt. H. P. Bullock, M.C.; H. D. Wooster; W. H. Gardiner; S. W. Campbell; I. W. Nicholson; J. Haig-Smith, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. H. Neeves, D.S.O., M.C.; G.C. Allen .....£180 to £450
Staff Officers, T. Hayes; H. U. T. Carrette; E. Watson; L. Setchell; T. Houseman; A. Owens; F. Fowles; W. Arscott; P. Allen; F. W. Fletcher £360 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679 At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on pp. 128–9. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, Most Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £2,000
Private Sec., Lionel Fielden.
Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B. £3,000
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith .....£700 to £900

Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay, M.V.O. ..... £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley ..... £400 to £500

Cabinet Secretariat,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., Capt. L. F. Burgis.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Thomas Jones ... £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, Cyril Longhurst, C.B.; R. B. Howorth (*Seconded from the Treasury*)...each £1,120
Principals, T. St. Q. Hill; Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E. (*temp.*); Capt. L. F. Burgis (*temp.*).....each £700
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E. £500
Asst. do., F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E. £450

Committee of Imperial Defence,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Principal Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O.; Comm. H. R. Moore, D.S.O., R.N.; Maj. L. A. Clemens, D.S.O., M.C.
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. Chief Clerk, F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.
Historical Section.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £36,815 in 1924-25. (For hours *see* p. 577.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Secretary, A. E. Stamp ..... £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (*1st Class*), A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler, O.B.E.; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; M. C. B. Dawes ..... £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (*2nd Class*), C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C. S. B. Buckland; V. H. Galbraith; A. C. Wood, M.C.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies ..... £200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,
Kingsway, W.C. 2.
(*See also* p. 415).

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Public Trustees, J. H. Jacob, O.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Accountant, A. F. Day ..... £700 to £900
Investment Managers, A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller-Smith; E. W. H. Theobald ..... £700 to £900
Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden ..... £700 to £900
Chief Clerk, J. S. Wilkes ..... £550 to £650
Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes ..... £500 to £700
Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe ... £350 to £500
Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; T. Castle; C. J. S. Cooke; G. Cooper-Willis; A. S. Ellison; A. R. Gale; A. E. Glover; R. B. Guy; R. Higson; F. W. Hirst; R. T. Hughes; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; T. L. Sulivan; R. M. Thrupp; H. M. Wallace ..... £500 to £700
Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R. Whitty ..... £500 to £700
Securities Officer, F. W. Norledge £650
Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M. Ponking £700
Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield; T. B. Henry ..... £450 to £650
Income Tax Officer, C. L. Thompson ..... £400 to £600
Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes; P. G. Crawley ..... £400 to £600
Cashier, A. H. Cobbett ..... £450 to £650
Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins ..... £500 to £700
Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett ..... £350 to £550
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner ..... £280 to £400
Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark ..... £250 to £350

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young ..... £1,200 to £1500
Principal Clerk, P. Archer ..... £600 to £800
Trust Officers, G. T. Coates; G. P. Seed; A. A. Webster ..... £400 to £600
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman ..... £450 to £650
Accountant, W. R. Howrie ..... £350 to £550
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby ..... £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Securities do., H. Gregson ... £400 to £600
Staff Officer, R. Watson ..... £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1923-24 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £10,177,113, viz., £8,822,113 out of the Local Loans Fund and £1,355,000 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) Account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £4,103,720 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was:—

£	s.	d.			
4	15	8	per cent. in	.....	1923-24
5	7	2	,,	,, ...	1922-23
6	3	10	,,	,, ...	1921-22
6	6	9	,,	,, ...	1920-21
5	15	7	,,	,, ...	1919-20
4	9	7	,,	,, ...	1918-19
4	11	11	,,	,, ...	1917-18

Loans granted during 1923-24 to Local Authorities for the purposes of State-assisted Housing Schemes amounted to £3,457,612 for providing Dwellings for the Working Classes during the year.

No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused; the advances made out of the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £1,[illegible].

By the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, the Commissioners are empowered to grant loans to persons who purchased their property between April 5, 1917, and June 27, 1921. The land must be mainly agricultural. The period within which loans may be granted is limited to 5 years from the date of the passing of the Act (July 31, 1923), and the aggregate amount of the loans will be such as is approved by the Treasury.

Chairman, The Lord Hunsdon ..... *unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie ..... *unp.*
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £1,500
Assist. Secretary (*Legal*), D. F. Buckley £600 to £800
Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, H. A. Clark, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,
3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £250 in net annual value; the total amount so available for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, was £36,948. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered

to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, F. G. Hughes.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), R. G. Rowland; E. Jump; D. Sneaton; W. Russell; W. J. P. Smith; W. Holford.
1st Class Clerks (Junior Division), A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson; G. C. Baird; C. S. Amsden.
Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
Asst. Solicitors, E. J. Hare; N. H. Oldham.
Architect, Martin Skinner.
Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.
Accountant, M. S. Rogers.
Asst. Accountant, H. R. Ford.
Auditor, H. C. Garlant, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1924–5 amounts to £328,281, an increase of £50,938 on the same estimate for 1923–4. The gross estimate amounts to £458,961. Salaries and allowances, £33,065; Grants for Research, £48,000; Research Boards Expenses, £84,321; Fuel Research Board, £51,191; Geological Survey of Great Britain, £55,062; Museum of Geology, £7,757; National Physical Laboratory, £176,500.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.
Advisory Council, Sir William S. M'Cormick, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.SC.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, D.SC., F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir G. Goodwin, K.C.B.; W. B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.; Principal J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.SC., F.R.S.; Sir John F. C. Snell, M.INST.C.E.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor S. Young, D.SC., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Council, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

Staff of the Department.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.
Principal Assistant Secretary H. T. Tizard ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secs., Ll. S. Lloyd, C.B.; A. L. Hetherington ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E., D.SC.
Principals, E. Barnard, D.S.O.; L. C. Bromley; Maj. E. O. Henrici; W. A. M. Murray; R. O'F. Oakley, and P. J. Wheeldon (*Establishment Officer*).
Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes; O. F. Brown; I. G. Evans; J. W. Gentleman; G. R. D. Hogg; A. Zaiman.
Technical Officers, R. F. McKay; J. G. Mitchell, PH.D.; C. A. Spencer.
Assistant Accountant, A. R. H. Cox.
Staff Officer, C. D. James.
Accounts Clerk, Miss E. A. Leighton.
Higher Grade Clerks, W. F. Law; W. V. Lodge.

Co-Ordinating Research Boards.

Established in 1920 (*a*) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved; (*b*) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest; and (*c*) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board.
Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Engineering Research Board.
Chairman, Sir Joseph E. Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Physics Research Board.
Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.

Radio Research Board.
Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Building Research Board.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard Heath, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, M.C., PH. D.

Food Investigation Board.

Chairman and Director, W. B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.

Forest Products Research Board.

Chairman and Director of Research, Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Assistant to the Director, F. M. Oliphant.
Timber Mechanics Officer, C. J. Chaplin.

Fuel Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S
Director of Research, C. H. Lander, D.SC.
Assist. do., F. S. Sinnatt, M.B.E., M.SC.
Registrar of Survey, Miss N. Renouf.

Fuel Research Station.
East Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. Fraser Shaw, R.N.
Chief Chemist, J. G. King.
Senior Assistants, A. T. Barber; A. Blackie.
Assistants, T. F. Hurley; D. McDougall; A. B. Manning; W. J. Skilling.
Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald.

Geological Survey Board.

Chairman, Sir Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Survey.
Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832. On Nov. 1, 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. S. Flett, O.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistants to Director, J. A. Howe, O.B.E.; W. Gibson, D.SC.
District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C.; C. E. N. Bromhead; T. C. Cantrill; R. G. Carruthers; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; F. L. Kitchin, SC.D. (*Palæontologist*); M. Macgregor; B. Smith, SC.D.; H. H. Thomas, SC.D. (*Petrographer*); W. B. Wright.
Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson; E. L. Dixon; T. Eastwood; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; R. W. Pocock; J. Pringle; J. E. Richey, M.C.; R. L. Sherlock, D.SC.; C. B. Wedd; G. V. Wilson.
Geologists, J. K. Allan; W. Anderson; G. A. Burnett; C. P. Chatwin; H. G. Dines; F. H. Edmunds; W. N. Edwards; V. A. Eyles; A. Fowler; D. Haldane; S. E. Hollingworth; R. C. B. Jones; J. Knox; W. Lloyd; A. G. MacGregor, M.C.; J. Maden; J. Phemister; H. H. Read, D.SC.; T. Robertson; G. Ross; J. B. Simpson; J. V. Stephens; L. H. Tonks; F. M. Trotter; T. H. Whitehead; D. A. Wray.
Higher Grade Clerk, E. G. W. Elliott.

MUSEUM.

Curator and Librarian, W. F. P. McLintock, D.SC.
Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallimond.
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook.

The National Physical Laboratory,

Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. As from April 1, 1918, the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—(1) *Physics*; (2) *Electricity*; (3) *Metrology*; (4) *Engineering Department*; (5) *Aerodynamics*; (6) *Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*; (7) *The William Froude National Tank*; (8) *Secretarial*.

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.
Director, Sir Joseph Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Secretary, F. J. Selby, C.B.E.
Finance and Establishment Officer, A. Lumley.
Accountant, G. E. Bailey.
Assistant to the Secretary, G. R. Edwards.
Higher Grade Clerks, E. C. Cook; P. H. Durham; W. J. Gower; A. May; G. P. Score; H. Shepherd.

Physics Department.

Superintendent, G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E., D.SC.
Principal Assistants, T. Smith; W. F. Higgins.
Senior Assistants, E. Griffiths, D.SC.; E. A. Owen, D.SC.; J. Guild; J. S. Anderson.
Assistants, F. H. Schofield; A. H. Davis; Miss A. Everett; J. K. Roberts; J. Blackhurst; A. F. Dufton.
Principal Observers, W. J. Boxall; G. Badderly; A. C. Cooper; A. G. Williams.

Electricity Department.

Principal Assistants, E. H. Rayner, SC.D.; S. W. Melsom.
Senior Assistants, D. W. Dye; J. W. T. Walsh.
Assistants, H. C. Booth; R. L. Smith-Rose; H. Buckley; L. Hartshorn; R. S. J. Spilsbury; J. Hollingworth; F. M. Colebrook; C. E. Webb.
Principal Observer, W. H. H. Brookes.

Metrology Department.

Superintendent, J. E. Sears, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant, S. W. Attwell.
Senior Assistant, F. H. Rolt, O.B.E.
Assistants, E. G. Constable; F. A. Gould; V. Stott; G. A. Tomlinson; W. H. Johnson; W. G. Ridge; J. S. Clark; H. P. Bloxam.
Principal Observer, H. A. Dear.

Engineering Department.

Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Principal Assistants, C. Jakeman; R. G. C. Batson.
Senior Assistants, A. Bailey; J. H. Hyde.
Assistants, Miss D. B. L. Marshall; H. J. Gough; R. W. Fenning; H. J. Tapsell; G. A. Hankins; H. E. Smith.
Principal Artificer, F. H. Murfitt.

Aerodynamics Department.

Superintendent, R. V. Southwell.
Principal Assistant, E. F. Relf.
Senior Assistants, A. Fage; J. L. Nayler.
Assistants, L. W. Bryant; T. Lavender; H. B. Irving; W. L. Cowley; L. F. G. Simmons; R. Jones; R. A. Frazer; A. S. Batson; E. Ower; C. N. H. Lock; H. Bateman; D. H. Williams.
Principal Observer, T. H. Fewster.

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry.

Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, D.SC., F.R.S.
Principal Assistant, S. L. Archbutt.
Senior Assistants, J. Murdock; G. Barr, D.SC.; D. Hanson; W. H. Withey.
Assistants, T. E. Rooney; V. H. Stott; P. G. Ward; Miss K. E. Bingham; Miss M. L. V. Gayler; J. D. Grogan; N. P. Tucker; C. B. Marryat; F. S. Tritton; F. Adcock; L. L. Bircumshaw; Miss I. H. Hadfield; A. C. Vivian; C. H. M. Jenkins; G. D. Preston.

The William Froude National Tank.

Superintendent, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., M.INST.N.A.
Senior Assistant, J. L. P. Kent.
Assistants, Miss E. M. L. Keary; G. H. Bottomley; W. C. S. Wigley.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W.7. [Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding-up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, in 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, M.V.O.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE, Princes House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.—The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in Feb. 1916 to Aug. 31, 1924, was 695,579,153, their cash value being £542,073,132. The amount withdrawn on that date was approximately 33 per cent. of that total. On April 1, 1922, the price of the Savings Certificate was raised from 15s. 6d. to 16s., its maturity value being unaffected. On Oct. 1, 1923 the maturity value was reduced to 24s.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G.B.E.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
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Reparation Claims.

Controller, W. Neill.

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British Industries Fairs (Joint) Consultative Committee, London and Birmingham, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, G. S. Dixon, O.B.E.
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Do. (Parly.), ... *unp.*
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Private Sec.
Permanent Secretary, J. R. Brooke, C.B. £1,800
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Deputy Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn £550 to £700
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Inspecting Officers of Railways, Maj. G. L. Hall, O.B.E., R.E.; Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.B.E., R.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
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Assistant Railway Inspecting Officer, J. L. M. Moore ..... £500 to £700
Registrar, S. J. Stepney ..... £400 to £500

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Principal, R. H. Hill. ..... £700 to £900
Accountant, W. V. Wood ..... £1,000 to £1,200

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Statistics, A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850

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2 Clement's Inn, W.C. 2.

President, Walter Baker Clode, K.C.
Permanent Members, W. A. Jepson (*Railways*); G. C. Locket (*Commercial*).
Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £900
Secretary, S. J. Page, M.C. ..... £600 to £800
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The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
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Parliamentary do., Capt. Sidney Herbert, M.P. *unp.*

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Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., M.P. ..... *unp.*
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Private Sec., C. J. Harris.
Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E. Guinness, D.S.O., T.D., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., H. Brittain.
Parliamentary do., Capt. R. G. Briscoe, M.P. ..... *unp.*
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Private Sec., E. C. E. Leadbitter.
Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, K.C.B. £3,000
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* *Government Whips.* — The "Government Whips" in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary (*Chief Whip*), are:—Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs; Maj. Sir Harry Barnston, Bt.; Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E.; Maj. G. Hennessy O.B.E.; Maj. W. Cope (*Welsh Whip*); F. C. Thomson, K.C. (*Scottish Whip*); Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., and Lord Stanley; Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, M.C., is *Assistant Whip.*

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Private Sec., J. H. E. Woods.
Controller of Finance, Sir O. E. Niemeyer, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. £2,200
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Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude Lawrence £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, M. F. Headlam, C.B.; *S. Armitage Smith*, C.B.; *F. Leith-Ross*; F. Phillips; E. W. H. Millar; R. G. Hawtrey; C. L. Stocks; H. E. Fass, O.B.E.; *R. B. Howorth*; A. W. Hurst; J. H. McC. Craig; J. Rae; R. A. Grieve, O.B.E.; S. D. Waley, M.C. (*acting*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
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Treasury Officers of Accounts, F. Phillips (*see above*); A. E. Watson, C.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. H. Blore £750 to £850
Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O., I.S.O. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E. ... £550 to £700
Assistant Accountant, E. B. Athawes ... £400 to £500
Estimate Clerk, F. Skevington, M.B.E. (*see above*).
Chief Investigating Officer, R. A. Grieve, O.B.E. (*see above*).
Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; W. Desborough £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle ..... £500 to £600

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St. James' Park, S.W. 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. £2,500
Private Secretary, A. C. Wilson.
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, Cecil Owen; Orme B. Clarke, C.B.E.; A. W. Brown, LL.D. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, G. F. Carter, O.B.E.; T. H. T. Case, O.B.E.; E. J. Howard; J. C. P. Kinsman; L. C. Loyd; W. L. Morton; H. L. Wright, O.B.E.
Assistant Chief Clerks, J. H. Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin; C. S. Emden, D.F.C.; E. W. S. Fletcher, LL.B.; R. H. Gardner; A. F. Gilchrist; E. C. Gray, M.B.E.; J. Howland; G. S. King, M.C.; C. F. Penton; H. A. Weeks.
Professional Clerks, E. G. Cotching, M.C.; F. A. Enever M.C., LL.B.; J. B. Finch; R. A. Fisher, LL.B.; C. A. Higgins, LL.B.; A. J. Kaye; P. Ludbrook; F. W. McCombe; H. G. Marshall; B. O'Brien, LL.B.; G. C. N. Sturt; J. I. Thompson; A. E. Wade; A. C. Wilson.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E.
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch,
705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Director, R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.
Chief Clerks, R. Hingston; S. Jacomb-Hood; F. Lawton, O.B.E.; T. C. Newman, LL.B.; E. V. Thompson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter; C. W. Evans; W. G. S. Fawkes; R. N. Hanscombe; K. H. Scougall.
Professional Clerks, V.E. Farr; H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; M. E. Hare; R. S. Lewis; D. S. A. McMurtrie; A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid; R. B. Waterer.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
1 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Assistant Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman.
Professional Clerks, H. C. Hewetson; M. W. Hughes.

Ministry of Transport Branch.
6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Chief Clerk, T. D. Harrison.
Assistant Chief Clerk, E. E. E. Welby-Everard.
Professional Clerk, G. Sims Marshall.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., W. M. Graham Harrison, C.B. £1,800 to £2,000
Third do., Sir F. Nugent Greer, C.B., K.C. £1,500

Rating of Government Property.

29 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. C. Ruddle, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., W. Madge, F.S.I. .....£600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, W. T. Chard .....£550 to £700

Statute Law Committee,

at H.M. Stationery Office, Princes St., S.W. 1.

Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders &c., C. T. Carr, LL.D.
Clerk Assistant, J. E. Pringle.
Sec. to Committee, F. W. Lascelles, M.C., House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Surplus Stores, &c., Liquidation Department,

Caxton House (West), Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Secretary, Sir Daniel Neylan, C.B.E.
Private Sec., P. G. Allen.
Asst. Sec., T. W. Smith, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Advisory Committee, Sir C. C. Barrie, K.B.E., M.P. (*Chairman*); Sir N. Waterhouse, K.B.E.; W. L. Hichens; Sir M. Levy, Bart.; Sir D. Neylan, C.B.E. (*ex-officio*).

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Elder Brethren*, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell, C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Vice-Adm. G. R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E., R.D.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E., R.D.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.D.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; L. Clubb, O.B.E.
Chief Accountant, H. T. Miller, M.B.E.
1st Class Clerks, Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter, T.D.
Higher Executive Clerks, R. H. G. Thomson (*Deputy Accountant*); R. Sindall.
Executive Clerks, L. G. Vedy; W. M. Liesching, B.A.; H. F. W. Bartlett; T. H. Burleigh, M.A.
Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Asst. Engineer, Capt. J. P. Bowen, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.
Mech. Asst. Engineers, G. H. Shaw; H. G. Swales.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.MAR.E., M.I.N.A.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,
18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov., 1923, to 80 millions of money and over 30¾ millions in Government Stocks and Bonds held on behalf of over 2¼ millions of depositors.

Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Vice-Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, K.C.B.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,

Office of the Umpire, 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Umpire, Joseph Gerald Pease, C.B.E. £1,500
Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike .....£550 to £700

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick, LL.D.
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.
Secretary, A. H. Kidd.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir H. D. Rolleston, K.C.B., M.D.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. H. A. De la Pryme, D.S.O., 80 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION,
Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Commission was established in July, 1921, on the recommendation of Lord Cave's Committee, to administer the grant of £500,000 made by the Government. The distribution of the grant was completed in March, 1924, the sums disbursed being as follows:—*London*, £325,000; rest of *England and Wales*, £243,225; *Scotland*, £31,775. The Commission have since been asked to "enquire into, and to report upon, the extent of the additional Voluntary Hospital Accommodation required in England and Wales, and the best means of providing and maintaining it."

Commission appointed July, 1921.

Nominated by the Minister of Health, The Earl of Onslow (*Chairman*); Lord Clwyd; Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; D. O. Malcolm.
By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquess of Linlithgow.
By British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem, F. N. Kay-Menzies M.D.
By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.
By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Deacon, C.B.E.
By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.
By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
By British Medical Association, R. A. Bolam, O.B.E., M.D.
By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Buist M.D.
Secretary, L. G. Brock C.B. Ministry of Health.
Assistant Secretary, P. Barter, Ministry of Health.

WALLACE COLLECTION.
Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £13,593 in 1924-25.

Keeper & Secretary, Samuel James Camp, F.S.A... £900
Assistants to Keeper, J. G. Mann, B.A., F.S.A.; P. A. Hendy, B.A. ..... £250 to £600

WAR OFFICE.
(*See* ARMY, p. 241.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,
82 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Canada, Australia New Zealand, and Union of South Africa: Lt.-Col. T. Nangle (Newfoundland); Sir W. Garstin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.; H. Gosling C.H., M.P.; Rudyard Kipling; Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Hudson G.B.E.; Sir H. Maddocks, K.C.
Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, K.C.B.
Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir E. Lutyens, R.A., H. Baker, A.R.A., Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (*France and Belgium*), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.A. (*Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.*); Sir John J. Burnet, R.S.A. (*Gallipoli and Palestine*); Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (*Iraq*).
Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellissen, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. R. Durham, C.B.E., M.C.
Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, M.A., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.
Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The formation of a collection of Naval, Military and Air Force exhibits and trophies and of books, pictures, photographs, cinematograph films, maps, posters and other material connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1920, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H.M. the King on June 9, 1920, at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1924, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan. The Museum was re-opened to the public on Nov. 11, 1924. The cost of administration in 1924-25 was estimated at £14,380.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,
1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1923-24, £28,318.

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £80,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1924, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,493,491, of which amount £134,623 was from the Mines. The Expenditure was £525,083. The sum of £920,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1923-24 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioner (*ex-officio*), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..... *unpaid*
Permanent Commissioner and Secretary, A. S. Gaye £1,200
Asst. Secretary, D. R. Crawfurth Smith £850 to £1,000
Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford; G. P. Best ..... £550 to £700
Assistant Heads of Branches, W. Lee Nash; C. C. Herd; E. Talbot; E. T. Drake..... £400 to £500
Receiver and Controller of Accounts, W. Fidler ..... £550 to £700
Clerk in Charge of Accts., Herbert Clarke £400 to £500
Staff Architect & Surveyor, C. E. Varndell, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £500 to £600
Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Forster Brown £1,000
Solicitor, England, F. A. Jones, C.B.
Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, S.S.C.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.
Deputy Surveyor, C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.B.E.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £547,680 in 1923-24.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., F. E. Carter.
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,200
Private Sec., A. G. Sandison.
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; W. Leitch; W. F. Scholfield, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat.

Principals, H. Bird, B.A.; A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. G. Sandison; F. E. Carter; F. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre, V.C.; R. A. Barker ..... £200 to £500
Heads of Sections, H. L. Davis, O.B.E.; G. W. Jupp (*Scottish Office*); H. W. Spencer ..... £550 to £700
Registrar, E. W. Horton ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; A. C. Herne, O.B.E.; A. Miller; E. Batch, M.B.E.; J. T. Tweedie (*Scottish Office*) ..... £400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant to do., A. G. Barnett, C.B.E. ....£750 to £850

Accountant, H. L. Findley.....£550 to £700
Heads of Sections, A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; P. J. Ling .....£550 to £700
Staff Officers, C. Coates; C. C. W. Goodale; A. J. Merchant; G. L. Jordan; A. Sellers; J. Richards; W. G. Ryde.....£400 to £500

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E.....£1,500
Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E.....£1,000
Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.....£1,200
Senior Architects, A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., M.R.SAN.I.; J. G. West, M.B.E. .....£900 to £1,000
Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, C.B.E. £1,100
Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.....£900 to £1,000
Architects, C. J. W. Simpson, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; E. Cropper, O.B.E.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; C. P. Wilkinson; A. Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bulloch A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, O.B.E.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley (*China*); H. E. T. Rees .....£750 to £850
Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P. K. Hanton, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; H. Ryle, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. (*acting*) .....£900 to £1,000
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Fve £550 to £700
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, F.S.I. .....£900 to £1,000
Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis.....£750 to £850
Chief Examining do., F. R. Chappell, F.S.I. £650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Steelwork and Reinforced Concrete do., E. W. Butler .....£750 to £850
Sanitary do., E. R. Matthews, B.SC., F.R.S.I., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.C.E. .....£650 to £750
Maintenance do., J. W. Arnot, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Engineers (New Works), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.; E. W. Rees, M.B.E.; M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E. (*Acting Senior Engr.*) £750 to £850
Senior Staff Officer, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Staff Officer, J. Barber .....£400 to £500

Supplies Division.

Controller, J. W. Curry, O.B.E.....£850 to £1,000
Supt. of Stores, H. J. Camp, M.B.E.....£550 to £700
Head of Section, H. B. Allum, M.B.E.....£550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper .....£550 to £700
Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. ...£550 to £700
Staff Officer, C. B. Taylor.....£400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, C.B.E., M.V.O. £1,100
Deputy Director of Lands and Accommodation, J. H. Salmon, M.B.E., F.S.I.
Chief Inspector of Accommodation (London), R. C. Cole, M.B.E.....£550 to £700
Chief Property Agent (London) (vacant)..... .....£900
Do., and Inspector of Accommodation (Provinces) (vacant) .....£550 to £700
Staff Officers, F. J. Parker; C. H. Cooper; R. M. Hunter; W. J. Hewkley, F.C.R.A.; G. M. Hooper; W. L. Wharin; W. M. Reaney; W. E. Bentley; F. J. Parker; F. W. Wright; J. A. Hartley .....£400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.E. .....£650 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. .....£800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S. £700

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. A. Buxton (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

ELEVEN YEARS' LITIGATION.

NUMBER of appeals and causes set down for hearing at the Law Courts at the beginning of Michaelmas Sittings from 1913 to 1923:

(1) *Aggregate of Appeals and Causes.*

Year.	Appeals.	Causes.	Total.
1913	363	1,817	2,180
1914	308	1,465	1,773
1915	236	1,447	1,683
1916	181	1,504	1,685
1917	203	1,566	1,769
1918	165	2,103	2,268
1919	150	3,457	3,607
1920	246	4,302	4,548
1921	211	3,501	3,712
1922	192	2,738	2,930
1923	205	2,246	2,451

(2) *Chancery Division.*

(Actions in each year.)

1913... 368	1916... 301	1919... 263	1922... 571
1914... 328	1917... 246	1920... 372	1923... 487
1915... 348	1918... 250	1921... 513	

The explanation of the higher figures in the later years is that since 1921 this division has dealt with Companies (winding-up matters), and with Bankruptcy matters also, the latter having formerly been heard in the King's Bench Division.

(3) *King's Bench Division.*

In dealing with the King's Bench, account has to be taken of the transfer just mentioned of bankruptcy matters to the Chancery side in 1922.

Year.	Div. Court.	Actions.	Bkrptcy.	Total.
1913	316	510	15	841
1914	195	467	14	676
1915	113	373	12	498
1916	142	449	8	599
1917	137	312	9	458
1918	183	536	2	721
1919	192	852	5	1,049
1920	152	965	8	1,125
1921	289	1,603	—	1,892
1922	154	1,082	—	1,236
1923	184	731	—	915

(4) *Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.*

The increases are attributable mainly to the gradually extended facilities given to Poor Persons to bring proceedings. Probate cases form but a small proportion of the aggregates.

Year.	Prob. & Div.	Admiralty.	Total.
1913	528	22	550
1914	389	32	421
1915	515	38	553
1916	495	68	563
1917	708	110	818
1918	935	157	1,092
1919	2,025	79	2,104
1920	2,628	113	2,741
1921	1,014	82	1,096
1922	888	43	931
1923	815	27	842

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31, 1921, is £16,578,533, as compared with £14,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920, an increase of £1,871,047.

United Kingdom and England and Wales.	1920-21. Net.
Law Charges	£290,991
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040
Supreme Court of Judicature	512,714
Land Registry	89,292
Public Trustee	10
County Courts	359,145
Police, England & Wales	6,298,252
Prisons, England & Wales	1,357,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England & Wales	496,588
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,631
Scotland.	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166,318
Scottish Land Court	12,980
Register House	6,651
Police	800,250
Prisons	205,824
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,220
Ireland.	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,954
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c.	182,759
Irish Land Commission	1,118,763
County Court Officers, &c.	172,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3,402,253
Prisons	203,448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	146,951
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	18,227
	£16,578,533

LAW SITTINGS, 1925.

Hilary .....January 11 to April 12.
Easter .....April 21 to May 29.
Trinity .....June 9 to July 31.
Michaelmas .....October 13 to December 20.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1925.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, G.C.V.O.	1913	75
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1915	80
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1909	74
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, G.C.B.	1913	65
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson	1921	70
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.	1923	63

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Office—Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, ex-Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Birkenhead, Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., Lord Buckmaster. Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, Lord Trevethin, Lord Darling, and Lord Salvesen. Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (*South Africa*), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E. (*Bengal*), Mr. Justice Duff (*Canada*), Sir Adrian Knox, K.C.M.G. (*Australia*), Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. (*New Zealand*), and Mr. Justice Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Sir C. H. L. Nelsh, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk (*Judicial*), W. Reeve Wallace, O.B.E. £800
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys £350

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).
Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray Pollock, Bt., K.B.E., *born* 1861 (*apptd.* 1923).
Secretary, ... £500
Principal Clerk, ... £400

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1925.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	70
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	72
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916	66
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Atkin	1919	56
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Sargant	1923	68

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* *The Lord High Chancellor*:—
The Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1856 (*apptd.* 1924). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000
Private Secretary, ... £500

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1925.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	68
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	64
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	63
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	57
Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	58
Hon. Sir James Chesshyre Tomlin	1923	57

* Pensioned Ex-Lord Chancellors.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Lord Buckmaster, £5,000; Lord Shandon, Ireland, £3,692; Lord Glenavy, Ireland, £3,692; Earl of Birkenhead (until Nov. 6, 1924), £5,000; Viscount Haldane, £5,000.

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—
The Rt. Hon. Gordon Lord Hewart (*b.* 1870, *apptd.* 1922) £8,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E. £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1925.
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	74
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	67
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	72
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	62
Hon. Sir John Sankey G.B.E.	1914	58
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	67
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	54
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	64
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	54
Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1919	61
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	50
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	60
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	53
Hon. Sir George John Talbot	1923	63
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1924	54

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke (*born* 1856, *apptd.* 1919) £5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (*born* 1863, *apptd.* 1917) £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B.,C.V.O.,K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Assist. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, G. H. G. M. Cartwright.
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes.
Supt. of County Courts, H. P. Boland.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, R. L. Overbury.
Chief Clerk, P. Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.
Clerk of the Chamber, Thomas Hickman.
Asst. do., and Purse Bearer, H. Pusey.
Trainbearer, G. E. Collins.
Staff Clerk, J. W. Macaree.
Vote Office, A. Wedderspoon.

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Romer.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *F,* A. F. Ridsdale; *G* to *N,* A. Keen; *O* to *Z,* P. W. Chandler.....each £1,500

Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *F,* J. H. P. Chitty; *G* to *N,* H. D. Hughes-Onslow, C.B.E.; *O* to *Z,* J. A. Hamnett.....each £1,500

Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Tamlin.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *F,* R. T. Watkin Williams; *G* to *N,* Charles Hulbert; *O* to *Z,* Sir Richd. White.....each £1,500

First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey; H. W. Darwall; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; J. I. Keane; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tuttè; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannen.....each £600

Second Class Clerks, W. S. Ferguson; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; F. C. Allaway; H. Dymond; G. J. Plowman; P. H. George.....£250 to £400

Third Class Clerks, J. R. Geddes; T. Hyde Hills; D. M. Walker; H. W. F. Blake; P. White; L. O. C. Hathaway; J. E. Watts.....£100 to £200

Chancery Registrars' Office.—£24,625.

Registrars, F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly; C. Hicks Beach; J. F. More; W. T. D. Ritchia.....£1,200 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris.....£250 to £800

Third Class Clerks, T. J. Lewis; C. T. Fry; S. Lewin; R. J. Turner; B. R. Young.

Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.

Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

Companies (Winding-Up), Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve and Hon. Sir Mark L. Romer.
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel.
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull.....£700
First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin.....£600
Second Class Clerks, W. J. Roper; J. T. Wilson...£400
Third do., C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewsley; N. B. Ramsay; S. S. Martin and W. G. Venton.....£200

Conveyancing Counsel of the Court.

Sir Arthur Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams; J. E. H. Benn; B. L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

Examiners of the Court.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court.

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.

Sir Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott.....each £1,500

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court.

Charles Randal Bradburne.....£

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. A. Longley.....£1,000
Principal Clerks, H. S. Finch (*Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster-General*), £800; F. R. Cripps.....£600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes.....£1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

Masters of the Supreme Court.

Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart. (*Chief Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); G. A. Bonner; Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*b*) (*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; F. F. Daldy; W. Whately; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.; Percy Reginald Owen Abel Simner.....each £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring Lawford...£1,000

Action Department.

Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby.

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.

Clerks, G. G. Lacey; R. MacGregor; J. P. Lalor; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; F. R. Stringer; A. L. Woodcock; H. Morrill; R. R. May; E. C. Freeman; E. W. Butler; R. Pawsey; E. S. Hill; H. W. Hills; F. Nelson; T. E. Roberts; W. J. Fell.

Summons and Order Section.†

Clerks, P. A. Quin; M. F. C. Wilson; A. J. MacClymont; B. Darwall; E. G. Jacobs; G. Gardener; A. E. Smith; G. L. Warren.

Filing and Record and Bills of Sale Department.*

Head Clerk, F. Hullah.....†
Clerks, C. G. Timms; C. Clerk; A. Finch; W. S. N. Grant; J. Martin; D. Macbeth; J. R. Smith; W. J. Milton; V. W. Judd; M. C. Hewitt; E. S. Davies; F. W. Player.

Master's Secretary's Department.

Clerks, Philip Clark; H. Hinton; V. W. Mackenzie.
Election Petitions, Philip Clark.

King's Remembrancer's and Acknowledgments Department.*

King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart. (*Chief Master*).....£2,200
Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule.....†

Crown Office and Associates Department.§

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Head Clerk, J. C. Watson.
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.
Clerks, W. E. Davis; P. J. Bowie; G. W. Townesend; J. O. Griffits; G. Meyer; A. F. Love; E. G. H. Evans; W. C. Bradley; H. M. Bacon; D. Boland; D. A. P. Turner; W. T. Mawhood; R. F. C. Roach; A. C. Elliott; F. N. Quin.

Courts of Justice Scrivenery Department.

Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

Supreme Court Taxing Office.

Masters of the Supreme Court, Sir G. A. King (*Chief Master*), £1,700; Granville Smith; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; D. S. Gibbon, M.C.; Edmund Cave.....£1,200 to £1,500
Clerks (*Principal Clerks*), H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Sworder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; H. J. Howes; (*and Class Clerks*), F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney; F. G. Wortham; A. W. Porter; W. F. Poltock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax; M. H. Spicer.
3rd Class Clerks, J. J. Ramsay; G. J. Champ; C. B. Cooper; W. P. Hunt; C. R. C. Shields; A. E. Bishop.

(*b*) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £700; 2nd class, £250 to £400; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

§ Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

(£44,798).

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke ...£5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis ...£400
Secretary, Edward Duke, O.B.E. ...£300
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill ...£5,000
Clerk, E. W. Smith ...£400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K.C.B. ...£2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,960.

Registrars, Walter A. Inderwick (Senior), £1,600; W. F. L. de Quetteville; H. Moore; H. F. O. Norbury £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. A. de C. Pereira £1,000 to £1,200

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe ...£1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes ...£1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell, C.B.E. ...£800
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy ...£100 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.

Bankruptcy Department.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and the Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope ...£1,600
Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke; Arthur Stiebel ...£1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*), A. Roper ...£700
Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. ...£1,500
Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle ...£1,200
Official Receivers, F. T. Garton and D. Williams.
Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E. Parke.
Assistant do., E. C. F. Vyvyan; V. Armstrong.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eve and Hon. Mr. Justice Romer.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E. Stone; B. J. B. Ashworth.

Poor Persons' Department.

(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart., R. White, G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court); Walter A. Inderwick (Probate Registrar).
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(*Offices*—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey (*England*), Hon. Lord Blackburn (*Scotland*).
Commissioners, E. Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Secretary, B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution.
Secretary, J. Johnston.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Master in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy,

(£17,503).

Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,403.

Master, G. M. T. Hildyard, K.C. ...£2,000
Assistant to the Master, R. C. Romer ...£800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, G. E. Mills ...£800
Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (*Legal*); Sir R. Armstrong Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; N. Raw ...each £1,500
Secretary, H. Macdonald ...£250 to £400

Director of Public Prosecutions,

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin, K.C.B. ...£2,500
Asst. Directors, Sir Guy Stephenson, C.B., £1,700; Seward Pearce ...£1,000
Chief Clerks, W. Lewis, I.S.O., A. F. Rowe, A. S. Cohen £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, G. C. Peever, R. P. Pashley; L. N. Vincent Evans; G. R. Paling £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, B.G. Saywell; E. Clayton; H.A.K. Morgan, M.C.; H. J. Parham; C. J. M. Gawatkin; L. M. Burnett; R. M. Howe ...£200 to £500
Clerks (*Higher Grade*), A. J. Parker; W. J. T. Yates.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich, *Matrimonial Causes* are to be tried W., S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. *alt.* (Bury St. Edmunds, 1921).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ...£800
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ...£300
Associate, H. S. Stowe, 3, Temple Gdns., E.C.4 ...£240

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft ...£800
Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman.
Associate, Victor Eliott.
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester) —W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000

Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. B. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £240

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell, £200 to £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1922 *Salisbury*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1921 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Associate, R. G. Seton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Snell £200

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.B., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 ..... £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Elton-Jones £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.

President, Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Additional Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C.; Sir William Robinson.
Members, Miss Violet Markham, C.H.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; James Fullerton, C.B.E.
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways),

5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 64 of the Railways Act, 1921, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central Wages Board.
Chairman Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 14, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference) *National Union of Railwaymen* (2); *Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2); *Railway Clerks' Association* (2). *Users of Railways*, (4).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson; F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allan.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

*** There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. *See* also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 2 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.

Registration of Title.

Chief Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace £1,500
Registrars, W. F. Burnett, £1,000 to £1,200; C. A. L. Lewis ..... £850 to £1,000
Assist. Registrars, G. A. H. Rendall; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage; J. P. Purcell ..... £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; R. M. Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose ..... £550 to £700
Examiners, H. M. Rowland; W. E. Monday.
Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins; H. W. Wilson; E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; N. Sutcliffe.

Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges.

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I. ..... £400 to £500

Survey and Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage, F.S.I.; R. F. Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. ..... £550 to £650
Superintendents, W. S. Tratman; W. King; E. Ainsworth; S. G. H. Mann ..... £350 to £450

Personnel and Accounts.

Chief Assistant, D'Arcy Little, O.B.E., T.D. £500 to £600
Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates ..... £400 to £500

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West " *Wakefield*—G. E. D. Warmington.
North " *Northallerton*—Hubert G. Thornley.

COUNTY COURTS.

County Court Branch.

House of Lords, Lord Chancellor's Dept., S.W. 1.

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,

House of Lords, S.W 1. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Superintendent, E. C. Martin ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley ..... £550 to £700
Deputy do., H. J. Elton ..... £350 to £500
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; C. F. Dyson; H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes ..... £350 to £500

COUNTY COURT STATISTICS.

In 1923 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 951,804, as against a pre-War figure of 1,264,188 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1923) and 1,658 (1923), and of the last number 7,220 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (*Recorder*); Llewellyn Archer Atherly Jones, K.C. £2,500; Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*); Shewell Cooper £1,500
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell ... £1,400
Chief Clerk, H. E. Maynard £450
Serjeant-at-Mace and High Bailiff, Francis Sully £600

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(37) CHESHAM; ST. ALBANS; WEST LONDON.

Judge, His Honour Judge Hugh Sturges, K.C.... £1,500
Chesham.—*Registrar*, E. C. Francis, M.A.
St. Albans.—*Registrar*, A. Clark.
West London (North End Road, W. Kensington, W.14) —*Registrar and High Bailiff*, George Shilton.

(42) BLOOMSBURY; REDHILL; DORKING.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray..... £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, L. M. Friend.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry..... £1,500
Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar*, Walter E. Chancellor.
Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.
Lambeth.—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.
Maidstone.—*Registrar*, T. M. Pritchard.
Sevenoaks.—*Registrar*, A. C. Knocker.
Tonbridge.—*Registrar*, C. E. Warner.
Tunbridge Wells.—*Registrar*, A. T. Simpson.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Parfitt and His Honour Judge Bairstow £1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.
Wandsworth.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD; BARNET.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford..... £1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.
Romford and Ilford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour Judge Bairstow £1,500
Registrar, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.
High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.

(39) SHOREDITCH: WHITECHAPEL.

SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C. 2.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Shoreditch.—*Registrar* (vacant).
" *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, G. Owen White.
" *High Bailiff*, William Owen, J.P.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. 3.

Judge, His Honour Judge Snagge..... £1,500
Registrar, H. A. Hore.
High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK; GREENWICH; WOOLWICH

SOUTHWARK, Swan Street, S.E. 1.
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpits Granger £1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar & Acting High Bailiff*, Thomas A. Bros.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, C. M. Treadwell.

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C. £1,500
Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* "**Sheriffs Principal.**"

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.
Bowen, Ivor, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.
Bradley, Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Cann, Wm. Moore (50), Brighton, &c

Chapman, Edward Henry (17), Lincolnshire.
Dobb, Harry (20), Leicestershire, &c.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Greenwell, Francis John, C.B.E. (1), Northumberland.
Gurdon, Charles (59), Plymouth and Cornwall.
Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (46), Brentford, Redhill and Dorking.
Head, George Herbert, (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Higgins, George Herbert (58), Exeter.
Hill, H. S. Staveley- (23), Coventry Northampton, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
James, Arthur Gwynne- (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, &c.
Lias, William John (13), Sheffield, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Devon and Somerset.
McCarthy, John William (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
Marchant, James Robert Vernam (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Mellor, Frank H., C.B.E., K.C. (8), Manchester, &c.
Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Mossop, Leonard (12), Yorkshire, West Riding.
Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, K.C. (36), Oxford, &c.
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Roberts, R. O. (29), Chester and North Wales.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Smith, C. Herbert- (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (28), Wolverhampton, &c.
Terrell, Hy., K.C. (49), East Kent.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Turner, Richard W. (18), Notts, &c.
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.

RECORDERS.

Abingdon, William Harry Nash (1888).
Andover, Archibald John Mackey (1898).
Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell, (1922).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Robert Ernest Dummett, (1923).
Bath, Henry Holman Gregory, K.C. (1916).
Bedford, Harold John Hastings Russell (1912).
Belfast, Herbert Marsball Thompson, K.C. (1921).
Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C. (1905).
Birkenhead Alexander Mere Latham (1912).
Birmingham, Sir Ryland Dent Atkins, K.C. (1920).
Blackburn, William Madden, K.C. (1924).
Bolton, Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E. (1903).
Bournemouth, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1915).
Bradford, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905)
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905).
Bridgwater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1898).
Brighton, William P. G. Boxall, K.C. (1911).
Bristol, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Burnley, Thomas Bowes Leigh (1921).
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, C.B.E. (1913).
Bury St. Edmunds, Regd. Jas. Neville Neville, M.P. (1905)
Cambridge, Rt. Hon. John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, K.C. M.P. (1898).
Canterbury, Frank Safford (1894).
Cardiff, Lt.-Col. Sir RhysWilliams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., (1922).
Carlisle, Ernest Page, K.C. (1904).
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, K.C. (1923).
Chester, E. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C. (1921).
Chichester, Travers Humphreys (1921).
Colchester, Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. (1924).
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900).
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905).
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K.C. (1918).
Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904).
Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923).
Dover, George Thorn Drury, K.C. (1920).
Dudley, Joseph Bridges Matthews, K.C. (1923).
Durham, J. St. G. Pemberton (1924).
Exeter, Edward Percival Clarke (1922).
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne-Hanham (1908).
Folkestone, Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E. (1921).
Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, K.C. (1905).
Grantham, George Blaiklock (1915).
Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922).
Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918).
Guildford, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C. (1916).
Halifax, James Willoughby Jardine (1923).
Hartlepools, The, Herbert Bell Wright (1901).
Hastings, Alexander Macmorran, K.C. (1915).
Hereford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1905).
Huddersfield, Charles Frederick Lowenthal (1919).
Hull, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Hythe, Fredk. Temple Barrington-Ward, K.C. (1914).
Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., LL.D. (1915).
King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, K.C., C.B.E. (1905).
Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (1924).
Leeds, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Leicester, George Wightman Powers (1921).
Lichfield, Stamford Hulton, M.B.E. (1905).
Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921).
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
London, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (1922).
Londonderry, His Honour Andrew Todd (1912).
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, K.C. (1919).
Ludlow, Samuel R. C. Bosanquet (1919).
Maidstone, Edward William Hansell (1917).
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jones (1911).
Manchester, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Margate, Theobald Mathew (1913).
Merthyr Tydfil, Edward William Milner-Jones (1917).
Middlesbrough, Edward Alfred Mitchell-Innes, K.C., C.B.E. (1915).
Newark, Paul Ernest Sandlands, O.B.E. (1915).
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, K.C., C.B.E. (1904).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Alexr. Jones David, K.C. (1909).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, K.C. (1906).
Norwich, Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., K.B.E., K.C., M.P., (1905).
Northampton, Charles Edward Dyer, K.C. (1918).
Nottingham, Hugo Joseph Young, K.C. (1920).
Oldham, Tom Eastham, K.C. (1924).
Oswestry, Robert Lloyd Kenyon (1896).
Oxford, Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O. (1924).
Penzance, Samuel Henry Leonard (1899).
Plymouth, John Anthony Hawke, K.C., M.P. (1912).
Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905).
Poole, Rayner Goddard, K.C. (1917).
Portsmouth, George William Ricketts (1914).
Preston, Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, K.C. (1921).
Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923).
Richmond, Yorks, Walter Hedley, D.S.O. (1921).
Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman (1924).
Rotherham, George Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer, K.C. (1905).
Rye, John Edwin Mitchell (1923).
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1915).
Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, K.C. (1918).
Sandwich, George Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (1920).
Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grotrian, M.P. (1918).
Sheffield, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrance Leslie (1903).
Smethwick, Digby Cotes-Preedy (1919).
Southampton, Temple Cooke (1898).
South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman (1923).
Stamford, Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C. (1924).
Stoke-on-Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1921).
Sudbury, Clement MartinLe Breton, K.C., O.B.E. (1918).
Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Bt., K.C., M.P. (1918).
Swansea, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. (1923).
Tenterden, John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald (1923).
Tewkesbury, Arthur John Hallam Montefiore Brice (1923).
Thetford, Charles Edward Malden (1885).
Tiverton, Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich, Bart. (1899).
Walsall, John Lort-Williams, K.C. (1924).
Warwick, John Gibbard Hurst, K.C. (1916).
Wells, Arthur Fownes Somerville (1916).
Wenlock, William Edward Mirehouse (1889).
West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924).

West Ham, Edward Morten, K.C. (1894).
Wigan, Frank Boyd Merriman, K.C., O.B.E., M.P. (1920).
Winchester, Samuel Hy. Emanuel, K.C. (1915).
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1912).
Wolverhampton, Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, K.C. (1918).
Worcester, Frederic William Sherwood (1908).
Yarmouth, Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. (1917).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London*.
Errington, Lt.-Col. F. H. L., C.B., D.C.L., Judge of Consistory Court, *London*.
Lawrence, Roger Bernard, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster*.
Lawrie, Allan James, K.C., Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
(Vacant), Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for :—

1925.	13th January.	1925.	13th May.
,,	3rd February.	,,	16th June.
,,	24th February.	,,	13th July.
,,	24th March.	,,	8th September.
,,	21st April.	,,	13th October.

Clerk of the Court, Sir Herbert Austin. *Deputy*, W. W. Nops.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

General Quarter Sessions, 1925.

London.		*Southwark.*	
14th Jan.	8th April.	9th Jan.	9th April.
1st July.	21st Oct.	3rd July.	23rd Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, K.C.V.O. £1,700
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner, C.B.E. £1,200
Chief Superintendent (*Chief Clerk*), John Stark, O.B.E. £800

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,400
Assistant Clerk, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £700
Affidavit Clerk, Harold P. Jacob £300

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Lewis Beeston £950
Assistant Clerk, S. E. Longbottom £550
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Thomas Francis Horwood, K.C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. E. Drysdale.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. Trevor Bigham, C.B.; Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott, C.B.; Sir James William Olive, K.B.E. (*Deputy Commissioner*, £1,800); Maj.-Gen. Sir Bordace Edward Wyndham Childs, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. ..... each £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, W. H. Kendall, C.B.E. £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Edwards, O.B.E.; W. S. Mylius (*acting*) ..... £750 to £850
Establishment Officer, Col. S. G. Partridge, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle (*Old Establishment*); M. B. Frere; H. A. Tripp; H. L. Sheppard ..... £550 to £700
1st Class Clerk (*Old Establishment*), H. Ravenscroft £500
Higher Executive, C. Annesley; J. E. Simpson; W. G. Galley; H. G. Gilbert; E. A. Rix (*Registrar*); C. R. D. Pulling ..... £400 to £500
Junior Executive, G. R. Sharpe; R. N. Huggett; G. Carmichael; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; C. R. D. Pulling; E. St. John; F. J. Payne; S. W. Richards; G. Buck; F. Mayell; E. R. Hooper ..... £200 to £400
Surgeon-in-Chief, Col. Sir Chas. A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Director of Traffic Services, Arthur Bassom, O.B.E. (*Chief Constable*).
Superintendents, F. W. Abbott, M.V.O. (*Administrative*); Albert Gooding (*Preparatory Class*).
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., C. Collins; J. McBrien, M.B.E.; F. Wensley, M.B.E.; A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; F. Carlin; A. Neil; J. H. Ashley.

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone, C.B.E.; Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings ..... £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A Whitehall.—Thomas Landon.
B Chelsea.—Ernest Bacchus.
C St. James's.—Henry Martin.
D Marylebone.—Thomas Peel.
E Holborn.—Christopher Parker.
F Paddington.—Joseph Short.
G Finsbury.—Albert Davis.
H Whitechapel.—Thomas Faulkner.
J Hackney.—Ernest Appleton.
K Bow.—William MacMillan, M.B.E.
L Lambeth.—Thomas Abbott.
M Southwark.—John Wilkinson.
N Islington.—William Parker.
P Camberwell.—James Anderson.
R Greenwich.—Alfred Barrett.
S Hampstead.—Arthur Hammett.
T Hammersmith.—William Newman, M.B.E.
V Wandsworth.—Francis Pratt.
W Brixton.—Charles Clark.
X Kilburn.—Herbert Woodnore.
Y Highgate.—John Concannon.
Z Croydon.—Edward Brennan.
Thames.—James Orton.
Woolwich Dockyard.—John Devine, O.B.E.
Portsmouth Dockyard.—David Sewell.
Devonport Dockyard.—Owen Webb.
Chatham Dockyard.—Charles Sly.
Pembroke Dockyard.—John Kane (*Insp.*)
Rosyth.—Richard Gadd (*Ch. Insp.*).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

For the Metropolitan Police District
New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, E. W. Petty.
Secretary, G. H. Pryce ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Lufkin (*Accountant*), £750 to £850; A. Flower (*General Branch*), £650 to £750
Deputy Accountant, C. A. Palmer ..... £550 to £700
Senior Clerks, H. H. Comyn; R. K. O'Neill (*Contracts*); A. T. Shepherd, £450 to £650; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Hayward ..... £400 to £500
Cashier, E. D. Conran, M.C. ..... £400 to £500
Junior Clerks, E. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless; W. A. Hendry; E. Oates ..... £200 to £400
Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess ..... £300 to £400
Do., Pensions Branch, W. E. Taylor ..... £300 to £400
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 19 Little College Street, S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. ..... £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. A. Battie, L.R.I.B.A. ..... £450 to £600
Engineer, Maj. T. H. Vitty, A.M.I.E.E. ..... £450 to £600

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.*)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) £1,800
William Hamilton Leycester £1,500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell, O.B.E. £800

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.
Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £1,500
H. C. A. Bingley £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson ..... £550 to £700

Great Marlborough Street, W. 1.
Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500
Chief Clerk, William George Hobbs £650

Greenwich and Woolwich, Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.
Magistrates, J. Ratcliffe Cousins £1,500
Alick James Tassell £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud £700

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.
Magistrates, Henry G. Rooth £1,500
S. Fleming £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. C. L. Morrison ..... £550 to £700

Marylebone, Seymour Place, W. 1.
Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett £1,500
H. W. W. Wilberforce £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington ..... £650 to £700

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.
Magistrate, Samuel Pope £1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer ..... £550 to £700

Old Street, E.C. 2.
Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
Basil Bernard Watson, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw ..... £550 to £700

Thames, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.
Magistrates, Henry William Disney £1,500
John A. R. Cairns £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. H Lieck ..... £550 to £700

*Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.
Magistrates, Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg ..... £550 to £700

Westminster, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.
Magistrates, C. K. Francis £1,500
Thomas Scanlan £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr £700

West London, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.
Magistrates, Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500
Edward Forbes Lankester, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Westell ..... £550 to £700

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Magistrate, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C.B.E. ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin ... £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)
West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.
Magistrate, Joseph Sharp £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke .....
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street, Soho; Caxton Hall, Westminster; Town Hall, Shoreditch; Town Hall, Lambeth; Vernon Chapel, Vernon Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, O.B.E., *Salford* (1913).
Brierley, Edgar, O.B.E., *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Gibson, Robinson Fooks, *Chatham & Sheerness* (1924).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, *South Staffordshire* (1923).
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Jones, Morgan Philips Griffith, O.B.E., *Middlesbrough*.
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1923).
Sharpe, Joseph, *West Ham* (1922).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Williams, William St. J. Francis, *Cardiff* (1923).

* Juvenile Court, Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Tower Bridge Juvenile Court, Tooley St., S.E. 1.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. Brewster Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

Sessions House, Newington, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,500
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie, K.C. £2,000
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., D.L.
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., D.L.
Clerk of the Peace, E.S.W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W. 1.
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, P. M. Heath (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500
Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, W. 6.
Central District, Sir Walter Schröder, K.B.E. ... £1,500
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie £1,500*
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith £1,500
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.
Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. £1,350
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas ..... £10 10s.
South-Western District, S. Ingleby Oddie ..... *
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts, A. Douglas Cowburn £1,041
Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,186
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E. 8.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 563).

* Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. *(with house)* £4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm. Michael H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. £1,985
Private Secretaries, T. Fry; W. A. Medrow M.B.E.
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. ..... *(with house)* °£2,835
Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. Frank T. Spickernell, C.B., D.S.O.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, V.-Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart, K.C.B., M.V.O. *£1,890
Naval Assistant, Capt. A. E. F. Bedford.
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer-Capt. William Rattey, C.B., O.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. J. L. Syson.
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. Cyril T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... °£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Ernest D. G. Colles, O.B.E.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. John D. Kelly, C.B. ..... °£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Commr. Arthur F. Strickland.
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. *£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Malcolm G. S. Cull, O.B.E.
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Frederic C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. *£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut. Com. Leslie A. C. M. Edmonds, O.B.E.
Civil Lord, Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. £1,000
Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, J. C. C. Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn-Cox.
Do. (Parliamentary),
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, C. M. Pitman.
Deputy Judge Advocate, Paym.-Rear.-Adm. F. J. Krabbé, C.B.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B. ..£2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B., £1,700; A. Flint, C.B. ..£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, Col. R. G. Hayes, C. W. Loveridge P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, C.B.E. ..£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., G. Dunn, T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., E. Lee, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., C. Perham, A. H. M. Robertson, E. Sawers, R. Walton ..£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. E. Boucher, J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison ..£200 to £500
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E. ..£400 to £600
Principal Lady Superintendent, Miss E. Bass, O.B.E. £300 to £400

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

Naval Operations, Capt. W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O.
Plans, Capt. A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B.
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G.
Trade Division, Capt. M.E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B.
Gunnery, Capt. H. T. Walwyn, D.S.O.
Torpedo, Capt. N. A. Sulivan.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. H. J. Tweedie, C.B.
Naval Air Section, Capt. T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O.
Tactical Section, Capt. J. A. G. Troup.

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Capt. H. P. Douglas, C.M.G.
Assist. ditto, Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O.
Chief Civil Asst., W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. Hon. A. C. Strutt.
Superintendent of Charts, Capt. J. A. Edgell, O.B.E.
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Com. B. O. M. Davy.
Supt. of Tidal Work, Commr. (ret.) H. D. Warburg.

Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. R. N. Bax.
Assist do., Capt. R. L'E. M. Rede, D.S.O.

Naval Recruiting Department.

55 Whitehall S.W. 1.

Director, Lt.-Col. A. G. Little, C.M.G., R.M.
Asst. and Deputy do. Maj. G. H. Littleton, R.M.

Physical Training and Sports Department.

Director, Capt. E. Wigram, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Com. R. L. Burnett.

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.B. ..£2,363
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. R. St. G. S. Bond, M.B.
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg.-Commanders R. W. B. Hall, A. K. Smith-Shand, M.B., J. McCutcheon, M.B., E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E.

The Paymaster Director-General.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. C. F. Pollard, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. W. Gask, C.B.

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Chaplain of the Fleet, Ven. Archdeacon Robert McKew, C.B.E., D.D. ..£1,468

Education Department.

Adviser, A. P. McMullen, M.A.
Deputy Superintendent, Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, B.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. T. Slator, B.A.

Royal Marine Office,

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depôt at Deal.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. A. R. H. Hutchison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..£1,985
Assist. do, Col., 2nd Comdt., R. Temple, C.B., O.B.E.
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General, Lt.-Col. R. D. Ormsby, C.B.E.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, W. J. Berry, C.B. ..£2,500
Director of Warship Production, E. A. J. Pearce, O.B.E. ..£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director of Naval Construction, C. F. Munday ..£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., W. H. Carter, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E. ..£1,000 to £1,200
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne £775 to £925

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Chief Constructors, F. Bryant, O.B.E., C. E. Goodyear, O.B.E., P. L. Pethick, S. E. Boyland, O.B.E., A. W. A. Cluett, M.B.E., C. H. Croxford, O.B.E. ....£775 to £925

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B. £2,363
Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. W. M. Whayman, C.B., C.B.E.
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. L. J. Watson, O.B.E.; Eng.-Capt. W. R. Parnall.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, C.B., O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..£1,500
Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.; J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. .....£900 to £1,100

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. J. C. W. Henley.
Deputy Director, Capt. G. R. B. Blount, D.S.O.
Asst. Director, Capt. F. T. B. Tower, O.B.E.
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Capt. A. E. Lester, D.S.O., O.B.E., Eng.-Comms. A. W. S. Durston, H. A. Little, R. W. S. Hinton, H. G. W. Haddy.
Deputy Supt. of Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, O.B.E. (*ret.*)
Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewellyn (*ret.*).

Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent, Capt. H. R. Norbury, C.B. (*ret.*) £1,200 to £1,500
Superintendents, R. W. Wharhirst, G. E. Woodward, C.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. B. M. Money, D.S.O.
Deputy do., Capt. P. E. Parker, D.S.O.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. Arthur A. M. Duff, C.B. ..£1,985
Asst. Director, Capt. R. Howard.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.
Director, Capt. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B. (*ret.*). £850 to £1,000

Gyroscope Equipment.

Adviser, Prof. Sir J. B. Henderson, D.Sc.

Dockyards Department.

Director, Vice-Admiral (ret.) Brian H. F. Barttelot, C.B., M.V.O. £1,500
Deputy Director, J. J. King-Salter £1,200
Assistant Directors, Eng.-Capt. I. E. S. Roberts, J. S. Pringle, O.B.E.
Chief Constructor, P. Goodyear, M.B.E. ..£775 to £925

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. R. Fitzmaurice, D.S.O.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

Director, F. W. W. Burrell, O.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery .....£850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B., C.B.E. ..£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. E. Cocks, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, W. Gick, C.B.E., R. J. Hall; B. J. Wilson, O.B.E. (*acting*) .....£850 to £1,000
Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Victualling Department.

Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, W. E. Clayton, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Savile, M.Inst.C.E., A.I.N.A. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, G. P. Hayes, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., E. M. Barton, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. £1,300
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, A. J. Luke, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., W. H. Moorby, M.Sc., M.I.C.E. ..£750 to £950
Chief Surveyor, H. H. Skipper, M.B.E., F.S.I. £800 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, C. L. Fielder, O.B.E., F.S.I. £700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

48 Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1924-25 is £249,327, as compared with £247,820 last year. The total estimated expenditure is £248,477, as against £247,281 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £850. Of the total figure it is estimated that £138,798 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £62,757 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. £1,200

***Contract and Purchase Department.**

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, P. Minter, C.B.E. ..£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E., J. C. Clarke, C.B.E., G. B. Cobb, F. F. Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb .....£850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division.

Principal Accountant, F. W. Papworth, O.B.E., F.S.A.A. £850 to £1,000

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Naef, C.B., C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy do., T. D. James, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., E. S. Croft, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Porter, O.B.E. (*act.*), F. Storr .....£850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F. E. Smith, C.B.E., F.R.S. £1,500
Principal Scientific Assistant, C. S. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. .....£650 to £750
Superintendent, C. V. Drysdale, O.B.E., D.Sc. £800 to £1,000
War Office Representative, Maj. K. F. Dunsterville, D.S.O., R.A.

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Rear-Adm. C. J. E. Rotter, C.B. (*ret.*).

Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Full pay and allowances.
Assistant, Capt. B. G. Washington, D.S.O.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-Allowance.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1921-2 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £1,175,284, made up of £1,128,004 Light Dues collected and £44,202 Government grant; the expenditure was £1,114,158, principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£265,050), of Lightships (£236,841) and of Steam Vessels (£220,128). The *Pilotage* Receipts were £698,095 in 1913 (latest return) made up principally of £668,536 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1913 was £700,181, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £25,262 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1843) ..... Aug. 30, 1903
Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (*born* 1839) ..... June 16, 1904
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1840) ..... Feb. 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1847) ..... April 30, 1910
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1849) ..... March 20, 1913
Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1856) ..... March 5, 1915
Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1859) ..... April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., *1st Sea Lord* (*born* 1871) ..... April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.SC., LL.D. (*born* 1855) ..... July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864) ..... Nov. 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*born* 1858) ..... Nov. 24, 1920
Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1859) ..... July 5, 1921
Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*born* 1862) ..... July 31, 1924

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST).

Admirals.

Hon. Sir S. A. Gough Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., (*1st and Principal A.D.C.*).
Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Sir A. L. Duff, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sir W. C. Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B.
Sir F. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Sir H. F Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Atlantic*).
Sir E. F. A. Gaunt, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Plymouth*).

Vice-Admirals.

Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Nore*).
Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*and Sea Lord*).
Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B.
Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*R.N. College, Greenwich*).
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*).
Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Reserves, Admiralty*).
Hon. V. A. Stanley, C.B., M.V.O. (*Reserve Fleet*).
Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
Sir J. A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C.-in-C., North America and West Indies*).
Sir A. F. Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*C.-in-C., China.*)
Sir H. B. Pelly, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Sir L. Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Sir J. F. E. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B.
G. H. Borrett, C.B.
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Sir R. Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Portsmouth Dockyard*).
H. L. Mawbey, C.B., C.V.O.
Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.V.O. (*Extra Equerry to the King*).

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B. (*Eng.-in-Chief*).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.B. (*Director-Gen., Medical Dept.*).

Rear-Admirals.

D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Equipment*).
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Coast of Scotland*).
M. H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Naval Sec. to 1st Lord*).
H. W. Richmond, C.B. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*).
H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*3rd Battle Squadron*).
C. Maclachlan, C.B.
J. Luce, C.B.
W. S. Nicholson, C.B. (*Submarines*).
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Malta*).
A. A. M. Duff, C.B. (*Naval Equipment*).
H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B.
M. S. FitzMaurice, C.B., C.M.G. (*C.-in-C. Africa*).
A. C. H. Smith, C.B., M.V.O. (*Naval Mission, Greece*).
H. L. P. Heard, C.B., D.S.O.
C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Controller*).
A. K. Waistell, C.B. (*1st Cruiser Squadron*).
W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (*Gibraltar*).
J. D. Kelly, C.B. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).
H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*H.M. Yachts*).
D. M. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*S.N.O., Yangtse*).
T. D. Gilbert, C.B. (*2nd Light Cruiser Squadron*).
W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
P. M. R. Royds, C.M.G. (*Chatham Dockyard*).
L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O. (*Devonport Dockyard*).
W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (*3rd Cruiser Squadron*).
H. R. Crooke, C.B. (*V.-P., Ordnance Committee*).
W. W. Fisher, C.B., C.V.O. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G
C. R. Payne, C.B.E.
R. N. Bax, C.B.
V. H. S. Haggard, C.M.G.
C. P. Beatty-Pownall, C.M.G.
R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B.E., M.V.O.
P. H. Hall Thompson, C.B., C.M.G. (*1st Sea Lord, Australia*).
A. V. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
W. H. D. Boyle, C.B.
A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Intelligence*).
A. B. Addison, C.M.G.
F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. (*Asst. Chief of Staff*).
F. H. Mitchell, C.B., D.S.O.
J. E. Cameron, C.B., M.V.O.
C. S. Townsend, C.B.
C. M. Staveley, C.B., C.M.G.
J. E. Troyte-Harper, M.V.O.
F. Larken, C.M.G.
W. R. Napier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. W. Bowring, D.S.O.
D. T. Norris, C.B., C.M.G.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

H. Lashmore, C.B., D.S.O.
H. Wall, C.M.G.
W. Cory Sanders, C.B., D.S.O.
H. B. Moorshead, C.B.E.
W. M. Whayman, C.B., C.B.E.
J. Mountifield, C.B.E.
G. W. Baldwin, C.B.E.
S. P. Ferguson, C.B.E.
R. W. Skelton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
L. J. Watson, O.B.E.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

C. M. Beadnell, C.B.
A. Maclean, D.S.O., M.B.
J. F. Hall, C.M.G., M.B.
A. Gaskell, C.B., O.B.E., F.R.C.S.
E. Sutton, C.M.G.
D. W. Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

C. F. Pollard, C.B., C.M.G. (*Paymaster-Director-Gen.*).

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1924).

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir William E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Pembroke*) ..... March 5, 1924
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. P. M. R. Royds, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Dec. 1, 1923

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Victory*) ..... April 28, 1923
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. Wilmot S. Nicholson, C.B. (*Dolphin*) ..... Sept. 1, 1923
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*Victoria & Albert*) ..... April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Vice-Adm. Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. ..... Sept. 30, 1922

Plymouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir Richard Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Impregnable*) ..... Oct. 3, 1923
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O. ..... Nov. 1, 1924

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Columbine*) ..... June 30, 1923

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Hon. Victor A. Stanley, C.B., M.V.O. (*Centurion*) ..... March 4, 1924

Atlantic Fleet.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Revenge*) ..... Aug. 15, 1924
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. William H. D. Boyle, C.B. (*Resolution*) ..... May 3, 1924
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Hood*) ..... May 15, 1923
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. A. K. Waistell, C.B. (*Delhi*) ..... Oct. 9, 1924
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. T. D. Gilbert, C.B. (*Curaçoa*) ..... May 15, 1923
Destroyer Flotillas, Commodore C. K. Maclean, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Douglas*) ..... Sept. 1, 1924

North America and West Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir James A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Calcutta*) ..... May 26, 1924

Mediterranean.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Iron Duke*) ..... April 7, 1922
1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O (*Barham*) ..... Oct. 14, 1922
4th Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. Hugh D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*Benbow*) ..... June 26, 1923
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O (*Curlew*) ..... Nov. 11, 1924
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. A. P. Addison, C.B., C.M.G. (*Coventry*) ..... Sept. 1, 1924.
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. ..... Feb. 1, 1924
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (*Cormorant*) ..... Jan. 2, 1923
S.N.O., Danube, Capt. D. B. Le Mottée (*Glowworm*) Sept. 25, 1923

China.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir Alan F. Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Hawkins*) ..... Sept. 10, 1924
Hong Kong, Commodore H. E. Grace (*Tamar*) April 28, 1922
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. David M. Anderson, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Bee*) ..... Aug. 8, 1923
S.N.O., West River, Comm. Malcolm R. J. Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O. (*Tarantula*) ..... Jan. 30, 1922

East Indies.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Herbert W. Richmond, C.B. (*Chatham*) ..... Oct. 4, 1923
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. E. W. Leir, D.S.O. (*Triad*) Feb. 10, 1922

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Aug. 3, 1922

Africa.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. M. S. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. (*Birmingham*) ..... Dec. 12, 1924

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore T. E. Wardle, D.S.O. (*Brisbane*) ..... March 14, 1924
Sydney, Capt. A. G. Craufurd (*Penguin*) March 10, 1923

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. F. Beal, C.M.G. (*Dunedin*) July 12, 1923

Canadian Squadron.

Director of Naval Service, Capt. W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N. (*Guelph*) ..... July 1, 1920

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R.N.R. was formed in 1853, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary.

R.N.R. Advisory Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut. W. R. Tucker, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties.

Glasgow, Comm. E. G. de S. Jukes-Hughes, R.N.
Liverpool, Comm. E. L. Grieve, D.S.O., R.N.
London, Comm. C. T. A. Bunbury, O.B.E., R.N.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Commanding Officers of Divisions.

Scottish, Capt. (*Commodore 2nd Class*), Marquess of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., V.D.
London, Capt. H. D. King C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P.
Sussex, Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Bristol, Capt. Lord Tredegar, O.B.E., V.D.
Tyne, Capt. H. J. Craig, V.D.
Mersey, Comm. W. Maples, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, D.S.O.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1924).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

Arranged in their various classes.

Battleships.

Type.	Ships of Type.
Nelson—	§Nelson, §Rodney.
Queen Elizabeth.—	Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth.
Royal Sovereign.—	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.
King George V.—	§Ajax, §Centurion, §King George V.
Orion.—	§Thunderer.
Iron Duke.—	Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough Iron Duke.

Battle Cruisers.

Hood.—Hood.
Tiger.—Tiger.
Renown.—Repulse, Renown.

Cruisers.

Kent.—Kent, Cornwall, Suffolk, Cumberland, Berwick.
Improved *Birmingham.*—Effingham, Frobisher.
Adelaide.—Adelaide.
"*E*"—Emerald, Enterprise.
"*D*"—Delhi, Dunedin, Danaë, Dauntless, Dragon, Durban, Despatch, Diomede.
Birmingham.—Hawkins, Vindictive.
Carlisle.—Cairo, Calcutta, Carlisle, Colombo, Capetown.
Ceres.—Cardiff, Coventry, Curlew, Ceres, Curaçoa.
Caledon.—Caledon, Calypso. Caradoc.
Centaur.—Concord, Centaur.
Cambrian.—Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor, Champion, Calliope.
Caroline.—Comus, Conquest, Carysfort, Cleopatra.
Chatham.—Birmingham, Lowestoft, Southampton, Dublin, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Chatham.
Weymouth, Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth.

§ When *H.M.S. Nelson* and *Rodney* are completed for sea, *H.M.S. Ajax, Centurion, King George V.* and *Thunderer* will be scrapped under the Washington Pact.

Monitors.

Erebus, Lord Clive, Terror, Gorgon (8,000 tons); Marshal Soult (6,670 tons), 2 15-inch guns; Monitors M 22, M 29 (355 tons), M 31, M 33 (400 tons).

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Built 191.
Building 4.

Aircraft Carriers.

Furious, Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Hermes, Eagle, Courageous, Glorious.

Typical Ships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Nelson (building)	35,000	—
Queen Elizabeth (1915-16)	27,500	8 15-inch
Royal Sovereign (1916-17)	26,750	8 15-inch
King George V. (1912-13)	23,000	10 13·5-inch
Orion (1912)	22,500	10 13·5-inch
Iron Duke (1914)	25,500	10 13·5-inch
Battle Cruisers.		
Hood (1920)	41,200	8 15-inch
Tiger (1914)	28,500	8 15·5-inch
Renown (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch
Cruisers.		
Kent (building)	28,600	4 15-inch
Birmingham (building)	9,750	7 7·5-inch
Adelaide (1922)	5,560	9 6-inch
"*E*" (building)	7,550	7 6-inch
"*D*" (1918-22)	4,650	6 6-inch
Birmingham (1918-19)	9,750	7 7·5-inch
Carlisle (1918-22)	4,190	5 6-inch
Ceres (1917-18)	4,190	5 6-inch
Caledon (1917)	4,120	5 6-inch
Centaur (1916)	3,750	5 6-inch
Cambrian (1915-16)	3,750	4 6-inch
Caroline (1915)	3,750	4 6-inch
Chatham (1912-14)	5,400	8 6-inch
Weymouth (1911-12)	5,250	8 6-inch

Flotilla Leaders.

Scot Class.—Bruce, Campbell, Douglas, Mackay, Malcolm, Montrose, Stuart.
Shakespeare Class.—Shakespeare, Spenser, Wallace.
Kempenfelt Class.—Abdiel, Anzac, Grenville, Nimrod, Saumerez, Seymour.

Submarines.

Built 68.
Building —
Sloops, various, 34.
Coastal Motor Boats, 21 (building, 3).
Gunboats 3. River Gunboats, 12 large (2 6-inch guns); 6 small.

TRADE AND NAVAL PROTECTION.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P.) stated that the aggregate value of the trade of the British Empire east of Africa was £1,100,000,000 in 1922, and the cost of maintenance of British squadrons (including ships of the Dominions' Navies) in Eastern waters and in the Pacific was £3,542,000 in 1922.

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914-15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal: Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

NAVIES OF THE POWERS.

On March 1, 1924, the following ships were in full commission in the Navies of the United States, Japan, France and of the British Empire :—

	British Empire.	U.S.A.	Japan.	France.
Battleships	18	28	6	9
Battle cruisers	4	—	4	—
Cruisers	2*	10	—	6
Light cruisers	48	15	17	5
Destroyers	186	309	78	48
Submarines	61	115	44	48

* These 2 cruisers (*Courageous* and *Glorious*) are to be reconstructed as aircraft carriers.

In addition to the above : *Battleships*—Italy 7, Russia 6, Germany 8 ; *Cruisers & Light Cruisers*—Italy 13, Russia 3, Germany 2 ; *Destroyers*—Italy 51, Russia 20, Germany 16 ; *Submarines*—Italy 43, Russia 23, Germany 0. Of the Russian ships, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 6 destroyers and 4 submarines are held by the French at Biserta.

Balance of Naval Power.

Position of the three leading Powers in capital ships in 1921 and in 1924 :—

	1921.		1924.
Great Britain	32 ships	...	32 ships
Displacement	808,200 tons	...	808,200 tons
Battle guns	284	...	284
Foot-tons energy	19,080,000	...	19,080,000
United States	17 ships	...	33 ships
Displacement	467,250 tons	...	1,117,850 tons
Battle guns	188	...	340
Foot-tons energy	11,989,176	...	28,597,176
Japan	11 ships	...	17 ships
Displacement	319,140 tons	...	543,140 tons
Battle guns	108	...	164
Foot-tons energy	7,480,000	...	13,415,400

Battleship Ranges.

The maximum service elevation and range of the main armament guns of United States range from 15 deg. elevation and 21,000 yards range to 30 deg. elevation and 34,500 yards, and the same guns of British ships from 20 deg. elevation and 23,800 yards to 30 deg. elevation and 30,300 yards.

United States Battleships.

16-in guns, 45 cal., 30 deg. ..... 34,500 yds.
14-in. guns, 45 cal., 15 deg. ..... 21,000 yds.
12-in. guns, 50 cal., 15 deg. ..... 24,500 yds.
12-in. guns, 45 cal., 15 deg. ..... 22,000 yds.

British Battleships.

15-in. guns, 30 deg. elevation ..... 30,300 yds.
15 in. guns, 20 deg. elevation ..... 24,300 yds.
13·5-in. guns, 20 deg. elevation ..... 23,800 yds.

SHIPS BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

(March, 1924)

Flag.	Battleships.	Light Cruisers.	Destroyers.	Submarines.
British	2	4	3	7
U.S.A.	—	11	—	11
Japan	—	12	28	33
France	—	3	12	21
Italy	—	2	8	4
Russia	1	7	26	1
Germany	—	1	—	—

The battleships include the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, begun in Dec., 1922, for the Royal Navy, and (under the Washington Treaty) the *King George*, *Ajax*, *Centurion* and *Thunderer* will be scrapped when the two are completed. The other battleship is the *Demokratiya*, which has been under construction for the Russian Navy for some 10 years..

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses :—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The total Allied losses to the date of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) are stated at 803,000 displacement tons ; those of the enemy at 415,000 displacement tons. The Scapa Flow "losses" are not included in the enemy total.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germany.	Austria-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	§1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	—	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

§ Exclusive of the "High Seas Fleet" scuttled in Scapa Flow, June 21, 1919.

THE SOVIET NAVY

According to reports published in the Latvian Press, the Soviet Government has ratified the following programme of naval construction to be completed within the next four years :

Baltic Fleet.—2 light cruisers of 3,200 tons and a speed of 23 knots. 4 torpedo boats of 1,400 tons, 36 knots, Parsons turbines. 7 submarines of 950 and 1,150 tons, with a surface speed of 13 knots and a submerged speed of 9 knots. 3 armoured anti-submarine cutters of 48 knots.

Black Sea Fleet. 1 light cruiser, 8 torpedo boats, 12 armoured cutters, 6 mine-sweepers.

Pacific Waters.—4 gunboats.

Arctic Waters.—2 gunboats of 1,300 tons and a speed of 12 knots.

The Soviet Government allotted 50,000,000 gold roubles for the 1924 naval budget, but the Navy Department had not received that sum at the time when the report was made.

The Army.

THE WAR OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1620, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse; but neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794, a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but, from 1855, it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1855, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department; the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year, the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904, an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (*President of the Army Council*), The Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt., G.B.E., M.P.
Principal Private Secretary, Austin Earl, O.B.E.
Assistant do., E. B. B. Speed, M.C.
Personal do., Capt. G. F. R. Hirst, M.C.
Parliamentary do.,
Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir William E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (*Vice-President*), The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., O.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert B. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Financial Secretary, Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P.
Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Military Assistant, Col. E. FitzG. Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Personal Assistant, Capt. T. E. G. Nugent, M.C.
Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. J. E. S. Brind, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O,
Private Sec., Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.
Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Col. Sir R. S. May, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. C. Ogston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S.
Director of Hygiene, Col. H. P. W. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. P. H. Henderson, D.S.O.
Director of Pathology, Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. A. E. Hamerton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Capt. H. Gooch, M.B.E.
Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Director of Transportation, Col. A. S. Redman C.B.
Director of Remounts, Col. C. E. G. Norton, C.B., C.S.I., A.D.C.
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. P. O. Hazelton, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Col. R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.)
Assistant do., Maj. W. E. Schofield, O.B.E.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Sec., C. J. H. Nicholson.
Director of Artillery, Col. J. T. Dreyer, C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General of Factories, Sir H. Mensforth, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. B. A. G. Shelley, C.M.G. (54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.)

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.
Private Sec., C. A. Lewis, M.C.
Parliamentary do., D. R. Grenfell, M.P.
Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Deputy Director, Col. Sir P. C. B. Skinner, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O.
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. F. Cobb, C.B.E.

Department of the Financial Secretary.

Financial Sec. (*Finance Member*), Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P.
Private Sec., A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.
Director of Army Contracts, Sir J. A. Corcoran, K.B.E., C.B.
Deputy Director, L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

Department of the Permanent Under Secretary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Private Secs., A. J. Newling; E. B. Charteris (*unpaid*); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, J. B. Crosland, C.B.
Private Sec., M. H. Fitzgerald, M.C.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir B. B. Cubitt, K.C.B.; N. F. B Osborn, C.B. (*Director of Finance C*); R. J. G. C. Paterson, C.B. (*Director of Finance B*); E. V. Fleming (*Director of Establishments*); C. F. Watherstone, C.B. (*Directors of Finance A*).
Assistant Secretaries, B. M. Draper; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; F. C. Bovenschen; B. R. T. Grindle; W. M. Gaul, C.B.E.; H. C. Gordon; K. Lyon, C.B.E.
Principals, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; G. F. S. Hills; H. Birkhead; T. J. Cash; A. Earl, C.B.E.; G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Ottley; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.; H. J. B. Clough; F. Whittle; J. R. Wade; H. C. Perrott; G. D. Roseway; E. J. R. Edwards; H. C. Care; A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; F. C. Atkin; O. S. Cleverly; W. Hayden (*acting*).
Assistant Principal (1902 *Estab.*), W. H. Schlich.
Assistant Principals (1920 *Estab.*), E. M. Daltroff; C. A. Lewis, M.C.; E. B. B. Speed, M.C.; A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.; J. R. McGregor, M.C.; G. W. Turner; A. J. Newling; M. H. FitzGerald, M.C.; C. L. Bayne; A. F. Dobbie-Bateman; E. A. Armstrong.
Controller of Cost Accounts, A. T. V. Robinson.
Chief Accountant, J. J. Beard, C.B.E.
Librarian, F. J. Hudleston, C.B.E.
Head of Information Section, D. Caird, C.B.E.

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. Sir Gilbert Mellor, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Deputy Judge-Advocate, P. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.
Legal Assistant, C. L. Stirling.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Services.
Joint Secretaries, Dame E. M. McCarthy, G.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss R. Osborne, C.B.E., R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 1, 1923
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), B.F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... June 1, 1923
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.B.I., C.M.G.

London District, Horse Guards. S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Feb. 1, 1920

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... Nov 1, 1923

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. Feb. 2, 1922

Scottish, Edinburgh.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. ..... June 9, 1919

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. June 17, 1924
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... June 17, 1924

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B. June 17. 1924
Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin.
Chief of British Section, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. ..... May 25, 1924

Egypt, Cairo.

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... March 3, 1923

Iraq.

G.O.C.,

India.

C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... Nov. 21, 1920
Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. ..... Jan. 13, 1921
Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... Feb. 14, 1924
Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Feb. 18, 1924
Master-General of Supply, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. ..... April 1, 1924
Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... June 6, 1924

Northern Command, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. ..... Nov. 1, 1920
Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. ..... June 6, 1923
Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... Feb. 14, 1924
Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 1, 1924

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").
Cavalry of the Line.—1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th and 5th Dragoon Guards; 1st and 2nd Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars; 9th, 12th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers; and 5th & 6th Dragoons.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.
Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.
Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals.

The Corps consists of Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti-Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (1 Battalion); the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion).
Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and

2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West African Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Machine Gun Corps.
Percy House Schools, Isleworth.

The Tank Corps.
Headquarters, Tank Corps Centre, Woolwich.

The Labour Corps.
Percy House Schools, Isleworth.

The Royal Army Service Corps.
Buller Barracks, Aldershot.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.
Crookham Camp, Aldershot.

The Army Dental Corps.
Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Hilsea Barracks, nr. Cosham.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
War Office, S.W. 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra

The Royal Army Pay Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Corps of Military Accountants.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Army Educational Corps.
School of Education, Shorncliffe.

The Corps of Military Police.
Mytchett Hutments, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made (see Note at foot of Col. 2) to the force, which comprises the following units:—

Artillery.—R.F.A. and R.G.A.

Royal Engineers.—All branches.

Infantry.—The 3rd Battalion of Infantry Regiments of the Line (and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order) is specially retained as Militia.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welch, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers, and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bisley, 1924, was won by Private D. Burke, Canada, with a score of 230. In 1923 the winner was Capt. E. H. Robinson, late R.A.F.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The estimated aggregate numbers on the Regimental Establishments of the Regular Army and various Auxiliary Forces in 1924-5 are as set out below:—

All Ranks.	1924-5.
Regimental Troops (exclusive of India)	144,597
do. do. (Indian Establishment)	61,964
Colonial and Native Indian	3,343
Army Reserve	92,000
Supplementary, do.	23,158
Militia*	—
Channel Islands Militia	1,377
Malta and Bermuda, do.	1,578
Territorial Army	187,419
O.T.C. (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,235
Total	516,671

The corresponding total for 1923-4 was 490,946.

The Territorial Army.

The Peace Establishment of the Territorial Army (exclusive of Permanent Staff) is 185,554 (7,955 Officers and 177,599 other ranks). The actual strength on Feb. 1, 1924, was 140,095. The increase in the Establishment is principally due to the growth of *Air Defence Troops*. During 1924-5 it is intended to raise additional units of such troops to an establishment of 126 Officers and 2,729 other ranks, as the first instalment of an increase rendered necessary by the expansion of the Royal Air Force. Such troops must be ready to offer effective resistance to attack immediately on the outbreak of hostilities and the establishments are therefore raised to the full War footing.

* The Militia engagement was for 6 years; no engagements have been made since the War, and the Old Constitutional Force is, at present, dormant.

THE ARMY AND THE GREAT WAR.

The total number of men recruited in the three kingdoms from Aug. 4, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, was 4,970,902. The contributions of the various countries, and the percentage of enlistments to population, were as under :—

	Numbers Recruited.	Percentage of Total Popul'n.	Male Popul'n.
England	4,006,158	11·57	24·02
Wales	272,924	10·96	21·52
Scotland	557,618	11·50	23·71
Ireland	134,202	3·07	6·14

The number of men granted exemption was 2,741,988, of whom 2,169,707 were classed as in reserved occupations.

At Oct. 1, 1918, the aggregate strength of the Army, including the Territorial Force, but exclusive of Dominion and Indian troops, was 3,838,265, of whom 147,738 were officers. The *maximum* strength was attained at the beginning of 1918, when the total stood at 3,887,649—154,777 officers and 3,732,872 other ranks.

The distribution of the Army on Oct. 1, 1918, was as follows :—

	All ranks.		All ranks.
Home	1,427,069	Egypt	199,842
Colonies	16,995	Mesopotamia	111,283
India	83,878	Russia	3,547
France	1,763,980	East Africa	8,737
Italy	73,735		
Salonica	149,189	Total strength	3,838,265

Casualties in all theatres of operations from Aug. 14, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1919, totalled 2,471,152.

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Killed	33,337	540,170
Wounded	74,082	1,569,387
Missing	9,362	244,814
Totals	116,781	2,354,371

Of the last category, 5,215 officers and 149,093 men, reported as prisoners of war, were released.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

COST OF THE GREAT WAR.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. S. Baldwin) gave the following figures showing the cost of the Great War to the United Kingdom and the War Loans to the Allies and Dominions :—

Expenditure During the War.

The figures are only available for complete financial years. The Exchequer issues between April 1, 1914, and March 31, 1919, were £9,590,000,000, and the money was raised approximately as follows :—

From direct taxation	£1,820,000,000
From indirect taxation and other sources of revenue	910,000,000
By borrowing at home	5,500,000,000
By borrowing abroad	1,360,000,000

War Loans.

(Excluding relief and other Post-War Loans.)

	Capital only.	Capital and unpaid interest to March 18, 1922.
To France	£453,000,000	£584,000,000
To Italy	382,000,000	503,000,000
To other Allies	659,000,000	841,000,000
To Dominions	150,000,000	150,000,000
Total	£1,644,000,000	£2,078,000,000

Other Costs.

Mr. Baldwin also stated that Great War Pension expenditure in the United Kingdom from Aug. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1923, amounts to £470,000,000, with an estimated capital liability from April 1, 1923, of £832,000,000. Votes for Mandated Territories from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1923, amount to £153,000,000. Other expenditure to March 31, 1923, resulting from British participation in the Great War includes :—

Unemployment	£400,000,000
Housing	225,000,000
Liquidation of War Commitments—	
Railway and Canal agreements	203,000,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	36,500,000
Compensation for damage by enemy action	5,000,000
Coal mines deficiencies	48,000,000
Bread subsidy	101,500,000
Relief, &c., loans	33,000,000
Occupation of Constantinople	20,000,000

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914–1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

FRENCH ARMY LOSSES.

Latest estimates completed and explained at the Statistical Society of Paris :—

Number of men mobilised	8,410,000
(of whom 475,000 were African and other natives)	
Killed	1,128,300
Missing	265,088
Disabled, about	690,000
Wounded, over	800,000

Proportion of killed and missing : France, 1 in 30 ; England, 1 in 66 ; Italy, 1 in 79 ; United States, 1 in 2,000 ; Germany, 1 in 35 ; Austria, 1 in 50 ; Russia, 1 in 107.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(*Active List.*)

Field Marshals.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., Rifle Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King ..... June 26, 1902

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col.-Comdt. K.R.R.C. ..... April 11, 1908

Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (*Constable of the Tower of London*) June 19, 1911

Rt. Hon. Earl of Ypres, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Colonel 15th-19th Hussars and Irish Guards June 3, 1913

Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Colonel R.H.G., 17th-21st Lancers, and K.O.S.B. Jan. 1, 1917

H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G. ..... Jan. 2, 1918

Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M. ..... July 19, 1919

Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel York and Lanc. Regt. ..... July 31, 1919

Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st L.G. and 16th-5th Lancers (*High Commr., Egypt*) July 31, 1919

Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. The Greys ..... March 29, 1920

Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Indian Army ..... April 12, 1921

H.M. the King of the Belgians, K.G., G.C.B., Col.-in-Ch. 5th-6th Dragoons ..... July 4, 1921

Generals.

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th-5th Lrs.

Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Col. The Queen's R. (*Gibraltar*) (*Bath King of Arms*).

Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*C.-in-Ch. India*).

Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, Col. 12th Lrs. (*Northern Command, India*).

Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A.

Sir G. F. Milne G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Eastern Command*).

Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army.

H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinno, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Crown Prince of Japan).

Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.gen. (*Lieutenant of the Tower*).

Earl of Cavan, K.P., C.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*).

Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen., Col. Suffolk Regt.

Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig., A.D.C.gen. (*Malta*).

Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. R.U. Rif. (*Southern Command, Salisbury*).

Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Middx. R.

Sir H. E. Blumberg, K.C.B., Royal Marines.

Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col. S. Wales Bord. (*Mil. Sec., India Office*).

Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir J. A. L. Haldane, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.V.O., Col. Green Howards.

Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Hampshire Regt. (*Egypt*).

Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A. (*Rhine*).

Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (*G.O.-in-Ch., Scotland*).

Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Aldershot*).

Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.E.

Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*).

Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Bermuda*).

Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. Innis. F.

Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army., Col. 14th-20th Hrs., A.D.C.gen. (*Eastern Command, India, Naini Tal*).

Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. The King's R. (*Northern Command, York*).

Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen, Ind. Army. (*Adjutant-Gen., India*). [D.S.O.

Sir G. F. Gorringe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,

Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 13th-19th Hrs. (*Military Sec. to Sec. of State*).

Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Western Command, India*).

Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Quarter-Master-General*).

Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Adjutant-General*).

Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. D.C.L.I. (*Southern Command, India*).

Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Director-Gen., Territoral Army*).

Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Western Command, Chester*).

Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B.

Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army.

Sir W. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., K.H.P. (*Director-General, A.M.S.*).

Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Quarter-Master Gen., India*).

Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B.

E. J. Stroud, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Marines.

T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, Col. R. Irish Fus. (*Aden*).

G. R. Poole, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Marines.

Major-Generals.

Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Col.-Comdt. R. Tank Corps. (*Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey*).

Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Lieut.-Gov., Jersey*).

Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Col., Devon R.

Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Rawalpindi District*).

Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*4th Division, Colchester*).

Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Signals (*G.O.C. China*).

Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*1st Division, Aldershot*).

Sir W.C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*3rd Division, Bulford*).

Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir E. Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B. (*43rd Wessex Div., Exeter*).

G. McK. Franks, C.B.

Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*56th-1st London-Div., 39, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2*).

Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Norf. R. (*and Division, Aldershot*).

Sir A. F. Sillem, K.C.M.G., C.B.

W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*Remounts, India*).

Sir C. L. Nicholson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col. E. Lanc. R. (*West Lancs. Division, Liverpool*).

Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*47th-and London-Division, Chelsea*).

Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*Inspector of Artillery*).

Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B. (*Baluchistan District, Quetta*).

C. W. G. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I. Ind. Army (*Poona District*).

Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*48th-South Midland-Division, Oxford*).

Sir C. M. Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A.O.C. (*Woolwich Arsenal*).

Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Col. 14th-20th Hrs. (*44th-Home Counties-Div., Woolwich*).

Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (*Master-Gen., Supply Branch, India*).

E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Border Regt.

C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Staff Duties, War Office*).

J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Madras District*).

Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Sind-Rajputana District, Karachi*).

Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

G. N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief of the Staff, India*).

Sir L. R. Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Central Provinces District, Mhow*).

C. J. Deverell, C.B. (*United Provinces District, Meerut*).
R. A. Cassels, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. Ind. Army (*Peshawar District*).
A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G., Col. 3rd Hussars (*49th-West Riding-Division, York*).
A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G. (*51st-Highland-Division, Perth*).
H. L. Reed, V.C., C.B., C.M.G. (*52nd Lowland-Division, Glasgow*).
C. C. Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G. (*46th-N.Midland-Division, Derby*).
Sir T. O. Marden, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Col., Welsh Regt. (*53rd-Welch-Division, Shrewsbury*).
Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Training, War Office*).
A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lahore District*).
Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director, Mil. Operations, War Office*).
Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Malaya*).
H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (*Fortifications and Works, War Office*).
Sir H. H. Tudor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. P. W. Vols (*42nd-E. Lancs.-Division, Preston*).
Sir T. G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Waziristan District*).
Sir G. F. Boyd, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (*Staff College, Quetta*).
P. G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G. (*Commandant, S.M.E., Chatham*).
F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Personal Services, War Office*).
J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*54th-E. Anglian-Division, Hertford*).
B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Administration, Aldershot*).
Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Presidency and Assam District*).
Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Commdt. Staff College, Camberley*).
H. C. Tytler, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Burma Ind. District, Maymyo*).
A. Le G. Jacob, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Kohat District*).
P. Holland-Pryor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India*).
H. F. Cooke, C.B. C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Mil. Sec., India*).
H. O. Parr, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Director of Personal Services, and Depty A.G., India*).
H. A. V. Cummins, C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Bombay District*).
H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov. and Sec., Roy. Hosp., Chelsea*).
F. M. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director, S. & T., India*).
L. R. Kenyon, C.B. (*Dir. Organization and Manufacture, India*).
E. H. W. Iis, C.B., C.M.G. (*Tech. Adviser, Artillery, India*).
C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G. (*R.M.C., Sandhurst*).
A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Northern Ireland, Newtownards*).
G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Administration, Southern Command, Salisbury*).
F. A. Dudgeon, C.B. (*50th-Northumbrian-Division, Catterick Camp*).
W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director-Gen. Army Veterinary Services*).
P. O. Hazelton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director S. & T., War Office*).
O. L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P. (*D.M.S., India*).
B. H. Deare, C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.
T. W. Gibbard, C.B., C.B.E., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command*).
H. A. Hinge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*D.D.M.S., Salisbury*).
C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S. (*Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services, War Office*).
D. J. Collins, C.M.G., M.D., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Southern Command, India*).
H. D. Farquharson, C.M.G., R. Mar.
C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.
R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Engineer in Ch., India*).
Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*London District Horse Gds., S.W.1*).
J. H. W. Pollard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. C. Daly, C.B., C.M.G.
J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Comdt. R.M.A., Woolwich*).
J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Administration, Eastern Command*).
T. T. Pitman, C.B., C.M.G.
A. G. Wauchope C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*Commission of Control, Berlin*).
Sir W. M. Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
H. Isacke, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
G. H. A. White, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir C. C. M. Maynard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
R. C. Macwatt, C.I.E., K.H.S., Ind. Med. S. (*Director Gen., Indian Medical Service*).
St. G. B. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., R. Mar.
J. Jackson, C.I.E., K.H.P., Ind. Med. S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, India*).
J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., D.S.O., India Army (*Delhi Brigade Area*).
C. N. Macmullen, C.B. C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., India Army (*Dept. Q.M.G., India*).
J. R. McMunn, C.B., C.M.G. (*D.D.M.S., Aldershot*).
W. H. Ogilvie, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., Ind. Med. S. (*D.D.M.S., Northern India*).
K. Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*D.A. & Q.M.G. Northern India*).
S. F. St. D. Green, C.B.E., K.H.P. (*D.D.M.S., Western India*).
C. A. C. Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Tech. Adviser, Calvary, India*).
A. L. Tarver, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army.
H. D. De Pree, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. M. de F. Montgomery, C.B., C.M.G.
N. G. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B, C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G.
W. H. Kay, C.B., D.S.O.
H. D. O. Ward, C.B., C.M.G.
E. B. Ashmore, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*G.O.C., T.A. Defence Brig., War Office*).
G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O. (*Military Attaché, Paris*).
A. R. H. Hutchinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Marines.
T. H. Symons, O.B.E., K.H.S.
A. Hooton, C.I.E., K.H.P.,
Sir W. S. Leslie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.
R. Heard, C.I.E., K.H.S.
E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.
M. R. W. Nightingale, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O Indian Army (*5th Indian Inf. Brig., Razani*).
Sir P. O. Hambro, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Movements & Quartering*).
P. Phillipps, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Royal Marines.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Air.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore.	5. Brigadier-General&Col.Comdt.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

Medals Issued.

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Oct. 4, 1924 :—

Silver.

British War Medals	500,059
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519
Meritorious Service Medals	1,055
Total	506,741

Bronze.

1914 Stars	12,194
1914–15 Stars	270,627
Victory Medals	449,357
Total	732,208

The *Admiralty* notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Medal Branch, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to Sept. 30, 1924 :—

Silver.

British War Medals	5,509,138
Distinguished Conduct Medals (Imperial)	33,105
Meritorious Service Medals	29,337
Military Medals	129,979
Total	5,701,559

Bronze.

British War Medals	113,431
Victory Medals	5,081,633
1914 Stars	364,527
1915 Stars	2,066,352
Territorial War Medals	31,570
Total	7,657,513

The *War Office* request that any man entitled to a medal which he has not yet received will apply for it *at once* to Medals Branch, War Office, London, S.W. 1.

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to July 31, 1924 :—

British War Medals (Silver)	104,084
Victory Medals (Bronze)	99,601
Distinguished Flying Medals	137
Air Force Medals	140
Meritorious Service Medals	892
Total	204,854

The *Air Ministry* notify that anyone who served in the Royal Air Force and who has not yet received medals to which he is entitled, should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2 ; and if an ex-airman, to the Officer-in-Charge, R.A.F. Records, Ruislip, Middlesex.

The TOTAL NUMBER of Medals issued is thus :—

Admiralty	1,238,949
War Office	13,359,072
Air Ministry	204,854
Total	14,802,875

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1924–5 show an increase of 2,000 in the establishment of the Air Force, with a total of 35,000, against 33,000 in 1923–4. The numbers on the establishment of the active force, exclusive of officers and other ranks serving in India, are shown below :—

	1924–5.
Air Officers	35
Commissioned Officers	3,326
Cadets	150
Warrant Officers	306
Non-Commissioned Officers	4,334
Airmen	23,500
Boys	3,349
Total	35,000

The numbers recorded above include 5,726 officers and other ranks in Educational Services, 1,698 Medical Services, 156 Air Ministry, and 40 in Experimental and Research Department and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Air Force Reserve.

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1,145 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1924–5, the average strength being 928 officers and 7,401 other ranks (exclusive of Permanent Staff), a total of 8,329.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1924–25.

GREAT BRITAIN .....25 squadrons.
1 seaplane flight and 18 flights Fleet Air Arm.

OVERSEAS :

India	6 squadrons.
Iraq	8 squadrons.
Egypt	3 squadrons.
Palestine and Trans-Jordania	1½ squadron.
Aden	½ squadron.
Malta	1 seaplane flight.

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1923 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 24,879 flights were made, the mileage totalling approximately 1,051,000, of which 943,000 was over regular air routes. The number of passengers carried was 55,473, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 326·5 tons. During this period 60 pilots were licensed for the first time and 202 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 131 ; 124 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 107 licences were renewed, the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 203.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents to aircraft flying for hire or reward which resulted in death or injury to occupants :

Accidents reported	4
Approximate machine miles per accident	263,000
Approximate machine flights per accident	6,229

In these 4 accidents 2 pilots and 3 passengers were killed, 3 pilots and one of the crew were injured. There were no casualties to third parties. In all British civil flying, whether for hire or reward or not, 6 pilots were killed and 4 injured ; 1 mechanic was injured ; 3 passengers were killed, 2 injured.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING,
Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The Air Ministry was established in 1918 to take over the control of the Royal Air Force, which was formed by the amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. The Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, provides for the administration of matters relating to the Air Force and to the defence of the Realm by air, to be vested in the Air Council.

In addition, the Air Navigation Act enacts that the purposes of the Air Council shall include all matters connected with air navigation.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.
Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Additional Member and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary, Sir Walter Frederic Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.
Private Sec., C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.
Attached Officer for Personal Duties, Ft.-Lt. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Secs.,

Department of the Under Secretary of State.

*Under Secretary of State for Air**, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Private Secretary, P. J. Oldfield.
Parliamentary Private Secs.,

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director of Civil Aviation, Sir W. S. Brancker, Air Vice-Marshal, K.C.B., A.F.C.† £2,000
Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.
Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.
Aerodromes and Licensing Branch,
Senior Assistant, Lt.-Col. F. S. Shelmerdine, O.B.E.
Deputy Director of Air Transport, Lt.-Col. I. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G. £1,350
Senior Assistant, Maj. O. G. G. Villiers, D.S.O.

Department of the Secretary.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., J. B. Proper.
Deputy Secretary, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., W. B. Foden.
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B.; B. E. Holloway, C.B.; J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O. ..... £1,800 to £1,300
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; L. V. Meadowcroft; F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; R. C. Richards; J. A. Smith, O.B.E.; J. M. Spaight, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal (Old Style), F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Principals, J. H. Barnes (*acty.*); S. T. Blackwell; C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.; C. G. Caines, M.B.E. (*acty.*); E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, M.B.E.; J. G. Gibson; H. C. Hamilton; J. H. Heath, M.B.E.; R. L. Megarry, O.B.E.; R. Monk-Jones (*acty.*); L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; L. F. Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C.; W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B.E. £1,200
Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier; F. W. N. Sibley £850 to £1,000
In Charge of Local Audit, G. J. Galpin, D.S.O. (*acty.*) (*Palestine and Trans-Jordania*); W. F. Connelly, M.B.E. (*acty.*) (*Iraq.*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Senior Accounts Officers, G. T. Jones, £600 to £800; C. Birch (*acty.*) (*Iraq*); W. A. R. Channer; A. Donald (*acty.*); G. G. Fiddes; C. J. Price (*acty.*), £550 to £700; R. Bartholomew (*acty.*) (*Palestine and Trans-Jordania*), ... £550

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. .... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. H. Self ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Director, A. Innes, M.C.
Deputy do., F. R. Stapley, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850
Senior Contracts Officers, E. L. Pickles, M.B.E.; W. G. West, M.B.E., £600 to £800; E. Backhouse, M.B.E. (*acty.*); P. Cohen, M.B.E. (*acty.*) ..... £550 to £700

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Director, G. C. Simpson, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS.

(*Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry.*)
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Lt.-Col. A. H. J. Thompson, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Civil Assistant, Capt. T. B. Marson, M.B.E.
Private Secretary, Flight-Lt. A. F. Brooke.
Director of Operations and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Deputy Director, Group-Capt. C. S. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Vice-Marshal Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Col. Hon. M. C. A. Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. R. P. Mills, M.C., A.F.C.
Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.; Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.
Asst. Director of Works, R. F. M. Pearson, M INST. C.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Director of Personal Services, Air Commodore C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O., A.F.C.
Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt. P. B. Joubert de la Ferté, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Director of Training, Air Commodore T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G.
Deputy do., Group-Capt. P. L. W. Herbert, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director of Medical Services, Air-Commodore D. Munro, C.B., C.I.E., F.R.C.S.(E.)
Matron-in-Chief, Miss J. M. Cruickshank, R.R.C.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Private Sec., F. W. Musson, A.F.C.
Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O

* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.
† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

Director of Scientific Research, (vacant)
Deputy Director (*Design*), Wing-Comm. H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Deputy Director (*Armament*), Wing-Comm. E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C.
Deputy Director (*Instruments*), Wing-Comm. J. B. Bowen, O.B.E.
Director of Airship Development, Royal Airship Works. Cardington, Beds, Group-Capt. P. F. M. Fellowes D.S.O.
Deputy Director (*Planning*), Squadron-Leader R. B. B. Colmore, O.B.E.
Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E.
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy do., Wing-Comm. G. Laing, O.B.E.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore Tom I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.
Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore A. E. Borton C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Halton.
Halton, Wendover, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Middle East,
Villa Victoria, Cairo.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Egyptian Group Headquarters, Heliopolis.

Royal Air Force, Iraq,
Baghdad City.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, India,
Simla.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta.

Officer Commanding, Group-Capt. A. W. Bigsworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Palestine Command, Bir Salem, Ludd, Palestine.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Trans-Jordania, Headquarters, Amman.

Aircraft Carriers.

H.M.S. "Argus," "Eagle," "Hermes," and "Pegasus."

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Air Chief Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Chief of the Air Staff*) ..... April 1, 1922

Air-Marshal.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*A.O.C. in C., Air Defences of Great Britain*) June 2, 1923

Air Vice-Marshals.

J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., Iraq*) April 1, 1918
Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C., India*) ..... April 1, 1918
Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Air Member for Supply & Research*) .... April 1, 1918
Sir A. V. Vyvyan, K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... Oct. 10, 1919
Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Air Member for Personnel*) ..... Jan. 1, 1922
Sir O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., Middle East*) June 30, 1922
Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 1, 1923
F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Coastal Area*) Jan. 1, 1924
H. R. M. Brooke Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., *p.s.c.* Jan. 1, 1924

Air Commodores.

C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (*A.O.C., Halton*) Aug. 5, 1919
J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Deputy Chief of Staff*) Aug. 5, 1919
C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Director of Personal Services*) ..... Aug. 5, 1919
T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C. Inland Area*) Aug. 5, 1919
L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* Aug. 5, 1919
D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Director of Equipment*) ..... Aug. 5, 1919
E. A. D. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C. Aug. 8, 1919
F. C. Halahan, C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Director of Technical Development*) ..... Jan. 1, 1921
H. C. T. Dowding, C.M.G., *p.s.c.* ..... Jan. 1, 1922
B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c.* ..... Jan. 1, 1922
C. R. Samson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. ..... Jan. 1, 1922
R. H. Clark Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* ..... Jan. 1, 1922
T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G. ..... June 30, 1922
A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C. Cranwell*) ..... Oct. 1, 1922
E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C. Palestine*) Jan. 1, 1923
J. G. Hearson, C.B., D.S.O. ..... June 30, 1923
E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. June 30, 1923
A. M. Longmore, D.S.O., *q.s.* ..... July 1, 1924

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A., K.H.C. .. Oct. 11, 1918

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry. The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Gassiot Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organisation was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, William Leach M.P. (*Under Secretary of State for Air*).
Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Assistant Directors, C. Chree, D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.
Superintendents, E. G. Bilham, B.Sc. (*Instruments*); Commr. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R. (*Marine*); Capt. D. Brunt, M.A. (*Army*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*Climatology*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Forecast*); Capt. F. Entwistle B.Sc. (*Local Centres*); Commr. L. G. Garbett, R.N. (*Navy*); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (*Scotland*); J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E. (*Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution*); F. J. W. Whipple, M.A. (*British Rainfall Organisation*).

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (*Kew*), C. Chree, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A.
Western (*Valencia, co. Kerry*), C. D. Stowart, B.Sc.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

12, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, which consist of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act*, 1919, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1923 amounted to £128,877, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £93,163. Payments reached a total of £128,615, leaving a surplus of £262. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training: Ex-Service and civilian	£69,999
Religious education	15,123
Special purposes, including Japanese Church Relief Fund	2,333
Missionary Council	2,126
Pensions Committee	654
Investment of Gifts to Capital	17,367
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	21,013
Total expenditure	£128 615
Total receipts	128,877
Surplus	£ 262

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1922 was 523,093, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,294,190. The total gross income of 12,962 incumbents was £6,238,734, including £191,789 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,037,649. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 38 dioceses of England was £6,517,765, and the total from all sources £9,053,055.

Meetings in 1925.—The Assembly will meet in 1925 as follows:—Feb. 9 to 13; July 6 to 10; Nov. 16 to 20.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY WHICH HAVE RECEIVED ROYAL ASSENT.

(*Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.*)

Convocations of the Clergy, 1920 (Dec. 23, 1920); *Parochial Church Councils (Powers)*, 1921 (July 1, 1921); *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, 1921 (July 28, 1921); *Union of Benefices*, 1921 (Aug. 17, 1921); *Representation of the Laity (Amendment)*, 1922. (April 12, 1922); *Pluralities Act*, 1838 (*Amendment*), 1922, *Revised Tables of Lessons*, 1922 (Aug. 4, 1922); *Benefices Act*, 1898 (*Amendment*), 1923, *Bishopric of Blackburn*, 1923, *Diocese of Southwell (Division)* 1923, *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations*, 1923, *Union of Benefices*, 1923 (July 14, 1924); *Diocese of Winchester (Division)*, 1923 (Aug. 1, 1924).

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Canon S. L. Brown.
Sec. to Education Committee, R. Holland.
Sec. to Missionary Council, Rev. Garfield H. Williams.
Secretary Press and Publications Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Social and Industrial Committee, Brig.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster.
Vice-Chairman, The Dean of York.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Darvngton.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D., Dean of Westminster.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of York.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

***CANTERBURY.** £15,000.

94th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishop Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. J. Mason, D.D. ... 1895
A. W. Robinson, D.D. 1916
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916
T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
Archd. Macmillan 1921
Archdn. Hardcastle 1924

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. ... 1924
Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.

Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal See., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Basil Bath & Well.] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915
Bishop of Taunton 1915
G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A. 1909
Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton; D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.

Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.

Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200. (Subject to a Pension of £1,250.)

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. ... 1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 186.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)

Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke, J.P.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (*reconstituted* 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol and Bishop's Cottage, Almondsbury, Glos.) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D 1921

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906
R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
J. Gamble, B.D. ... 1922
H. B. Freeman, M.A. 1924

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, M.A. 1921
Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 190; *Curates, &c.*, 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *cons.* 1919 (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs Guy Chelmsford] *trans.* 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1922
Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester ..... (£600) 1922
West Ham, Bishop of Barking ..... (£400) 1920
Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. ... (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 455; *Curates, &c.*, 238.

Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1922)

Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.§

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912 (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Winfrid Cicestr:]; *trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (Chichester) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Hy. D. Jones, M.A., V.D. 1900
Bishop of Lewes 1911
Archdn. Hoskyns 1918
A. H. Coombes, M.A. 1923

Organist, Dr. Read.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Lewes, Ven. H. M. Hordern, M.A. 1923
Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1915
Hastings, Ven. Thomas William Cook, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

§ Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

2nd Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D. [Signs Lisle Coventry.].....1927
Sub. Dean, (vacant).....1923

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. C. M. Blagden, M.A. 1922
Warwick, Ven. H. C. A. Back, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 201, *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

***ELY.** £3,650.

61*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, M.A., D.D. (The Palace, Ely) [Signs Leonard Ely] 1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D.D., *cons.* 1906 1919

Dean (£1,720).
Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.'.....1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 | Bishop Price, D.D. 1921
B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910 | G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923

Organist, Noel Ponsonby, M.A., B.Mus.

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, M.A....(£200) 1921
Wisbech, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. .....(£200) 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 308 ; *Curates, &c.*, 100.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

EXETER. £2,800.

65*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (The Close, Exeter) 1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D....(1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Crediton 1889 | Archd. Leeke 1921
D. McLaren, M.A....1913 | Archd. Surtees.....1924

Organist, E. Bullock.

Archdeacons.

Exeter Ven. W. F. Surtees, M.A. .....(£50) 1924
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909
Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. .....(£200) 1921
Plymouth, Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1920
Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***GLOUCESTER.** £4,300.

33*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester) [Signs A. C. Gloucester].....1923

Dean.....£ 1,050
Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £484).

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 | Archd. Ridsdale ...1921
F. Peacock, M.A., (*Canon Missioner*). 1919 | H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921
M. E. Atlay 1923

Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. 1919
Cheltenham, Ven. A. W. Cornwall, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 300; *Curates, &c.*, 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., E. W. Hansell, M.A. ..1923
Regist. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918 (The Palace, Hereford) [Signs M. L. Hereford] 1920

Dean.
Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, M.A. (£750) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | F. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.....1917
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912 |
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915 |

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1923
Ludlow, Ven. A. L. Lilley 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 307 ; *Curates, &c.*, 25.
Chancellor, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93*rd Bishop*, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *cons.* 1910 (Bishop's Hostel, Lichfield) [signs J. A. Lichfield] 1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (The Close, Lichfield) 1915

Dean (£1,000).
Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. .....(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bishop of Stafford 1915 | Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
A. Moncrief, M.A....1917 | Arch. Bright, M.A. 1922

Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 472 ; *Curates, &c.*, 282.
Chancellor, Alan Leslie .....(1924)
Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90*th Bishop*, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs W. S. Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., *cons.* 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, Grantham).....1920

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. 1910

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leeke, M.A., *Sub-Dean* (1898) .....1877 | Archd. Blackie.....1921
Archd. Jeudwine ...1913 | J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A.....1913
Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie ..... (£200) 1921

Benefices, 582 ; *Curates, &c.*, 73
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923)
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain ; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

108*th Bishop*, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (26 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1919
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2).....1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3) 1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 | J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D. ...1911
Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (£333) 1903
Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A.....1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. (1922)
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.
Joint Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, K.C.V.O., D.D., 1911.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 | V. F. Storr, M.A. 1921
R. H. Charles, D.D.... 1913 | F. L. Donaldson,
H. L. C. V. de Candole 1918 | M.A. 1924
Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A.....1918
Archdeacon, Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

90*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903

Dean (£1,450 to £1,500).

Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £750).

W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. .....1900 | J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918
Bp. of Thetford, D.D. 1910 | Bishop Drury, D.D. 1920

Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Doc., £200.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D.D. 1920
Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. ...1920
Lynn, Bishop of Thetford, D.D. 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 503; *Curates, &c.*, 170.

Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

OXFORD. £5,000.

35*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *cons.* 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs Hubert M. Oxon.] .....*trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Eliot, D.D. 1921

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D.....1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | W. Lock, D.D. 1920
E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1923
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914

Organist, H. G. Ley, M.A., D. Mus., £300.

Archdeacons.

Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D....(£300) 1921
Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. ...(£300) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 634; *Curates, &c.*, 310.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D. 1885 | Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921
Rt. Rev. Samuel Mumford Taylor, D.D. 1921

Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,500.)

30*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D. (Palace, Peterborough.).....1923 [Signs Cyril Petriburg.]

Bishop Suffragan

Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. 1913

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. 1908

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bishop of Leicester 1919 | R. Blakeney 1923
J. E. Stocks, D.D. ...1920 | (A vacancy) 1924

Organist, H. P. Coleman, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, D.D....(£200) 1920
Oakham, Ven. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A. (£200) 1923
Northampton, The Bp. of Leicester ...(£50) 1919
Loughborough, Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 560; *Curates, &c.*, 80.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. (1922).
Registrar, H. Flude, M.A.

***ROCHESTER.** £4,000.

101*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (Bishop's Court, Rochester.) 1905 [Signs J. R. Roffen.]

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
C. F. Burney, D.Litt. 1914 | Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923

Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Tonbridge, Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A. (£200) 1906
Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915

Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 209.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1909, (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Michael St. Albans] 1919

Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D., *cons.* 1907 (Lyonsdoun Vicarge, New Barnet) ...1924

Dean.

Very Rev. (£280) 1924

Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.....1909

Bedford, Ven. A. H. Parnell, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 302 ; *Curates*, 83.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.(1922).

Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.

Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Ipswich) [Signs W. G. St. Edm.: & Ipswich] 1923

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, M.A. 1921

Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 410 ; *Curates*, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***SALISBURY.** £5,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905 (The Palace, Salisbury). [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A.... 1915 | Hy. R. Farrer 1916

Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Dorset, Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A.....1902

Wilts, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A. 1913

Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914

Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne.....1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490 ; *Curates*, *&c.*, 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907).

Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop-Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11) [Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan.

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1921

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Joynt, M.A. 1917 | Rev. E. Brook-Jack-
Bishop of Woolwich 1918 | son, M.A. 1923
J. B. Haldane.....1918 | Bp. of Kingston ...1924
A. W. Maplesden, LL.D. 1919

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1922

Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919

Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 318 ; *Curates*, *&c.*, 335.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923).

Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

2nd Bishop, Right Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Bart., D.D., *cons.* 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Edwyn Southwell] 1904

Bishop Suffragan.

Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (Bower Hill, Repton) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. ...1909

Chesterfield, Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910

Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912

Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. ...1916

Organist, H. W. Tupper, Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 487 ; *Curates*, *&c.*, 240.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. 1922

Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter H. Frere, D.D.(Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs Walter Truron :] 1923

Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400.) 1904 | Arch. Raffles-Flint 1920
S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) 1919 | J. T. Lewis, M.A. (£300) 1922

Archdeacons (each £200).

Cornwall, Ven. S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A. 1916

Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, M.A., Mus.Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 238 ; *Curates*, 31 ; *other Clergy*, 31.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Registrar and Sec., H. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER.** £6,500.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *cons.* 1916. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Theodore Winton] 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D., *cons.* 1905.....1921

Guildford, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville Randolph, D.D. 1909

Dean (*nominally* £1,970).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D.....1919

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle 1906

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (*nominally* £917).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. .....1901 | Arch. Daldy, M.A. 1920
A. G Robinson, M.A....1908 | Archd. Blackburne, M.A. 1922
Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922

Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920

Isle of Wight, Ven. L. G. Tugwell, LL.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 584 ; *Curates*, *&c.*, 450.

Chancellor, Aubrey Trevor Lawrence, M.A. (1924)

Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.

Surrey Regist., A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E.C.

Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

106th Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, D.D., Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster). [Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ...1908

Canons (each £800).
J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905 | T. A. Lacey, M.A. ...1918
Archd. James .....1916 | H. P. Cronshaw, M.A. 1922
Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins. Mus.D
Archdeacons (each £200).
Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 200.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A. (1920).
Registrar, John Stallard (1920).
Legal Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Province of York.

*YORK £9,000.

89th *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. *consecrated* 1901. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:].....1909

Bishops Suffragan.
Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Woollcombe, D.D.....1923

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £500).
John Watson, M.A. 1896 | C. C. Bell, M.A.... ...1914
George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Bishop of Hull.....1917
Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).
York, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. 1923
East Riding, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D. 1916
Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BRADFORD. £2,500.

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford] ...1920

Archdeacons (each £200).
Craven, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A. 1913
Bradford, Ven W. Stanton Jones, B.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38.
Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carliol] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.
Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D. 1909

Dean (about £1,725).
Very Rev. Henry Venn Stuart, M.A. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).
Archdeacon Campbell 1912 | T. B. A. Saunders, M.A., 1920
H. N. Bate, M.A. ...1920 | O. C. Quick, M.A. 1923
Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.
Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920
Furness, Bishop of Barrow .....(£200) 1923
Westmorland, Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 283; *Curates, &c.*, 99.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).
Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | H. V. S. Eck, M.A. 1921
Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917 | W. O. M. Hughes, M.A. 1922
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 284; *Curates, &c.*, 197.
Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *cons.* 1918, (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.
Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Samuel Kirchbaum Knight, D.D. 1924

Dean (£3,000).
Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
A. H. Cruickshank, D.Litt. .....1910 | Dawson Walker, D.D. 1919
A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. .....1914 | Archdeacon Derry, M.A. 1922
| Archdeacon Knight 1924
Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Auckland, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A. 1914
Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 265; *Curates, &c.*, 165.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3rd *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., *cons.* 1921 (Bishopscourt, Liverpool). [Signs A. Liverpool].....1923

Bishop Suffragan.
Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson, Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920
Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Canons Residentiary.
Archd. Howson ...1923 | W. T. Elliott, M.A. 1923
M. Stevenson, M.A. 1923 |

Archdeacons (each £200).
Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 170
Chancellor, His Honour Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. William Temple, D.Litt, (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton) [Signs W. Manchester] 1921

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) .....(£1,900) 1909
Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909
Hulme, Rt. Rev. John Charles Hill, D.D., (Rectory, Bury).....1923

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, M.A. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
P. Green, M.A.....1911 | Archd. Aspinall...1922

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Hornby, M.A. 1909
Rochdale, Ven. T. B. Sale, M.A. 1919
Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley, D.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 564; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesney.
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. 1915 (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Herbert Newcastle].

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cecil J. Wood, D.D. (*cons.* 1912) (St. George's, Jesmond) 1924

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 | L. S. Hunter, M.A. 1922
G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917 | A. Boot, M.A.....1924

Archdeacons.

Lindisfarne, Ven. R. R. Mangin, M.A. (£200) 1924
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A. 1917

Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 182; *Chaplains*, 9; *Curates*, 130.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

RIPON. £3,900.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D. (The Palace, Ripon) [Signs Thomas Ripon] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D. 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907 | J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E., J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911 | B.D., K.H.C. 1923
Archd. Watson.....1921

Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. ...1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221; *Curates*, 60.

Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).
Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield].....1914

Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Sheffield, Ven. J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 1922
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A. 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 173; *Curates*, 54.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

72nd Bishop, Rt Rev. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) [Signs—Sodor and Man].....1925

Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£546) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 24.

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890 (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield) [Signs G. R. Wakefield] 1897

Archdeacons (each £200).

Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A. ...1914
Halifax, Ven. R. Phipps, M.A. 1923

Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 179; *Curates, &c.*, 96.

Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

The Church of Wales.

(*Disestablished* March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., *cons.* 1889 (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Cambr.].....*elect. Archbp.* 1920

Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1910

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Wrexham, Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A. 1910
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A. 1910
Montgomery, Ven. D. Grimaldi Davis, D.D....1916

Beneficed Clergy, 197; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, H. A. Cleaver.

BANGOR. £4,200.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge). [Signs :—Bangor] 1925

Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).

Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, B.A. 1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

95*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes. D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff). [Signs J. P. Llandaff] 1905

Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (£700) 1913

Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacon.

Llandaff, Ven. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 145; *Curates*, &c., 140.

Clergy without Parochial charge, 25.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909

Registrar, Secretary and Apparitor-General, A. G. Howell, 37 Charles Street, Cardiff.

Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

MONMOUTH. £2,000

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Jesmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.). [Signs C. Monemuten] 1921

Archdeacon, Ven. D. H. Griffiths, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 138; *Curates*, &c., 43.

Chancellor, W. H. P. Lewis, M.A. 1921

Secretary and Registrar, T. B. R. Wilson, 63 High Street, Newport 1921

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

119*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs J. S. David's] 1897

Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. ... (£700) 1919

Organist, Joseph Soar, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Carmarthen, Ven. R. Williams, M.A. (£300) 1914

Cardigan, Ven. D. Williams, M.A. ... (£200) 1903

St. David's, Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A. ... (£279) 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 241; *Curates*, &c., 73.

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. (1909).

Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., *cons.* 1915 1923

Archdeacons (each £200).

Brecon, Ven. H. J. Church Jones 1923

Gower, Ven. H. S. Williams 1923

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. 1933

Registrar, Molyneux F. Thomas, Brecon.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
Laurance F. D. Blair, *b.* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
A. Chandler, *b.* 1860	*Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
F. H. Chase, *b.* 1853	*Ely*	1905	1924
F. J. Chavasse, *b.* 1846	*Liverpool*	1900	1923
Hy. Lowther Clarke, *b.* 1850	*Melbourne*	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
E. A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	*Colombo*	1903	1924
Regd. S. Copleston, *b.* 1845	*Calcutta*	1875	1912
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, *b.* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
R. J. Crosthwaite, *b.* 1837	*Bererley*	1889	1923
T. W. Drury, *b.* 1847	*Ripon*	1907	1919
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	*Peterboro'*	1897	1916
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Edward N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
C. Hook, *b.* 1844	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851	*Nassau*	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
Ernest G. Ingham, *b.* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
George L. King, *b.* 1860	*Madagascar*	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, *b.* 1847	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1920
J. Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	*Keewatin*	1902	1921
J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1883	1901
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852	*Saskatchewan*	1893	1921
E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	*Guiana*	1900	1921
H. H. Pereira, *b.* 1845	*Croydon*	1904	1924
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
H. M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844	*Mackenzie R.*	1891	1907
C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841	*Chichester*	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
Herbert E. Ryle, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1856	*Winchester*	1901	1911
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Chas. H. Stileman, *b.* 1864	*Persia*	1912	1916
Edward S. Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844	*Winchester*	1895	1923
J. D. Thompson, *b.* 1856	*Sodor & Man*	1912	1924
H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	*Polynesia*	1908	1921
H. R. Wakefield, C.B.E., *b.* 1854	*Birmingham*	1911	1924
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
H. P. Walsh, *b.* 1870	*Assam*	1905	1924
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1922
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES.

Suffragan Bishops will be found under their respective dioceses :—

Barking (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Croydon* (*Canterbury*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Europe, N. & C.* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Hulme* (*Manchester*: *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Leicester* (*Peterborough*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Marlborough* (*Exeter*); *Plymouth* (*Exeter*); *Richmond* (*Ripon*); *St. Germans* (*Truro*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Warrington* (*Liverpool*); *Wells* (*B. & Wells*); *Whalley* (*Manchester*); *Whitby* (*York*); *Willesden* (*London*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy
CANADA.		
Province of Canada.		
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrall *b.* 1853 (*Archbp. and Met.* 1915)	1904	14c
Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84
Province of Ontario.		
Algoma, George Thorneloe, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan*	1897	55
Coadj. (*Kingston*), E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	1913	78
Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1856	1905	65
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, *b.* 1851	1911	86
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto { J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857 / W. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844, *Asst.*	1909 / 1907	237
Province of Ruperts Land.		
Athabasca, E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, *b.* 1875	1924	34
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844	1887	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	1913	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Rupert's Land, S. F. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909, *cons.* 1903)	1905	111
Saskatchewan, G. E. Lloyd, *b.* 1861	1922	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8
Province of British Columbia.		
Caledonia (vacant)	1925	16
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b.* 1872	1916	44
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867	1910	63
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1872	1915	41
Cariboo (vacant)		12
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Assam, George Clay Hubback, *b.*	1924	6
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1905), *Met.*	1919	120
Chota Nagpur, A. Wood. *b.* 1869	1920	50
Colombo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, *b.*	1924	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 1874	1913	94
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	1903	40
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly and Madura, N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1879	1923	86
Travancore & Cochin, E. A. L. Moore, *b.*	1924	50
AUSTRALIA.		
Province of New South Wales.		
Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867	1916	39
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876	1911	50
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	57
Grafton John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	41
Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1913)	1919	80
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	1895	22
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, *b.* 1861; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.*; *Primate*, 1910	1909	291
Province of Victoria.		
Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	1916	85
Bendigo, Donald Baker, *b.* 1882	1921	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
Melbourne, Harrington C. Lees, *b.* 1870: *Archbp. & Metropolitan*	1921	221
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	35
Province of Queensland.		
Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1866 (*cons.* 1910) { *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1921	1921	115
H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*), *b.* 1870	(1915)	
Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1922	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton *b.* 1867 (*c.* 1915)	1922	16
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Philip C. T. Crick, *b.* 1881	1921	20
Province of Western Australia.		
Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859	(1894) 1917	22
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	9
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1901)	1909	3
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, O.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1854, (*Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914)	1894	62

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Independent Dioceses.		
Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	99
Fiji, L. S. Kempthorne, *b.*	1923	6
Tasmania, Robert Snowdon Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	91
Willochra, Gilbert White, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1900)	1915	15
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910)	1913	120
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847 (*Primate and Archbishop of N.Z.*, 1922)	1890	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, J. Manwaring Steward, *b.* 1874	1919	
Asst. Bp., F. M. Molyneux, *b.*	1924	35
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	72
Wellington, Thomas H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1856	1911	73
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b.* 1875 ... *Asst.*, F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1921 / 1911	57
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.* 1909 (*Coadj.*) J.O. Nash, 1909)	1917	99
Damaraland, N. W. Fogarty, *b.* 1870	1924	4
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1867	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, *b.* 1861	1915	96
Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley & Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 59	1912	27
Lebombo, Leonard L. Fisher, *b.* 1882	1921	13
S. Rhodesia, Fredc. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	1911	29
Natal, Fredk. Saml. Baines, *b.* 1858	1901	61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850	1905	4
St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, *b.* 1872	1923	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua, Edward Hutson, *b.* 1873 (*c.* 1911, *elected Archbp. of W. Indies*	1921	34
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	1917	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, *b.* 1869	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869 ... *Assist. Bishop*, V. Jackson ...	1917 / 1921	—
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866 ... *Asst. Bishop*, D. W. Bentley ...	1916 / 1919	90
Nassau, Roscow G. Shedden, *b.* 1889	1919	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870	1918	—
PROVINCE OF CHINA.		
Chek Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865 ... *Asst. Bishop*, Tsae-Seng Sing ...	1908 / 1918	42
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, *b.* 18	1923	7
North China, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, *b.* 1860	1921	19
Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 1881	1920	30
West China, W. Wharton Cassels, *b.* 1858 ... (*Asst.*) H. W. K. Mowll ...	1895 / 1922	30
PROVINCE OF JAPAN.		
Kinshiu (S. Japan), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	31
N. Tokyo, J. McKim	1924	—
Osaka, *d.* Naida	1924	31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, *b.* 1879	1922	27
Tokyo, J. S. Motoda	1924	—
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C.	1924	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Bermuda, (vacant)		
Egypt & the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1868	1919	—
Gibraltar, Jno. Harold Greig, *b.* 1865	1921	61
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, *b.* 1870	1914	26
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	1917	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, *b.* 1866	1919	—
Madagascar, G. K. Kestell-Cornish, *b.* 1858	1919	45
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, *b.* 1874	1919	
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1854	1917	79
Niger, B. Lasbrey, *b.* 1880	1921	
Niger Delta (Suff.) A. W. Howells	1919	24
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, *b.* 1869	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	12
Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, *b.* 18	1923	50
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., *b.* 1872	1912	68
Zanzibar, (vacant)	1925	31

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

See.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1920	55,359	64	24	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1915)	1920	98,796	124	48	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., *b.* 1870	1919	10,205	56	4	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., *b.* 1871	1919	9,691	43	4	1,479
Cloaher ...	Rt. Rev. James Macmanaway, D.D., *b.* 1860	1923	37,183	70	10	1,441
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912	31,935	92	12	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., *b.* 1872	1916	50,741	91	17	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., *b.* 1856	1919	226,810	177	69	1,750
Killaloe...	Rt. Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., *b.* 1867	1924	9,222	38	6	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915	31,210	92	28	1,542
Limerick.	Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., *b.* 1854	1921	9,085	36	6	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. John G. FitzMaurice Day, *b.* 1875	1920	22,446	79	20	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. John Orr, D.D., *b.* 1874	1923	9,723	47	1	1,493

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. C. K. Irwin, B.D.; Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D.; J. A. Maconchy and Major E. H. C. Wellesley.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; *Asst. Sec.* Canon R. A. Kernan, B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1923, was only £75,769, charged with annuities to 23 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,102,929, made up of *Commutation* £75,769, *Private Endowments* £342,470, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,783,634, *Episcopal Sustentation* £561,731, *General Synod Funds* £628,206, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,711,120.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,382,974. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £341,297. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1923, was £112,083, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £337,281.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 575,489, or 13·1 per cent. of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917	49	£*932
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	20	615
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	29	*1,304
Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	75	£*1,280
Glasgow ...	E. T. S. Reid, D.D.	1921	87	*953
Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	22	*883
St. Andrews (*vacant*).....		1925	46	*1,115

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 419. Parsonages, 215. Clergy, 341. Communicants, 59,349.

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,828 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1923 was 756,167. The sum of £743,987 was raised in 1923 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years 506 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000 have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,469. There are in addition 241 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscount Haldane) enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland Property and Endowment Bill was introduced into and passed by the House of Lords (July 17, 1924), and was before the House of Commons at the time of the dissolution.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1924). James Brown, O.B.E., M.P., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.
MODERATOR (1924), Rev. David Cathels, D.D.
Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.
Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.D.
Procurator, William Chree, K.C.
Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 63 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets towards the end of every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1923, there were 1,471 congregations and 43 preaching stations. The total membership was 534,210, and there were 2,078 Sunday Schools, with 196,905 scholars and 24,504 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 420 European Mission Agents and over 5,000 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The amount raised on the field in 1923 was £230,000. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,531,319.—*Moderator* (1924-5), Rev. Alexander S. Inch, D.D.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 35 presbyteries, 609 ministers, 558 congregations, with 108,636 communicants, 9,355 families, 7,474 Sabbath-school teachers, and 101,534 scholars. During the 9 months ended Dec. 31, 1923, this branch contributed by congregational effort £336,184 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £395,393. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 12 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 36 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries and 1 industrial missionary in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. R. W. Hamilton, M.A. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 349 congregations, 8 preaching stations, and 84,462 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 89 missionaries abroad, including 41 women. In 1923 the amount raised for all purposes was £373,986.—*Moderator* (1924-5), Rev. Joseph Rorke. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Church Offices:* 15 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Publications Office:* 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 57,647; local preachers, 95,605; members and probationers, 10,690,701; Sunday schools, 94,571; officers and teachers, 982,684; scholars, 10,386,134; churches and other preaching places, 101,164. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.—*Pres.*, Rev. Amos Burnet; *Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. Joseph T. Barkby.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. J. Lineham, PH.D; *Secretary*, Mr. Ernest E. Nicholls.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. —*President*, T. Lomax.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*President*, Mr. W. Brookes, J.P.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sch. & Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,759	19,010	512,134	27,312	8,567	854,332
Primitive Methodists	1,097	13,701	213,278	...	4,390	414,678
United Methodist Church	712	4,701	140,790	6,566	2,246	259,460
Independent Methodists	367	...	9,750	380	163	24,837
Wesleyan Reform Union	21	411	8,122	424	186	22,600

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welch origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welch-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1922 the body numbered—churches, 1,486; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,779; ministers and preachers, 1,161; elders, 7,101; communicants, 187,260; on probation, 1,801; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,290; teachers and scholars, 189,202; adherents (including communicants), 319,484.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1922, £206,487. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £495,240.

One of the features of the Welch churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 382 chapels and preaching stations, with 33,232 communicants and 85,131 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welch.

The churches in Assam number 1,026; communicants, ; 60,088 adherents (including communicants), 67,117. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (*South Wales*) *Synod*, Rev. R. R. Roberts, B.A., Cardiff; (*North Wales*), Rev. E. O. Davies, B.Sc., Llandudno.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. W. Jones, Aberdulais.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. D. E. Thomas, Llanstephan, and Rev. Richard Thomas, B.A., Bontnewydd.

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1924–25, Rev. Arthur Pringle, D.D.; 1925-26, Rev. J. D. Jones, D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, M.A. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalist; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1923, 4,179 chapels and 2,070 pastors. The members numbered 411,315, Sunday-school teachers 59,545, and Sunday scholars 530,526. In the United States the "members" alone number 7,774,862 *President of the Baptist Union*, 1923-24. Dr. T. Reaveley Glover, M.A. *Acting Secretary*, Dr. J. C. Carlile. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The **Brethren** (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Society of Friends (Quakers)**, consists of 19,076 members and has 384 places of worship in Great Britain, with 26 places of worship in Ireland and 2,272 members. *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The **Reformed Episcopal Church** originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and uses a revised Prayer Book; it is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop in England*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Ch. Ch. Rectory, Harlesden, N.W. 10; *Assist. Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Fenn, LL.D., St. Jude's Church, Balham, S.W.; *Gen. Sec.*, J. C. Magee, 3, Bristol Avenue, Liscard. The **Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The **Greeks** (*Bishop of Western Europe and the United Kingdom*, Metropolitan of Thyatira Germanos; *Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev. C. Pagonis, St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W. 2) have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have a church in London (S. Sarkhis, Inverna Gardens) and in Manchester; the **French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in London.

The Jews. — Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 14,000,000.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 117 Episcopal Sees, with 55 Vicariates and 13 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1924 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1921) at 1,965,787, Scotland 601,304, Ireland (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for India (1922) are 2,256,454, Ceylon (1921) 367,350, Canada (1921) 3,383,663, Australian Commonwealth (1921) 1,172,661, New Zealand (1921) 93,023, and Union of South Africa (coloured pop. 1911, whites 1918) 90,764, the total for the British Empire being 14,825,210; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 324,328,408.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Archbishops.		Cons. Clergy.
Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896	525
Bishops Auxiliary, Joseph Butt (*cons.* 1911); Manuel Bidwell (*cons.* 1917)		
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn	1895	115
Birmingham, John McIntyre	1912	327
Bp. Auxil., Michael Glancey	1924	
Liverpool, Frederick W. Keating	1908	485
Bp. Auxil., Thomas Dobson	1922	
Bishops.		
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday	1920	96
Clifton, George A. Burton	1902	128
Hexham & Newcastle, (vacant)		275
Leeds, J. R. Cowgill	1905	197
Menevia, Wales (vacant)		99
Middlesbrough, Richard Lacy	1879	132
Bishop Coadjutor, Thomas Shine	1921	
Northampton, Dudley C. Cary Elwes	1921	96
Nottingham, Thomas Dunn	1916	162
Plymouth, John Keily	1911	116
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	257
Salford, Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	389
Bishop Auxil., John S. Vaughan	1909	
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton	1908	92
Southwark, Peter E. Amigo	1904	512
Bp. Auxil., W. Brown	1924	

SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	101
Bishop Auxiliary, Henry Graham	1917	
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh	1922	317
Bishops.		
Aberdeen, George Bennett	1918	72
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin	1919	30
Dunkeld, John Toner	1914	46
Galloway, James McCarthy	1914	37

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Ireland.—*Archbishops.*

Armagh, Michael, Cardinal Logue (*succeeded* 1887)	1879	188
Archbishop Auxiliary (*Atalia*), Patrick O'Donnell (*trans.* 1922)	1888	
Dublin, Edward Byrne	1920	647
Cashel, John Harty	1914	133
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151
Bishops.		
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh, Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher, P. McKenna	1909	112
Clonfert, John Dignan	1924	83
Cloyne, Robert Browne	1894	138
Cork, Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry, Charles MacHugh	1907	116
Down & Connor, Joseph MacRory	1915	175
Dromore, Edward Mulhern	1916	60
Elphin, Bernard Coyne	1913	105
Bp. Coadj., Edward Doorley	1923	
Ferns, William Codd	1918	133
Galway and Kilmacduagh Thomas O'Doherty (*trans.* 1923)	1919	85
Kerry, Charles O'Sullivan	1918	135
Kildare and Leighlin, Patrick Foley	1896	154
Killala, James Naughton	1912	47
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore, Patrick Finegan	1910	114
Limerick, David Keane	1924	173
Meath, Laurence Gaughran	1906	169
Ossory, Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Bp. Coadj., James Downey	1922	
Raphoe, William McNeely	1923	80
Ross, Denis Kelly	1897	30
Waterf'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett	1916	167

Europe.—*Bishops.*

		Cons.
Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.	1915	
Gozo, Michael Gonzi	1924	
Gibraltar, H. Gregory Thompson	1910	

America.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Peter di Maria.

Archbishops.		
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary	1913	
Halifax, Edward MacCarthy	1906	
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt	1911	
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi	1897	
Bishop Coadj., George Gauthier	1912	
Ottawa, Joseph Medard Emard	1922	
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling	1909	
Quebec, Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card.	1888	
Archbishop Coadj., Paul Eugene Roy	1908	
Bp. Auxil., Alfred Langlois	1924	
Regina, Olivier Mathieu	1911	
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau	1913	
St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche	1915	
Toronto, Neil MacNeil	1895	
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey	1900	
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott	1916	
Bishops.		
Alexandria, Felix Couturier	1919	
Antigonish, James Morrison	1912	
Athabasca, Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891	
Coadjutor, Celestine Joussard	1909	
Calgary, (vacant)		
Charlottetown, Louis O'Leary	1913	
Chatham, N.B., Patrick Chiasson	1917	
Chicoutimi, Michael Labrecque	1892	
Demerara, Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902	
Gaspé, Francis Ross	1922	
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux	1922	
Haileybury, Louis Rhéaume	1923	
Hamilton, John McNally (*trans.* 1924)	1913	
Harbour-Grace, John March	1906	
Honduras, Joseph A. Murphy	1924	
Jamaica, William O'Hare. Vic. Ap.	1919	
Joliette, John William Forbes	1913	
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois	1910	
London, F. Fallon	1910	
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902	
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922	
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault	1899	
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.	1921	
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan	1912	
Peterboro', Michael O'Brien	1913	
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme	1921	
Rimouski, J. Léonard	1919	

America. *Bishops—continued.* Cons.

Roseau, Philip Schelfhaut 1902
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf 1920
St. Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles 1924
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc 1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard 1904
Sherbrooke, Paul Stanislas La Rocque 1893
Bishop Aux., Hubert Chalifoux..... 1915
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier 1899
Valleyfield, Raymond Rouleau 1923
Victoria, B.C., Thomas O'Donnell 1924
Yukon & Pr. Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap. 1917

Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Winnipeg 1912

Africa.

Delegate-Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp. Jordan Gijlswijk.

Bishops.

Bangweolo, Stephen Larue, V. A..... 1913
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V. A..... 1917
Basutoland, Julius J. Cénez, V. A. 1909
Benin, Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap. 1912
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V. A. 1896
Cape Colony, West, John Rooney, Vic. Ap.. 1886
Dar-es-Salaam, Gabriel a Stanz, Vic. Ap.... 1923
Eshowe, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap. 1906
Gold Coast, (vacant)
Kenia, Philip Perlo, V. A. 1900
Khartum, Francis Geyer, V. A..... 1903
Kilima-Njaro, Henry Gogarty 1924
Kimberley, Charles Cox, Adm. Ap. 1914
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic. Ap. 1923
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap. 1904
Lower Niger, I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap. 1920
Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap..... 1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap. 1898
Port Louis, John Murphy 1916
Port Victoria, Seychelles, A. Gumy 1921
Sharé, Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap. 1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. 1903
Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap. 1920
Togo, John Cesson, Vic. Ap. 1923
Transvaal, (vacant)
Victoria Nyanza, J. Sweens, Vic. Ap..... 1912
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap. 1918
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap. ... 1913

Asia.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Peter Pisani.

Patriarch.

Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina 1918
Bp. Auxil., Godric Kean..... 1924

Archbishops.

Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni..... 1918
Bombay, Alban Goodier 1919
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer. 1921
Colombo, Antony Coudert 1898
Cyprus, Paul Aouad 1911
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil 1911
Madras, John Aelen 1902
Simla, Anselm John Kenealy..... 1911
Verapoly, Angelus M. Perez 1915

Bishops.

Ajmer, Henry Caumont 1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poli..... 1915
Aracia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni 1916
Bagamoyo, Bartholomew Wilson, Vic. Ap... 1924
Burma, East, Victor Emml. Sagrada, V. A. 1909
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A. 1906
Burma, South, Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap. 1893
Calicut, Paul Perini 1910

Asia. *Bishops—continued.* Cons.

Changanacherry, Thos. Kurialacherry..... 1911
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro 1909
Coimbatore, Augustine Roy..... 1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand 1916
Galle, (vacant)
Hong Kong, (vacant)
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara..... 1909
Jaffna, Alfred Guyomard..... ... 1924
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer 1912
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil..... 1914
Krishnagur, Santino Taveggia 1906
Kumbaconam, Mary Aug. Chapuis 1911
Lahore, Fabian A. Eestermans 1905
Malacca, Emile Barillon 1904
Mangalore, (vacant)
Meliapur, T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro 1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures..... 1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel 1907
Patna, Louis Van Hoeck..... 1921
Poona, (vacant)
Quilon, A. M. Benziger..... 1900
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier 1909
Trichur, Francis Vazhapilly 1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez 1917
Tuticorin, Francis Roche... 1923
Vizagapatam, John Mary Clerc 1891

Australia.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo.

Archbishops.

Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence 1914
Brisbane, James Duhig..... 1905
Hobart, Patrick Delany..... 1893
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix 1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune 1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly 1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan..... 1922

Bishops.

Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor 1903
Ballarat, Daniel Foley 1916
Bathurst, Michael O'Farrell 1920
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap. ... 1912
Cooktown, John Heavey 1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf..... 1914
Fiji, Charles Nicolas..... 1918
Geraldton, Richard Ryan..... 1923
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap. 1898
Goulburn, John Barry 1924
Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic. Ap. 1923
Lismore, John Carroll 1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer 1897
Navigator Islands, J. Darnaud, Vic. Ap. ... 1919
Papuasia, A. G. de Boismenu 1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters 1923
Port Augusta, Andrew Killian 1924
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel..... 1912
Sale, Patrick Phelan 1913
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy 1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz ... 1920
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer 1918
Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden..... 1918

New Zealand.

Archbishop.

Wellington, Francis Redwood 1874
Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea 1913

Bishops.

Auckland, Henry William Cleary, O.B.E. ... 1910
Bishop Coadj., James Liston 1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie 1916
Dunedin, Joseph Whyte 1920

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1925.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to April 4.
Trinity, April 15 to July 11.
Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., D.C.L., *All Souls* ..... Elect. 1907
High Steward, The Earl of Birkenhead, Hon., D.C.L., *Merton* 1922
Vice-Chancellor, J. Wells, M.A., Warden of *Wadham* 1923
Proctors, A. Lane Poole, M.A., *St. John's*; C. K. Allen, M.A., *Univ.* 1924
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1918; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls* 1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, vacant... 1924
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, D.Litt., *Magd.* 1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.* 1899
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen* 1919
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1912; E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's* 1919
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.* 1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, vacant 1924
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, D.Litt., *Magdalen* 1908
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen* 1909
Registrar of the University, E. M. Craig, M.A. (*actg.*), *Magdalen* 1924
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Magdalen* 1913
Radcliffe Observer, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A. *Cantab.* 1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham* ... 1919
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1915
Acting Curator of Schools, G. B. Allen, D.D., Principal of *St Edmund Hall* 1922
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* 1908
University Counsel, Albert G. Clauson, K.C., M.A., *St. Johns'* 1923
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, M.A., *Non-Coll., Divinity*; E. Parker, *Law*; C. J. Honey, *Medicine*; G. W. Beesley, *Arts* .....
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's* 1900
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge 1919
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy 1900
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester*.
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., *Trinity* 1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., *Worcester*.
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magdalen*.
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., *Oriel*.
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments and Adviser to Colonial and Foreign Students, R. Truslove, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
Heads of Houses, Warden of *All Souls*; Master of *Univ.*; Dean of *Ch. Ch.*
Professors, The Oriel Professor of the Philosophy of the Christian Religion; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Corpus Christi Professor of Latin; the Professor of Pathology.
Members of Convocation, E. M. Walker, M.A.; Sir T. H. Warren, D.C.L.; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.; F. J. Lys, M.A.; W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, M.A.; A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A.; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A.; G. B. Allen, D.D.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

American History (*Harmsworth*), S. E. Morison, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* ..... Elect. 1922
Anatomy (*Lee's*), A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.* 1893
Anglo-Saxon, W. A. Craigie, M.A., *Oriel* ... 1916
Arabic (*Laudian*), D. S. Margoliouth, D. Litt., *New Coll.* 1889
Archæology (*Lincoln*), P. Gardner, D. Litt., *Linc.* 1887
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., *Jesus* 1912
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.* 1893
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1923
Botany (*Sherard*), Sir F. W. Keeble, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1920
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., *Exeter.* 1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., *Jesus* 1921
Chemistry (*Lee's*), F. Soddy, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*. 1919
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. H. Perkin, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1913
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., *Trinity* 1920
Civil Law (*Regius*), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1919
Colonial History (*Beit*), R. Coupland, M.A., *All Souls* 1920
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), E. S. Goodrich, M.A., *Merton* 1921
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter* 1901
Divinity (*Regius*), Henry Leighton Goudge, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1923
Divinity (*Margaret*), W. Lock, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1919
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *B.N.C.* 1908
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., *Merton* 1920
English Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A., *Merton* 1922
Exegesis (*Ireland*), C. H. Turner, M.A., *Magd.* 1920
Experimental Philosophy (*Lee's*), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), A. M. Hind, M.A., *Linc.* 1921
Forestry, R. S. Troup, D.Sc., *St John's* 1920
French (*Foch*), G. Rudler, M.A., *Worc.* 1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Univ.* 1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.* 1919
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., *Queen's* 1907
Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.* 1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1914

	Elect.
History, Ancient (Camden), H. Stuart Jones, D.Litt., *B.N.C.*	1920
History, Ancient (Wykeham), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
International Law (Chichele), J. L. Brierly, B.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, C. F. Burney, D.Litt., *Oriel*	1914
Italian (Serena), C. Foligno, M.A., *Queen's*	1919
Jurisprudence (Corpus), Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L., *Corpus*	1903
Latin (Corpus), A. C. Clark, M.A., *Corpus*	1913
Law (Vinerian), W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
Logic (Wykeham), H. H. Joachim, M.A., *New Coll.*	1919
Medicine (Regius), Sir A. E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., D.M., *Ch. Ch.*	1920
Military History (Chichele), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., *All Souls*	1909
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magd.*	1909
Modern History (Chichele), Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (Regius), Sir C. H. Firth, M.A., *Oriel*	1904
Moral Philosophy (Waynflete), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magd.*	1910
Moral Philosophy (White), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Corpus*	1897
Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, D.Mus., *New Coll.*	1918
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1913
Pastoral Theology (Regius), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Linc.*	1907
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Queen's*	1912
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Oriel), C. C. J. Webb, M.A., *Oriel*	1920
Physics (Wykeham), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.*	1900
Physiology (Waynflete), Sir C. S. Sherrington, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1913
Poetry, H. W. Garrod, M.A., *Merton*	1923
Political Economy, D. H. Macgregor, M.A., *All Souls*	1921
Political Theory and Institutions, W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls*	1912
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Magd.*	1922
Roman-Dutch Law (Rhodes), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1921
Romance Languages, P. Studer, M.A., *Exeter*	1913
Rural Economy (Sibthorp), W. Somerville, D.Sc., *St. John's*	1906
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol*	1910
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Balliol*	1899
Spanish, Don F. de Arteaga y Pereira, M.A., *Worcester*	1854
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus*	1893

Oxford Colleges
(with date of foundation).

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*	
Balliol (1262), A. D. Lindsay, D.C.L., *Master.*	
B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*	
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., *Dean.*	
Corpus Christi (1516), T. Case, M.A., *President.*	
Exeter (1314), L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector.*	
Hertford (1874), W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, M.A., *Principal.*	
Jesus (1571), E. G. Hardy, D.C.L., *Principal.*	
Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*	
Magdalen (1456), Sir H. Warren, D.C.L., *President.*	
Merton (1270), T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden.*	
New Coll. (1386), W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden.*	
Oriel (1326), L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost.*	
Pembroke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master.*	
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost.*	
St. John's (1555), H. A. James, D.D., *President.*	
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *Pres.*	
University (1249), Sir M. E. Sadler, M.A., K.C.S.I., *Master.*	
Wadham (1613), J. Wells, M.A., *Warden.*	
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., *Provost.*	
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, D.D., *Prin.*	
Keble (1869), B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Warden.*	
Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., *Censor*	
Campion Hall, J. H. Keane, M.A., *Master.*	
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., *Master.*	

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

Chairman of Council, Cyril Bailey, M.A	1909
Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.	1909
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.	1905
Librarian, Miss Skipworth, M.A.	
Hall Secretary, Miss Anson, M.A.	1904
Bursar, Miss Harbottle.	

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A., O.B.E.	1910
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.	1897
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss H. Reynard, M.A.	1918
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale.	
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell, M.A.	

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M.A.	
Librarian, Miss W. Mammatt, M.A.	
House Bursar, Miss R. Metherell.	

ST. HILDA'S HALL

Principal, Miss W. H. Moberly, M.A.	
Vice-Principal, Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A.	
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.	
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, M.A.	

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.

Principal, Miss Christine M. E. Burrows, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1925.

Lent ..... Jan. 8 to Mar. 27.
Easter ..... Apr. 18 to June 2.
Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*	1919
Vice-Chancellor, Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., Master of *Downing*	1924
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., *Trin.*	1923
Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*	1923
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.D., *Trin.*, 1924; Sir G. G. Butler, K.B.E., M.A., *Corpus*	1924
Commissary, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.D., *Trin.*	1930
Public Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's*	1920
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., *Pemb.*	1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's*	
Assistant Registrary for Research Studies, R. E. Priestley, M.A., *Clare*	1924
Assistant Registrary for Board of Examinations, W. C. D. Whetham, M.A., *Trin.*	
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A., *King's*	1923
Sec. to the Library, W. F. Cuthbertson	1921

	Elect.
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*, 1913; C. P. Sumner, M.A., *Cai.* ...	1923
Proctors, P. Gardner-Smith, M.A., *Jesus*; H. G. E. Durnford, M.A., *King's*	1924
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*)	
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*	
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.*	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.	
Strickland Curator, H. F. Gadow, M.A., *King's Curator in Entomology*, H. Scott, Sc.D., *Trin.*	
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., *Trin. H.*	
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'*	
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., *Trin.*	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.*	
Representative on General Medical Council, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., *Jesus*	
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *St. John's*	

SECRETARIES TO

Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A. (*Examinations*); Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. (*Lectures*).

Higher Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., *Sid.*, University Offices.

Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., *Cai.*, University Offices.

University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., *Pemb.*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.

Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Emmanuel*; The Master of *Jesus*.

Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Sorley; Professor Sir E. Rutherford; Professor Inglis.

Other Members of the Senate, Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*; H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); W. Speus, M.A. (*Corp. Chr.*); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (*King's*); T. Knox-Shaw, M.A. (*Sid. Suss.*); G. G. Morris, M.A. (*Corp.*); F. J. M. Stratton, M.A. (*Cai.*); F. J. Dykes, M.A. (*Trin.*).

MATRICULATIONS.

1906-1907	1,083	1912-1913	1,200	1918-1919	1,835
1907-1908	1,164	1913-1914	1,178	1919-1920	2,458
1908-1909	1,163	1914-1915	727	1920-1921	1,824
1909-1910	1,218	1915-1916	344	1921-1922	1,764
1910-1911	1,191	1916-1917	235	1922-1923	1,701
1911-1912	1,156	1917-1918	281	1923-1924	1,646

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1923, £116,133.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1923.

Total payments	£ 83,238
Balance due to Chest	32,895
	£116,133

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), B. M. Jones, M.A., *Emman.*	1919
Agricultural Botany, R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.*	1908
Agriculture (*Draper's*), T. B. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., *Caius*	1907
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., *Joh.*	1920
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., *Caius.*	1899
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare.*	1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton, M.A.	1923
Arabic (*Sir T. Adam's*), E. G. Browne, M.A., *Pemb.*	1902
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.*	1893
Archæology (*Disney*), Sir W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Caius*	1923
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's*	1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*	1909
Bio-Chemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.*	1921
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.*	1924
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., *Down.*	1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., *Sidney*	1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.*	1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., *Caius*	1914
Divinity (*Regius*), Alexander Nairne, D.D., *Jesus*	1922
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.*	1911
,, (*Norrison*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., *Trin.*	1905
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.*	1901
,, (*Ely*), A. E. Brooke, D.D., *King's*	1916
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), J. P. Whitney, D.D., *Emman.*	1919
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus*	1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Sir Ernest Rutherford, M.A., *Trin.*	1919
French (*Drapers'*), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., *Joh.*	1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*	1915
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius*	1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *Joh.*	1917
German (*Schröder*), K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's*	1910
Greek (*Regius*), A. C. Pearson, Litt.D., *Trin.*	1921
Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queen's*	1903
International Law (*Whewell*), A. P. Higgins, K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., *Down*	1920
Italian, Thomas Okey, M.A., *Caius*	1919
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.*	1911
Law (*Downing*), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Downing*	1919
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, Sc.D., *St. John's*	1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., *King's*	1919
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down*	1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1897
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trin.*	1887
Modern History (*Regius*), J. B. Bury, M.A., *King's*	1902
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's*	1900

	Elect.
Music, Charles Wood, MUS.D., *Caius*	1924
Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), (vacant)	1923
Naval History (Vere Harmsworth), J. H. Rose, LITT.D., *Christ's*	1919
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., *Trin. H.*	1922
Physic (Regius), Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. LL.D., *Caius*	1852
Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. SC.D., *Trin.*	1919
Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., *Trin. H.*	1920
Physiology, J. N. Langley, SC.D., *Trin.*	1903
Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's*	1908
Pure Mathematics (Sadlerian), E. W. Hobson, SC.D., *Christ's*	1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's*	1906
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius*	1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(*With date of Foundation.*)

Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., SC.D., *Master.*

Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master*

Corpus Christi (1352), E. C. Pearce, D.D., *Master.*

Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, SC.D., *Master.*

Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, LITT.D., *Master.*

Gonville & Caius (1348), Sir Hugh K. Anderson, M.D., *Master.*

Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master.*

King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LL.D., *Provost.*

Magdalene (1542), A.C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O., *Mast.*

Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., *Master.*

Peterhouse (1284), Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., M.A., *Master.*

Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*

St. Catharine's (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., *Master.*

St. John's (1511), Sir R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master.*

Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master.*

Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. SC.D., *Master.*

Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., *Master.*

HOSTELS.

Selwyn College (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Mast.*

Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. S. Thatcher, M.A., *Censor.*

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts, O.B.E., LITT.D.

Vice-Mistress, Miss H. M. R. Murray.

Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.

Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.

Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.

Secretary, Miss M. Clover.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey.

Tutors, Miss A. B. Collier; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal; Mrs. Palmer.

Bursar, Mrs. Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

During the Session 1923-24 the total admissions amounted to 7,731; the number of internal students in July, 1924, was 8,948.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery and Midlothian, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. A. Gardner, LITT.D.

Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Luxton Louey, M.A.

Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Registrars: (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.

Financial Officer and Secretary to the Senate, H. Claughton, C.B.E., B.A.

Supt. of Examinations, F. J. Port, LL.B.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.

Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.

Representative in Parliament, Dr. E. G. G. Little, (1924).

Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, LITT.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H. Beveridge, Hon. W. N. Bruce, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation—(Divinity)*, Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. H. B. Workman, one vacancy; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. E. G. G. Little, Dr. R. A. Young; (*Science*), C. W. Crook, G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. Senter, Sir Josiah C. Stamp. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, V. Warren Low, J. Sherren. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, A. T. Taylor. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. E. Barker. *By King's College (Theological Department)*, Rev. W. R. Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Bousfield. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Robert A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, Dr. C. Mackintosh, Sir Arthur C. Peake. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. J. Collins, Sir John Gilbert. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Dr. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), ; (*Music*), Sir Hugh P. Allen; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. H. B. Baker, Prof. A. Dendy, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hatton; (*Engineering*), Dr. H. C. H. Carpenter; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology. 0 and 21; *Arts*, 78 and 133; *Laws*, 5 and 12; *Music*, 0 and 17; *Medicine*, 29 and 345; *Science*, 81 and 212; *Engineering*, 10 and 82; *Economics*, 32 and 15.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Accountancy and Business Methods (*Cassel*), L. R. Dicksee, M.Com., F.C.A.
Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; W. E. Le Gros Clark, F.R.C.S.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; W. Wright, D.Sc.; T. Yeates, M.B.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Arabic, Sir T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Litt. D.
Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
Architecture, A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.
Aviation (*Zaharoff*), L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Bacteriology (*Goldsmiths' Company's*), W. Bulloch, M.D., F.R.S.
Banking and Currency (*Cassel*), (vacant).
Biochemistry, J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; A. Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. R. Gates, Ph.D.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.; W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Central European History (*Masaryk*), R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.
Chemical Engineering (*Ramsay Memorial*), E. C. Williams, M.Sc.
Chemistry, A. J. Allmand, M.C., D.Sc.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.Sc.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.
Chemistry (*Daniell*), S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*General*), F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*Organic*), J. Norman Collie, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, D.S.C., M.Sc.
Classics, J. H. Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Commercial and Industrial Law (*Cassel*), H. C. Gutteridge, M.A.
Comparative Law (*Quain*), J. E. G. de Montmorency, LL.B.
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
Dutch History and Institutions, Pieter Geyl, Lit.D.
Early Italian Language and Literature, E. G. Gardner, Litt.D.
Economic History, Mrs. L. C. A. Knowles, Litt.D.
Education, C. L. Burt, D.Sc; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.; J. D. Wilson, M.A.
Egyptology (*Edwards*), Sir Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.B.A.
Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. MacGregor-Morris, M.I.E.E.
Do. (*Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.
Embryology, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.
English Bibliography, A. W. Pollard, C.B., D.Litt.
English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A.
English Lang. and Literature, Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A.; J. R. A. Niedle, M.A.
Do. (*Quain*) R. W. Chambers, D.Lit.
English Law, E. Jenks, D.C.L.
English Literature, Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon, Litt.D.
Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D., F.R.S.
Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Experimental Pathology, W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, M.D.; C. J. Martin, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Fine Art (*Slade*), Henry Tonks, F.R.C.S.
French and Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
French Literature, F. Y. Eccles, M.A.
Geography, L. W. Lyde, M.A.; Sir Halford J. Mackinder, M.A.; J. F. Unstead, D.Sc.
Geology, W. T. Gordon, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.
German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., F.R.S.
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.
History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c., H. H. Dodwell, M.A.
History of Art, C. T. Borenius, Ph.D.
Hygiene (*Chadwick*), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
Hygiene and Public Health, Sir William J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.
Imperial History (*Rhodes*), A. P. Newton, D.Lit.
International Law (vacant).
International Relations (*Cassel*), P. N. Baker, M.A.
Italian, Antonio Cippico; Dr. Jur.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.; H. Williamson, M.A.
Logic & Scientific Method, A. Wolf, D.Lit.
Mathematics (*Astor*), G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc.
Mathematics, B. B. Baker, D.Sc.; H. Hilton, D.Sc.; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A.; S. A. F. White, M.A.
Mechanical Engineering, G. Cook, D.Sc.
Mediæval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
Medical Zoology, A. W. Alcock, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.
Medicine, T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; A. W. M. Ellis, O.B.E., M.D.; F. R. Fraser, M.D.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; H. MacLean, M.D.
Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, L-ès-L.
Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c. (*Koraés*), (vacant).
Morbid Anatomy, H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*), M. T. M. Ormsby, F.R.C.Sc.,
Music (*King Edward*), Sir Walford Davies, Mus.Doc.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Miss A. L. McIlroy, O.B.E., M.D.
Pathology, Sir F. W. Andrewes, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; L. S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.; J. McIntosh, M.D.
Pathology (*Graham*), A. E. Boycott, D.M., F.R.S.
Pathology (*Dunn*), Adrian Stokes, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.
Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C.
Pharmacology, A. J. Clark, M.C., M.D.
Philosophy, H. Wildon Carr, D.Litt.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physics, A. Griffiths, D.Sc.; F. Horton, D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.; A. W. Porter, D.Sc., F.R.S.; O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. Wilson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physics (*Joel*) S. Russ, D.Sc.
Physics (*Quain*) (vacant)
Do. (*Wheatstone*), E. V. Appleton, D.Sc.
Physiology, B. J. Collingwood, O.B.E., M.D.; Miss W. C. Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc.; C. A. Lovatt Evans, D.Sc.; R. J. S. McDowall, D.Sc.; J. Mellanby, M.D.; V. H. Mottram, M.A.; M.S. Pembrey, M.D., F.R.S.; H. E. Roaf, M.D.; S. Vincent, M.D.
Physiology, (*Jodrell*), A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Political Economy, E. Cannan, LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A., F.B.A.
Portuguese Language, Literature and History (*Camoens*), Edward Prestage, B.A.
Public Administration, Rt. Hon. Sidney J. Webb, LL.B., M.P.
Radiology, (vacant).
Russian Language, Literature and History, Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.
Sanskrit, R. L. Turner, M.A.
Sculpture, (vacant).
Social Philosophy, E. J. Urwick, M.A.
Sociology (*Martin White*), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A.
Surgery, C. C. Choyce, M.D.; G. E. Gask, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.; C. A. Pannett, M.D.
Swahili and the Bantu Languages, Miss Alice Werner, L.L.A.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, C.M., F.R.S.E.
Zoology, C. L. Boulenger, D.Sc.; Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (*Jodrell*), D. M. S. Watson, M.Sc., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Economics, and the following Special Schools:—The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. Department of Town Planning), the Slade School of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture), and the School of Librarianship.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, Ernest Barker, LL.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Science Department, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Lydia Henry, M.D.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, T. Raymont, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

Hackney and New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. 8 (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.

King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. 2 (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Arts, Science, and Engineering:—

East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.
Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. (For evening and part-time students.)
Principal, George Senter, D.Sc.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A.

Arts—in Pedagogy only:—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Principal, Prof. T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.

Arts—in Oriental Research only:—

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* p. 277).

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology:—
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
City and Guilds (*Engineering*) *College.*
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S.

Science—in Agriculture only:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, Robert M. Wilson, B.Sc.

Arts (*in Sociology and Geography only*), *Laws and Economics and Political Science:—*

London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.
Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.C.L.
Proctors, W. N. Haworth, D.Sc.; Rev. H. Ellershaw, M.A.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Harold Thomson, M.Sc., F.R.A.S.
Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. Donald Jones, B.D.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

ST. HILD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss E. C. Christopher, M.A.

NEVILLE'S CROSS COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss Z. G. D. May, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. N. D. Coleman, M.A.

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Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
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,, Tapton Cliffe Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss W. A. Bone.
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Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A.
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,, (*Dept. of Education*)—4 Hostels.

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(In process of formation.)

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Registrar, J. E. Shimeld.

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Warden, Miss C. Laycock.

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Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, B.A., B.Sc.
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

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SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS (*see* p. 302).
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SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES (*see* 303).

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HAMMERSMITH, William Street, W. 14.—*Princ.*, E. G. Dixon.

"HAVERSTOCK," Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Princ.*, H. A. Warmer.

HIGHBURY, Laycock Street, N. 1.—*Princ.*, W. J. Chalk, M.A.

"HUGH MYDDELTON," St. James' Walk, E.C. 1.—*Princ.*, D. Magill.

KENNINGTON, Kennington Road, S.E. 11.—*Princ.*, H. B. Winder.

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NORTHWOLD ROAD, E. 5.—*Princ.*, A. W. French.

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PADDINGTON, Essendine Road, W. 7.—*Princ.*, J. A. Ashton.

QUEEN'S ROAD, Dalston, E. 8.—*Princ.*, T. E. Brunton.

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(*See also* Technical Education.)

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LEGAL.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1925.

Jan. 11 to Jan. 31	June 9 to June 30
Apr. 21 to May 19	Nov. 2 to Nov. 25

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

Treasurer, The Earl of Desart.
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The Society of King's Inn, Dublin, controls admissions to the Free State Bar.

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(100–113 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 9,544.]

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GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 626. Number of new out-patients in 1923, 127,836. Clinical clerkships and dresserships held by all students. Resident appointments after qualification carry free board and residence. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually. Residential college and club for students, adjoining the hospital.—*Dean*, Prof. T. B. Johnston.

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ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London and School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

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Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol University.
Cambridge University.
Durham University.
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.
Glasgow, St. Mungo's College.
Glasgow, Western Medical School.
Ireland, Dublin University.
Ireland, National University.
Ireland, Queen's University.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

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Adjutant, Capt. C. Parvin, M.C.
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Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham* and *Victoria Manchester*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

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[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) and of Associateship (A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]

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Professors, 110 in number.

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Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers, M.A.

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Commandant, Col. J. A. C. Somerville, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director of Music, Lieut. H. E. Adkins, Mus.Bac.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. H. Ozanne, D.S.O., R.M.
Musical Director, Lieut. J. G. Welsh, M.B.E., R.M.

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ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir P. W. Hope, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Captain, G. T. C. P. Swabey, D.S.O., R.N.
Commander, R. E. Lubbock, R.N.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Commr. F. H. Holl, R.N.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Paym.-Lt.-Commander G. J. Watney, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, A. Backhouse.
Civil Engineer, T. C. Agutter, F.R.I.B.A.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).

STAFF COLLEGE.

Director, Capt. E. Astley-Rushton, C.M.G., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

Captain, Hon. H. Meade, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Commander, J. A. A. Morris, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt., Captain L. R. Oliphant, R.N.
Headmaster, S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.
Cashier, Paym. Capt. F. M. Mitchell, R.N.
Chief Officer, Comd.-Gunner W. H. Dimsdale, R.N.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Capt. P. M. May, R.N.
Chaplain, Rev. T. H. Jones, O.B.E., M.A., R.N.

TRAINING SHIPS.

Royal Navy.

For Men:—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Vestal*, *Vindictive*, *Niger*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

For Boys:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers, Portsmouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Powerful* (3 ships, Devonport); and Marine Society's Ship *Hermione* and National Refuges Ship *Arethusa* (*see* Societies).

Exmouth (Metropolitan Asylums Board), moored off Grays, Essex (and sea-going tender *Exmouth II.*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. Only boys of good character are received.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. H. S. Currey, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).

Mercantile Marine.

For Officers.

Thames Nautical Training College (Incorporated).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. *Sec.*, F. H. Stafford, 72, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Cadet School Ship *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt.*, H. W. Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R.

Ocean Training Ships.—This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R.N.R. is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne. Nominations to R.N. College, Dartmouth, and for R.N.R. training as Probationary Midshipmen, subject to Admiralty Regulations. Candidates are prepared for Special Entry to Royal Navy, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and R.A.F. Examinations.

For Seamen.

Training Ship *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.* Com. J. C. Woodward, R.N.; *Sec.*, J. Alleyne Chambers, 66 Coleman Street, E.C. 2.

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys between 13 and 14½ years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Commander H. Butterworth, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants. For boys of good character only, intended for entry to Special Branches of the Military Branch R.N.; or for Cadet apprenticeship in the Mercantile Marine, or for entry to R.A.F. as Aircraft Apprentices.—*Hon. Director*, C. B. Fry, Commr. R.N.R.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.
Chairman of Governing Body, Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Director, Prof. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Secretary, Miss C. L. Clegg.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

See also "Commercial Education."

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester*, and *Sheffield; Wales; St. Andrews, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh; Dublin, National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University of Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E.11.—*Princ.* A. Ritchie-Scott, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E.5.—*Princ.*, S. Thorogood, A.R.C.A.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, G. R. Woolway, A.R.C.A.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E. 8.
(b) *Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass Branch*, Cassland Road, E. 9.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 61 Stamford Street, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, Capt. L. M. Coombs, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, A. R. Sage, M.B.E.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, A.M.I.C.E.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss E. E. Cox, B.A.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss A. Crawley, B.Sc.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; *Head* (School of Art), Walter Bayes, A.R.W.S.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Robt. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., B.Sc.

CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, 280 St. John Street, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, S. C. Laws, M.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Holloway Road, N. 7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, T. Worswick, O.B.E., M.Sc.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Creek Road, Deptford, S.E. 8.—*Head Mistress*, Miss M. E. Stuart.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CAMPDEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Lancaster Road, W. 4.—*Supt.*, Miss G. L. Abbott.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, 7 Fitzroy Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. H. F. Plant.

CORDWAINERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, St. John's Lane, Finsbury, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, F. Y. Golding.

FINSBURY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard Street, City Road, E.C.—*Dean*, A. J. Hale, B.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A.

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (*Branch of the Borough Polytechnic*).—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., M.A.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

MARY WARD SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Warden*, Miss E. Neville.

MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss C. I. Brennand.

NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen Street, Borough, S.E. 1.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*President*, H.R.H. the Duchess of York; *Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

SAILORS HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, Payr.-Comm. A. E. Loder, R.D., R.N.R.

SCHOOL OF WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

TOYNBEE HALL, 28 Commercial Road, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Principal*, D. N. Griffiths, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale, R.B.A.

ST. MARTIN'S, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Princ.*, J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic, and to Goldsmiths' College. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (*see* below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

Imperial College of Science and Technology,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Visitor: H.M. THE KING.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Herbert Wright.

Chairman of Delegacy, Walter T. Prideaux.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

Royal College of Science.

Aeronautics: L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Aviation*); Sir Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I. Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Meteorology*).

Mathematics: S. Chapman, H. Levy (*Applied*); *Physics:* H. L. Callendar, C.B.E., F.R.S., A. O. Rankine, O.B.E., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, F. J. Cheshire, C.B.E.; A. E. Conrady, *Optical design*; A. F. C. Pollard, *Mechanical design*; *Chemistry:* H. B. Baker, C.B.E., F.R.S., J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip, O.B.E., F.R.S. (*Physical*); *Chemical Technology—Fuel and Refractory Materials*; W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Biology*: J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*), V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*), P. Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*); S. B. Schryvor (*Biochemistry*); *Geology:* W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

Royal School of Mines.

Mining: S. J. Truscott; *Mine Surveying*, L. H. Cooke; *Mining Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S.; *Metallurgy:* H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; *Oil Technology:* W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power: W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering:* S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering:* C. L. Fortescue, O.B.E.

Rector, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, A. Gow, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute,

Gresham College, E.C. 2.

(1.) *City Guilds Engineering College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2.) *Finsbury Technical College*, Leonard Street, Finsbury, E.C.

(3.) *Technical Art School*, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

(4.) *Department of Technology*, 29 Roland Gardens, S.W. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, M. Wilson, A.M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 62–70 Southampton Row, W.C. 1).—*Princ.*, A. Russell, LL.D., F.R.S.

INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Motor, and Aero), 307–311 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Head of School*, A. R. Horne, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

SCHOOL OF MOTOR BODY AND CARRIAGE BUILDING (Balderton St., W.).—*Head of Dept.*, Ernest Bailey.

SOUTH OF ENG. COLL. OF PHARMACY (186 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9).—*Principal*, H. Lucas, F.C.S.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

ENGLISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ACCRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. P. Ackroyd, B.Sc.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom).—*Principal*, G. W. Handforth, B.A.

BACUP AND RAWTENSTALL.—*Headmaster*, H. Bromiley.

BANBURY (County).—*Headmaster*, R. Luscombe, B.A.

BARNSLEY (Central Techn. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, D. Paton Grubb, B.Sc.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Princ.*, David Hardman, M.Sc.

BATH (Munic.).—*Principal*, A. G. Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.

BATLEY (Techn. and Art Sch.).—*Principal*, N. B. Radcliffe, M.Sc.

BIRKENHEAD (Techn. Sch., Tranmere).—*Princ.*, J. E. L. Barnes, M.I.M.E.

BIRMINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.

,, (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, W. T. Blackband.

,, (Tech. Sch., Handsworth).—*Princ.*, W. E. Harrison, B.Sc.

,, (Techn. Sch., Aston).—*Princ.*, C. A. White, M.B.E., M.Sc.

BLACKBURN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., B.Sc.

BLACKPOOL.—*Princ.*, W. Jones.

BOLTON (Munic.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, C.B.E., F.G.S.

BOOTLE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, R. A. McMillan, B.Sc.

BOURNEMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Painter, B.Sc.

BRADFORD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Richardson, M.Sc.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. B. Croushaw, Ph.D.

BRIGHOUSE (Techn. Sch.).—*Sec.*, A. W. Hoyle, B.Sc.

BRIGHTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Mansergh Varley, M.A.

BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers').—*See* "English University Colleges." [M.Sc.

BURNLEY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Munn Rankin, M.Sc.

BURTON-ON-TRENT (Munic.).—*Princ.*,

BURY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.

CAMBORNE (Sch. of Metalliferous Mining).—*Princ.*, R. A. Thomas, M.I.M.M.

CANTERBURY (Sidney Cooper Sch. of Arts and Crafts).—*Princ.*, J. Ogden, A.R.C.A.
CARLISLE (Tullie House).—*Princ.*, A. Hopwood, D.Sc.
CHAILEY, Sussex (Heritage Craft Schools for the instruction of crippled children, age 3 to 14 years).—*Founder & Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. C. W. Kimmins.
CHATHAM.—*Princ.*, I. Keen, M.A.
CHELTENHAM.—*Princ.*, Ernest Ivamy, M.A.
CHESTERFIELD (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. W. Mayne, B.Sc.
CHORLEY (Munic.).—*Head Master*, F. W. Henderson, B.Sc.
COLCHESTER.—*Sec.*, G. C. Holland.
COLNE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, M. Robinson, B.Sc.
COVENTRY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, D. R. MacLachlan, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
CREWE (Technical Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. Smith, M.B.E., M.Eng.
CROYDON (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, W. Thomson, B.Sc.
DARLINGTON (Techn. Coll.). — *Princ.*, J. W. Angles, M.Sc.
DARWEN (Munic.)—*Princ.*, James Norris, B.A.
DERBY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
DEVONPORT (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.
DEWSBURY (Munic. Techn. Coll. and Sch. of Art). —*Princ.*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.
DONCASTER (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.
DOVER (Sch. of Sci. and Tech., Ladywell).—*Princ.*, F. Whitehouse, M.A.
DUDLEY.—*Princ.*, John H. Grindley, D.Sc.
DURHAM (Johnston Sch.).—*Princ.*, S. Whalley, B.Sc.
EAST HAM.—*Princ.*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
ERITH.—*Princ.*, W. Neagle, B.Sc.
GATESHEAD.—*Princ.*, H. Livingston, B.Sc.
GILLINGHAM.—*Princ.*, F. E. Rowett, D.Sc.
GLOUCESTER.—*Princ.*, R. Leach, B.Sc.
GRIMSBY.—*Princ.*, A. P. Williams, B.A.
GUILDFORD.—*Princ.*, Capt. F. S. Tosswill, O.B.E.
HALIFAX (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. Crowther, B.Sc.
HARROGATE.—*Princ.*, W. E. C. Jalland, M.Sc.
HARROW.—*Princ. and Sec.*, Thomas Bolton, M.A.
HERTFORD (County).—*Princ.*, Miss Alice A. Heaton.
,, (William Baker Memorial Technical School). —*Governor*, Rev. F. C. Suckling.
HORWICH (Ry. Mech. Inst.)—*Princ.*, J. McLean.
HOVE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, Stephen G. Dancy.
HUDDERSFIELD.—*Princ.*, J. F. Hudson, M.A.
HULL (Munic.).—*Princ.*, T. Luxton, B.Sc.
IPSWICH (Munic. Sch. of Engineering).—*Princ.*, W. E. Double.
,, (Women's Evening Coll.).—*Principal*, Miss M. Jarrett.
KEIGHLEY.—*Princ.*, W. Healey, B.Sc.
LANCASTER (Storey Inst.).—*Headmaster*, F. H. Mould, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
LEEDS (Central Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. E. Barnett, B.Sc.
LEICESTER (Munic.).—*Princ.*, G. F. O'Riordan, B.Sc.
LEIGH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, L. B. Benny, M.A.
LINCOLN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
LIVERPOOL (Munic.).— *Director*, C. F. Mott, M.A. *Princ.*, J. Scholes Hague, M.Sc.
LOUGHBOROUGH.—*Princ.*, H. Schofield, M.B.E., Ph.D.
MACCLESFIELD.—*Princ.*, Geo. Beach, LL.D.
MAIDSTONE.—*Princ.*, James Quick, M.I.E.E.
MANCHESTER (Munic.).—*See* "English University Colleges."
MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—*Princ.*, W. Edwards, M.A.
MORLEY.—*Princ.*, J. H. Willis, B.Sc.
NELSON (Munic).—*Princ.*, Alfred J. Fawthrop. B.Sc.
NEWARK (Sci. & Art).—*Princ.*, B. Leslie Jackson, A.R.C.A.
NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE (Rutherford Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, C.L. Eclair-Heath, A.M.I.Mech.E.
NEWPORT, Mon.—*Princ.*, G. R. Bennett, M.B.E., B.Sc.
NORTHAMPTON (Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Blakeman, M.A., M.Sc.
NORTHWICH (Verdin).—*Princ.*, W. S. Osborn, B.Sc.
NORWICH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Ramage, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Art Sch.). — *Principal*, J. Else, R.B.S.
OLDHAM (Munic.). — *Princ.*, H. H. Warcing, C.I.Mech.E.
OXFORD (City Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, A. H. Fiemming, B.Sc.
PETERBOROUGH (County Techn. Sch. for Soke). —*Princ.*, James Mitchell, B.Sc.
PLYMOUTH (Munic. Art).—*Princ.*, F. Shelley, A.R.C.A.
PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.
PORTSMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ*, Oliver Freeman. B.Sc.
PRESTON (Harris Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. R. Jolly, M.B.E.
RADCLIFFE.—*Princ.*, Hubert Boardman.
READING.—*See* Univ. Coll.
REDRUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*,
ROCHDALE (Munic.).— *Princ. and Sec.*, J. E. Holden.
ROCHESTER.—*Princ.*, J. E. Phillips, M.A.
ROTHERHAM.—*Princ.*, James A. Mair. [B.Sc.
RUGBY (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, P. I. Kitchen,
ST. HELEN'S (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. A. Hartley.
SALFORD (Royal Technical Coll.).—*Principal*, Bertram Prentice, D.Sc., Ph.D.
SHEFFIELD University (*q.v.*).
SMETHWICK (Munic.).—*Princ.*, T. J. Murray, Ph.D.
SOUTHAMPTON (Hartley Univ. Coll.). — *See* "English University Colleges."
SOUTHPORT (Manchester Road). — *Princ.*, F. Blomley, B.Com.
SOUTH SHIELDS (Marine Sch.).—*Princ.*, H. R. Cullen, M.A.
STOCKPORT (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. F. S. Ross, M.C., B.Sc.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. G. Belasco. B.Sc.
STRATFORD (G. E. Mechanics' Inst., L. & N.E. Ry.).—*Sec.*, Francis G. Perry.
SUNDERLAND (Munic.).—*Princ.*, V. A. Mundella, M.A., B.Sc.
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Munic.). — *Princ.*, A. Sylvanus-Jones, B.A.
SWINDON.—*Princ.*, G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
TODMORDEN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. Stevenson.
TONBRIDGE.—*Princ.*, T. Newsome, A.R.C.Sc.
TOTTENHAM (Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, H. P. Shallard, M.A.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—*Princ.*, J. Lister, Ph.D.
WAKEFIELD.—*Princ.*, S. Carter, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Munic.).— *Princ*, F. E. Thompson, A.R.C.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.
WARRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.* (vacant).

WEDNESBURY (County).—*Princ.*, Douglas Ingall, M.Sc.
WELLINGBOROUGH.—*Princ.*, F. J. Thorpe, B.Sc.
WEST BROMWICH (Munic.). — *Princ.*, Ernest Rawson, B.Sc.
WEST HAM (Munic. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. C. Baillie, D.Sc.
WIDNES (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Crabtree, B.Sc.
WIGAN (Mining and Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*,

WILLENHALL.—*Princ.*, H. Hanford.
WIMBLEDON (Techn. Inst.). — *Princ.*, J. O. Sibree, B.Sc.
WOLVERHAMPTON (Munic.).—W. E. Fisher, D.Sc.
WOLVERTON (Sci. & Art).—*Princ.*, E. G. Milner, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.
WORCESTER (Victoria Inst.).—*Sec.*, T. Duckworth.
WORKINGTON (County).—*Princ.*, A.B. Coles, M.A.
YARMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. Corlett.
YORK.—*Headmaster*, W. Fairbairn.

WELSH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

CARDIFF (City Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.
SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES (Treforest).—*Princ.*, Prof. G. Knox, F.G.S., M.I.M.E.
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‡HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
‡HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
‡HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. W. Edwards, M.A.
‡HELSTON (County Sch.).—§R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
‡HEMSWORTH.—§Maj. A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
‡HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, B.A.
HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—§J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
HEREFORD (Cathedral Sch.).—*§J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
,, (Boys' High Sch.).—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
HERTFORD.—§G. W. Kinman, M.A.
HEVERSHAM.—§R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—§H. M. Butler, M.A.
‡HEYWOOD (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
HIGHBURY (County School, N. 5).—§W. E. Spragg, M.A. [D.Sc.
HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—*J. A. H. Johnston,
‡HINCKLEY.—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
‡HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.).—§W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1530).—§J. Kemp, M.A.
HITCHIN.—§Jabez King, M.A.
,, (St. Michael's School, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Atthill, B.A.
HOLBORN ESTATE (Gr. Sch., St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—§W. P. Fuller, M.A.
HOLLOWAY (County School), N.—§F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
‡HOLMFIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green.
HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—*§J. R. Eccles, M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
‡HORNCASTLE.—§A. N. Worman, B.A.
HORNSEY (Stationers').—§J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.
‡ ,, (County Sch.).—§H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—F. W. M. Draper, M.A.
HORNSEY LANE, N. 6. (St. Aloysius Coll., *R.C.*—Rev. E. Davey.
HORSHAM (1532).—Rev. W. M. Peacock, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury Gr. Sch.).—§T. Dyson, M.A.
,, (College).—§H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
,, ‡(Royds Hall Sch.).—§E. F. Chaney, M.A.
HULL.—(Hymers Coll.).—*§C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, (Gr. School).—§J. E. Forty, M.A.
,, ‡(Boulevard).—§F. W. de Velling, B.A.
,, ‡(Craven Street).—§H. Shoosmith, M.A.
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HURSTPIERPOINT (St. John's).—*Rev. H. B. Tower, M.A.
HUTTON (Lancs.).—§Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
‡HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.).—§R. E. Jones, M.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.).—§A. E. Diggens, B.A., LL.B.
‡ILFRACOMBE.—§S. B. Tatton, B.Sc.
‡ILKESTON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. R. Wood, M.A.
ILKLEY (Yorks).—§N. L. Frazer, M.A.
ILMINSTER.—*§L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
IPSWICH SCHOOL (1477).—*§Rev. E. C. Sherwood,
,, (Muni. Sec. Sch.).—§A. Morris, M.Sc. [M.A.
ISLEWORTH (County Sch.).—§W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
ISLINGTON, (Owen's, Brewers Co.).—*§R. F. Cholmeley, O.B.E., M.A.
‡JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—§A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§T. P. Watson, M.A., F.R.S.E.
KENDAL.—§E. R. Roe-Thompson, M.A.
,, (Stramongate Sch.).—§F. H. Knight, M.A.
‡KESWICK.—§H. W. Howe, M.A.
KETTERING (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
‡KIBWORTH (Leices.).—§C. L. Ryley, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—§W. H. Witherby, M.A.
KILBURN (Gr. Sch.).—§W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
KIMBOLTON.—§W. Ingram, B.Sc.
KINGSBRIDGE.—§P. H. Wykes, M.A.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19.—*§H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.).—§C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—§C. A. Howse, M.A.
,, (Tiffin's).—§T. Dean, M.A.
‡KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—§E. Robinson, B.Sc.
‡KIRKBY LONSDALE.—§J. L. Johnson, M.A.
KIRKHAM.—§Rev. Cresswell Strange, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
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‡LANTEGLOS (Smiths).—C. E. Leese, B.Sc.
LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A., J.P.
,, (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—§H. E. Richardson, B.A.
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LEAMINGTON (College).—§A. Thornton, B.Sc.
LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—*§Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
LEDBURY (Russell Endowed).—(vacant).
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,, (Armley, West Leeds High School).—§C. Darling, B.A.
,, (Central High).—§W. Parsons.
,, ‡(Cockburn High).—§F. G. Harmer.
,, (Catholic Day Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. I. Ireland, S.J.
LEEK (High School).—§T. C. Warrington, M.A.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—*§T. Kingdom, M.A.
,, (Newton's Found.).—§R. L. Ager, M.A.
LEIGH (Lancs.).—§W. H. Leek, B.A.
LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends').—*§C. I. Evans, M.A.
‡LEISTON (Sec. Sch.).—§J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
‡LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—§W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—§C. G. M. Broom, M.A.
‡LEYLAND (Lancs.).—§F. Jackson, M.A. [M.A.
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LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.).—§M. Gompertz, B.A. [M.A.
LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—§Rev. Reg. W. Clarke,
LINCOLN.—§Rev. R. S. Moxon, D.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—§A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
‡LISKEARD (County Sch.).—§H. Dewdney, B.A.
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,, (Collegiate Sch.).—§S. E. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.
,, (Institute).—*§Rev. H. H. Symonds, M.A.

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,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Rev. Fredk. Magee, S.J.
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,, ‡(Holt Sec. Sch.).—§C. W. Bailey, M.A.
,, (Alsop High Sch.).—§F.B. Halford, M.A.
‡LONG EATON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. Clegg.
LOUGHBOROUGH (Gr.).—§T. Stinton, M.A.
LOUTH.—§E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
‡LOWESTOFT.—§R. McArthur, M.A.
LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—§Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
LUDLOW.—§A. K. Wilson, M.A.
LUTON (Modern Sch.).—§T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
‡LUTTERWORTH.—§S. M. Douglas, M.A.
‡LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.).—§F. Dixon, B.Sc.
‡LYMM (Cheshire).—§W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—§J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD.—§F. D. Evans, M.A.
MADELEY (County).—§G. Fraser, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—§A. E. Brooks, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—(Vacant.)
‡MALDON (Gram. Sch.).—§S. G. Deed, M.A.
‡MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—§Capt. M. J. Truscott, M.A.
‡MALTON—§Ernest L. Watt, M.A
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MANCHESTER (Gr. Sch.).—§D. G. Miller, M.A.
,, (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Trevor Dennis, M.A.
,, (Central High Sch.).—§R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
MANSFIELD (Notts).—§J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
,, ‡(The Brunts).—§A. Campbell, M.A.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Heathcote, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—§J. Ford Smith, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—§J. Elliott, M.A.
‡MARKET HARBOROUGH.—§A. J. Bright, M.A.
MARKET RASEN.—§P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
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MARLBOROUGH.—‡(Grammar Sch.).—§S. Pontefract, B.A.
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MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
MAYFIELD (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. F. A. Hollingshead.
‡MELTON-MOWBRAY.—§R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
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MERTON (Surrey).—§E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
‡MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§T. W. Ireland, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—§W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Wm. Fox, S.M.
‡MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—§H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
MIDHURST (Sussex).—§Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
‡MIDSOMER NORTON (County).—§G. P. Furneaux, M.A.
MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W. 7.—*§Maurice Leonard Jacks, M.A.
‡MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
‡MIRFIELD (Yorks).—§William Todd, M.A.
MITCHAM (County).—§F. G. Hall, M.A.
MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—*Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
‡MORECAMBE (Lancs).—§Rev. W. H. Counsell, M.A.
‡MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—§H. B. Browne, M.A.
MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—§G. F. Howell, M.A.
MOULTON (Lincs).—§A. S. Hatt.
‡NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—§A. T. Powell, M.A.
‡NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. C. Patrick, M.A.
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NEWBURY.—§T. Rutherford Harley, M.A.
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,, (The Orme Sch.).—§T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
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,, (Dame Allan's).—§F. W. Brewer, O.B.E., M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
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‡NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
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,, Isle of Wight (1610).—Rev. A. F. Hill, B.A.
,, Salop (1442).—§J. W. Shuker, M.A.
NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—§H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, (Newton Coll.).—§Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
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‡NORTHALLERTON.—§H. T. Palmer, M.A.
NORTHAMPTON.—*§W. C. C. Cooke, M.A.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch., 1606).—§Maj. P. Pickford, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., M.A.
‡NORTHWICH.—§Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
NORWICH SCHOOL.—*§Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, (City of Norwich Sch.).—§W. R. Gurley, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—*G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
,, ‡(Mundella).—§R. B. Wight, M.A.
,, ‡(High Pavement).—§H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—§A. B. Holman, M.A.
OAKAMOOR (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Rev. T. L. Williams, M.A.
OAKHAM SCH. (Rutland).—*§W. L. Sargant, M.A.
‡ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—§E. Stedman, M.Sc.
‡OKEHAMPTON.—§W. Hunter, B.Sc.
‡OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.)—§J. G. Howarth, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme School).—§A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§G. M. Handley, B.A.
‡ORMSKIRK.—Rev. James R. Bate, B.A.
‡OSSETT.—§H. G. Chapman, Litt.D.
OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—§R. Williamson, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—§W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
‡OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—§W. Robinson, M.A.
‡OTTERY ST. MARY (King's School).—J. M. O. Johnson, M.A.
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‡PARKSTONE, Dorset (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—§Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
‡PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—§G. W. Morris, M.A.
‡PENKETH, nr. Warrington (Friends').—S. E. Maltby, M.A.
‡PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—§W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
PENZANCE (County Sch.).—§G. L. Bradley, M.A.
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,, (Deacon's Sch.).—§J. H. Davies, Ph.D.
PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—F. E. Woodall, M.A.
‡PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
PINNER (Royal Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§F. Adshead, M.A.

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,, ‡(Corp. Gr. Sch.).—§C. W. Bracken, B.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. De Sales, M.A.
POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—§P. C. Sands, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (King's School).—E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
‡POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
‡POPLAR (George Green's).—§A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
,, ‡(Howrah House, *R.C.*).—
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,, (Council Southern Sec. Sch.).—§G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
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PRESCOT.—§C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
PRESTON.—§Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
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PURLEY, Surrey (County S. Sch.).—§B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
‡QUORN (Gr. School).—§G. Keith Thomson, M.A.
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‡RAMSEY (Hunts).—§F. T. Allen, M.A.
RAMSGATE (Chatham House, County).—§H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Taylor, O.S.B., M.A.
RATCLIFFE (Leicester, *R.C.*).—Rev. C. J. Emery, B.A.
READING SCHOOL.—*G. H. Keeton, M.A.
‡REDDITCH (Sec. School).—§A. E. Scothern.
REDRUTH (County School).—§T. Shopland, B.A., J.P.
REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.—§P. Abbott, B.A.
REIGATE.—§Francis S. Orme, M.A.
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RETFORD.—§C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
RICHMOND, Surrey (County).—§T. W. Beasley, M.A.
RICHMOND, Yorks (1567).—§T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
RIPON (Grammar School).—§J. W. Dyson, M.A.
RISHWORTH, Yorks. (Gr. Sch.).—§Rev. C. E. Beechey Kingsford, B.A.
‡RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD, Lancs.—§E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
‡ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (King's).—*§Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
,, (Mathematical Sch.).—§A. W. Lucy, M.A.
ROMFORD (Royal Liberty Sch.).—§S. B. Hartley, M.A.
‡ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—§F. Leede, M.A.
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‡ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—§E. H. Stevens, B.A.
ROTHERHAM.—§F. W. Field, M.A.
RUGBY (1567).—*§W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
,, (Lower School).—§C. Wheeler, D.S.O., M.A.
RUGELEY.—§Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc.
‡RUNCORN (County Sch.).—§L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
‡RYE (Sussex).—§H. H. Wallis, M.A.
‡RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—§R. P. Williams, B.Sc., J.P.
SAFFRON WALDEN (1423).—Capt. E. A. G. Cane, B.Sc.
,, ‡(Friends').—C. B. Rowntree.
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‡ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—§W. V. Barritt, M.A.
ST. BEES SCHOOL (Cumb.).—*§C. W. Kaye, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—§Gerald Dowse, M.A.
ST. HELENS (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Ramsgate.—*Rev. J. Ralph S. Taylor, M.A.
ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1).—§P. A. Wayne, M.A.
ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E. 1, 1571).—*§H. G. Abel, M.A.
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Road, W. 14 (1509).—*Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—§H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
,, (Adelphi House, *R.C.*).—
‡SALISBURY (Bishop Wordsworth's)—§R. Bracher.
SANDBACH.—§S. W. Finn, M.A.
‡SANDOWN, I. of W.—W. E. Page, M.A.
SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—§Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
SCARBOROUGH (High Sch.).—F. Mayor, M.A.
SCORTON, Yorks.—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—*W. N. Weech, M.A.
SEDGEBROOK, Lincs.—§F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS (1432).—§Geoffrey Garrod, M.A.
SHAFTESBURY.—§C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
SHEBBEAR, Devon.—§J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—*§J. H. Hichens, M.A.
,, (Central Sec. School).—§W. I. Moore, D.Lit.
,, (Pitsmoor).—§Ll. S. Best, D.Litt.
,, ‡(Woodhouse Sec.).—§J. Buckley, B.Sc.
SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—§W. B. Welch, M.A.
SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—*§Nowell Charles Smith, M.A. [B.Sc.
SHERBORNE (Foster's).—§T. L. Hutchins, M.A.,
SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—§F. J. Fuller, M.A.
SHREWSBURY (1551).—*§Rev. Canon H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
,, (Priory County Sch.).—§A. R. Florian, M.A.
‡SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
SKIPTON.—§A. A. McIntosh, M.A.
SLEAFORD (Carre's).—§E. C. Watson, B.A.
‡SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§W. F. Smith, B.A.
SOHAM (Cambs).—§J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
SOLIHULL.—§W. F. Bushell, M.A.
‡SOUTHALL (County).—§S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—*§Rev. C. F. Russell, M.A.
,, (Taunton's).—§F. J. Hemmings, B.Sc.
,, ‡(Itchen).—(Vacant)
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,, ‡(Westcliff High Sch.).—§H. G. Williams, M.A.
‡SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—§A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—§W. T. Lucas, M.A.
,, ‡(Westoe S. Sch.).—§T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
SOUTHWELL.—§R. Matthews, B.A.
‡SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Long, M.A.
SPALDING (Lincs).—§L. J. Driver, M.A.
‡SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—§F. T. Nott, M.A.
STAMFORD SCHOOL.—*§Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, *R.C.*).—Rev. John Herbert Wright, S.J.
STAND, Lancs.—§G. T. Locke, M.A.
‡STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—§A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—§S. Elford, M.A.
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ACKWORTH (Friends').—§Miss Hartley, B.A.

ACTON (Haberdashers' Aske's, West Acton).—§Miss D. W. Sprules, M.A.

ALNWICK (Duchess's).—§Miss Silburn, M.A.

ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—§Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School).—§Miss C. M. Hopkirk.

ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—§Miss A. H. Jones.

,, Kent (County).—§Miss Rosa Davey.

BARNET (Qn. Eliz. Girls' Gram.).—§Miss Clement, B.A.

BARNSLEY (High).—§Miss A. R. Nuttall, M.A.

BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—§Miss A. Jenkin, M.A.

BARROW (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. Auld, M.A.

BASINGSTOKE (High).—§Miss H. Costello, M.A.

BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—§Miss E. Steel, M.A.

,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss R. M. Fletcher.

BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss D. M. Hibgame, M.A.

BECKENHAM (County).—§Miss E. M. Fox.

BEDFORD (High).—§Miss C. M. Westaway, D.Litt.

,, (Modern).—§Miss E. E. Dolby.

BENENDEN (Cranbrook, Kent).—§Miss Sheldon.

BERKHAMSTED (High Sch.).—§Miss Sowels, M.A.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—§Miss D. L. Tasker.

BEVERLEY (High).—§Miss G. M. Rossiter, B.A.

BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—§Miss E. Cuthbertson Hill, B.A.

BILSTON (High).—§Miss A. B. Dawson, M.Litt.

BINGLEY (Girls' Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. Townley Scott, B.A.

BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Devonshire Place).—§Miss J. M. H. McCaig, M.A.

,, (Sec. Sch.).—§Miss A. F. Edwards.

,, (Higher Tranmere).—§Miss M. L. Hall, M.A.

,, (Convent, F. C. J., *R.C.*).—§Mother Beatrice Robinson.

BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—§Miss E. Collier.

,, (Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—§Miss F. Godfrey.

,, (Erdington).—Miss S. M. Hooker, M.A.

,, (Handsworth, King Edward's).—§Miss L. C. Brew, M.A.

,, (Camp Hill, King Edward's).—§Miss E. M. Keen, M.A. [M.A.

,, (High Sch., New St.).—§Miss E. H. Major,

,, (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.

,, (King's Norton).—Miss C. M. Sant.

,, ‡(Waverley Rd.).—H. K. Frew, B.Sc.

,, ‡(Yardley).—H. P. Lunn, B.Sc.

BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—§Miss Fisher, D.Lit.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Herts. & Essex High School).—Miss M. A. F. Hammill, M.A.

BLACKBURN (High).—§Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A.

,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—H. Roberts, B.Sc.

BLYTH (Northumb.).—§Miss M. H. Murdoch, M.A.

BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—§Miss B. A. Ward, B.Sc.

BOLTON (Park Road).—§Miss M. H. Meade, B.A.

BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss L. Taylor, M.A.

BOSTON, Lincs. (High).—§Miss E. M. Ridley.

BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—§Miss F. Stocks, M.A.

BOURNEMOUTH (Collegiate Sch.).—§Miss M. Davie, B.A.

,, (School for Girls).—§Miss E. Burras.

BRACKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss E. R. Pearson, M.A.

,, (County High).—§Miss A. P. Martin, M.A.

BRADFORD (Gr.).—§Miss M. E. Roberts.

,, (Hanson).—§Miss E. E. Hart, B.Sc.

,, (Belle Vue).—§Miss C. E. Morgan, M.Sc.

,, (Carlton Street).—§Miss E. Greene.

,, (Grange Road).—§Miss E. E. Richardson, B.A.

,, (St. Joseph's Coll.).—Miss M. B. Duffey.

BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—§Mrs. Russell Baker.

BRENTWOOD (County).—§Miss J. M. Rackham, B.A.

BRIDGNORTH (Gram. Sch.).—§Miss Windsor, M.A.

BRIDGWATER (County).—§Miss G. Nicholls, B.A.

BRIDLINGTON (High).—§Miss E. Drummond.

BRIGG (High School).—§Miss M. L. Lardelli.

BRIGHOUSE.—§Miss E. M. Scott, M.A.

BRIGHTON (Roedean).—Miss E. M. Tanner, B.A.

,, (St. Mary's Hall).—§Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.

,, (Munic.).—§Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpelier Road).—§Miss A. K. Lewis.

BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's).—§Miss E. M. Almond, M.A.

,, (Colston's).—§Miss Helen Drew, M.A.

,, (Redland, High Sch.).—§Miss E. M. Edghill, M.A.

,, (Red Maids).—§Miss Webb, LL.A.

‡BROCKENHURST (County).—§Miss E. C. Ward, B.A.

BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss K. D. B. Littlewood, M.A.

,, (County Sch.).—§Miss L. Godwin Salt, M.A.

BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—§Miss E. J. Radford.

BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE (Arnold Foster).—Miss C. Barber.

BURNLEY (High).—§Miss L. J. Wood, M.B.E., M.A.

BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—§Miss E. H. Linnell, M.A.

BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—§Miss Neild, M.A.

BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—§Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.

BUXTON (Cavendish High).—§Miss Evans, B.A.

CALNE (St. Mary's).—§Miss E. M. Matthews.

CAMBORNE (County School).—§Miss M. Pratt, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (County).—§Miss J. Bingham, M.A.

,, (Perse High Sch.).—§Miss B. L. Kennett, M.A.

CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—§Miss D. Menzies, B.Sc.

CARLISLE (County and High School, Lismore Place).—§Miss F. E. Bevan.

CATERHAM VALLEY (Eothen).—§Miss C. Pye.

CAVERSHAM (Qn. Anne's).—§Miss K. E. Moore, B.A.

CHATHAM (County).—§Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.

CHELMSFORD (County High).—§Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.

CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—§Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.

,, (Pate's Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.

CHERTSEY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—§Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.

CHESTER (Queen's).—§Miss Beatrice Clay, B.A.

,, (City & County).—§Miss H. M. Footman.

,, (Dee House, *R.C.*).—§Mother A. O'Brien.

CHESTERFIELD (High).—§Miss M. E. Munro, M.A.
CHICHESTER (High School).—§Miss Barton, M.A.
CHIPPENHAM.—Miss A. K. Morgan, B.A.
CHISLEHURST (Farringtons).—§Miss A. H. Davies.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (155*l.*).—§Miss N. C. Craig.
CIRENCESTER.—Miss E. M. Peach, B.A.
CLEWER (St. Stephen's High Sch.).—§Miss M. J. Porcher, M.A.
CLIFTON (High).—§Miss E. Addison Phillips, M.A.
CLITHEROE (Royal Gr.)—Miss G. Llewellyn, M.A.
COALBROOKDALE (County High). — §Miss A. Hurst, B.A.
COLCHESTER (County High School).—§Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
COVENTRY (Barr's Hill).—§Miss G. A. Howell, M.A.
,, (Stoke Park).—§Miss H. Scott, M.A.
CRAWLEY, Sussex (Milton Mt. Coll.)—§Miss Woodall, M.A.
CREDITON (High).—§Miss E. J. Prebble.
CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wellesley Road).—(vacant.)
,, (Selhurst Gr.).—§Miss Wellman, B.A.
,, (Old Palace).—Miss R. M. Boole, B.A.
,, (Coloma Convent School, *R.C.*).—§Dame Winefride.
DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's).—§Miss M. Flood, M.A.
DARLINGTON (High).—§Miss A. L. Harrison.
DARTFORD (County).—§Mrs. J. Acworth, L.L.A.
DARTMOUTH (High).—Miss Davidson, L.L.A.
DERBY (High School).—Miss Leslie Kirk, M.A.
,, (Parkfield Cedars).—§Miss M. J. Keay.
DEVONPORT (High).—Miss M. M. Raymond.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss D. Moore, B.Sc.
DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—§Miss I. Thwaites.
DONCASTER (Munic.).—(vacant.)
DORKING (High Sch.).—§Miss M. J. A. Craven.
DOVER (County Sch. for Girls).—§Miss Chapman.
DUDLEY (High School).—§Miss S. Frood.
DURHAM (High).—§Miss M. L. Stafford Smith, M.A.
,, (County Sch.)—§Miss H. R. F. Cowie.
EALING (Princess Helena Coll.).—Miss Parker, M.A.
EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec. Sch.).—§Miss Adams, M.A.
EAST DEREHAM (High).—§Miss Galloway, B.A.
EAST GRINSTEAD (St. Michael's). — Miss D. Griffiths, B.A.
EDMONTON (County Sec.).—§Miss B. W. Seward.
ELTHAM (County Sec.).—§Miss Bramwell, B.Sc.
ELY (High Sch.).—§Miss E. E. Fletcher, B.A.
ENFIELD (County Sch.).—§Miss E. R. Broome, M.A.
EPSOM (County).—§Miss J. K. Hall, B.A.
EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—§Miss C. W. Dixon, B.A.
,, (Modern Sch.).—§Miss J. Headridge, M.A.
FALMOUTH (County High S.).—§Miss G. A. Hollowell, M.A.
FARINGDON (County).—Miss D. L. Beck.
FARNHAM—§Miss C. N. Williams, B.A.
FAVERSHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—§Miss Fowlds, B.A.
FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—§Miss Hargreaves, B.A.
,, (County Sch.).—§Miss F. Ames, B.A.
FOREST GATE (St. Angela's, *R.C.*). — §Mother Mary Angela Boord.
FOWEY (Cornwall). Mixed.—J. K. Hudson, M.A.
FRAMLINGHAM (Mills).—§Miss E. M. Fisher.
FULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.).—§Miss Curry.
GAINSBOROUGH (High).—§Miss Hargrave, M.A.
GLOUCESTER (High).—Miss E. Penson, M.A.
,, (Ribston Hall).—§Miss Whitaker, B.Sc.
GOUDHURST, KENT (Bedgebury Park). — §Miss D. F. Hunter, B.Sc.
GRANTHAM.—§Miss H. G. Williams, M.A.
GRAVESEND (County).—§Miss J. E. Wills, B.D.
GRAYS (Palmer's End).—§Miss Wren, B.A.
GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylors' School for Girls).—§Miss E. Fordham, B.A.
GRIMSBY (High).—§Miss A. W. Squance, B.A.
GUILDFORD (County) —§Miss H. M. Wright.
,, (High School).—§Miss Stocks, M.A.
HALIFAX (High).—§Miss E. A. Bolton.
,, (Crossley & Porter).—§Miss M. E. Dale, B.A.
,, (Council Sec.).—§Miss A. I. Nolting, M.A.
HALSTEAD (Gr.).—§Miss F. M. Jackson.
HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's).—§Miss Young.
HARROW (County).—§Miss M. Huskisson, M.A.
HASTINGS (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Commin.
HAYWARD'S HEATH (County Sec.). — §Miss Stevens.
HEADINGTON, Oxon.—§Miss K. L. Porcher.
HEREFORD (High).—§Miss Medwin, B.Sc.
HEXHAM (Qu. Eliz.).—Miss A. M. Ellis, M.A.
HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe).—§Mrs. B. Turner.
,, (The High Sch.).—§Miss Eva E. E. Dessin.
HITCHIN (Grammar).—§Miss Chambers, F.R.H.S.
HORSHAM (High).—§Miss E. M. Marchant, B.A.
HORNSEY (Weston Park).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High).—§Miss A. Hill, M.A.
HULL (Newland High).—§Miss G. H. Rowland, B.Sc.
,, (High).—§Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
HUYTON (Liverp'l Coll.).—§Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.).—§Miss Morris, B.Sc.
ILMINSTER (Grammar).—§Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
IPSWICH (High, G. P. D. S. T.).—§Miss E. Ransford.
,, (Munic. Sec.).—§Miss M. Jarrett.
ISLEWORTH (Green Sec. Sch.).—§Miss Croal, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's College, *R.C.*).—
KEIGHLEY (Drake & Tonson's).—§Miss Atkinson, B.A.
KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—§Miss M. Horner.
KETTERING (County High).—§Miss Whyte, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (High).—§Miss Y. Raymond, B.A.
KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk & King's Lynn High Sch.).—§Miss Williamson, B.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—§Miss F. Watson, B.Sc.
KIRKBY LONSDALE (Casterton Sch.).—§Miss D. de B. Dobson, M.A.
KIRKBY STEPHEN.—§Miss Amy Whitley, B.A.
LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss M. Phillimore, B.A.
LAUNCESTON (Horwell).—§Miss L. C. Tindal Atkinson, B.A.
LEAMINGTON (Municipal).—§Miss J. Wallace.
,, (High School).—Miss Milroy.
LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—§Miss Lucy A. Lowe, M.A.
,, (Modern).—§Miss M. Bellman, M.A.
,, (Chapel Allerton High School). — §Miss Scotson Clark.
,, (Rounehay).—§Miss M. C. Vyvyan.
,, (Thoresby High School).—§Miss A. Fleming, M.A.
,, (W. Leeds High School).—§Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A.
LEEK (Westwood Hall High School).—§Miss E. F. De Sausmarez.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—§Miss Heron.
,, (Newarke).—§Miss Caulkin, B.Sc.
,, (Ald. Newton's).—§Miss E. G. Davies, B.A.
,, (Collegiate).—§Miss H. L. Jackson.
LEIGH (Gr.).—§Miss N. Caress, B.Sc.
LEWES (County).—§Miss L. E. Vobes, B.A.
LEYTONSTONE (County High). —§Miss S. L. Edwards.
LICHFIELD (High).—§Miss Hodge, M.A.
LINCOLN (High).—§Miss Lucie Savill.
,, (South Park).—§Miss D. M. Young.
LIVERPOOL COLL. (Grove Street).—§Miss F. M. Fordham.

LIVERPOOL (Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—§Miss Coates.
,, (Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).—§Miss M. J. Griffith.
,, (Belvedere School, G.P.D.S.T.; Prince's Park).—§Miss M. C. Fraser, M.A.
,, (Calder).—§Miss F. A. Macrae.
,, (Liverpool Coll., Fairfield).—§Miss Grundy.
,, (Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne House).—§Miss Ashwell, B.A.
,, (St. Edmund's).—Mrs. I. H. Colenso.
LONDON (Francis Holland Ch. of Eng. School). —*ClarenceGate, N.W.*, §Miss Crapper; Graham St. Branch, 39 *Graham St., Eaton Terrace, S.W.*—§Miss A. R. Morison.
,, (Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap. Junc.).—§Miss Dean, B.A.
,, (Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, W. 8, *R.C.*).—
,, Bermondsey (County Sec. Sch., Southwark Park Road).—§Miss B. Callender, M.A.
,, Blackheath, S.E. 3 (High School, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. Gale.
,, Burlington School, Old Burlington Street, W.—§Miss Burgess, M.A.
,, (Frances Mary Buss Schools)—*N. London Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N.W.* 5, §Miss Drummond; *Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.* 5, §Miss Wright.
,, (Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell).—§Miss M. D. Brock, Litt.D.
,, (Coborn School, Bow).—§Miss Kerly, B.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Laura Place, E. 5).—§Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
,, (Lewisham. Gr. Sch., Catford).—§Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
,, (Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E. 1).—§Miss Hanbidge, M.A.
,, (15 Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's Endowed High School, W.C. 2).—§Miss C. H. Bannister.
,, Chelsea (Hortensia Road).—§Miss Crosby, M.A.
,, (City of Lond. Sch., E.C. 4).—§Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.
,, Chiswick, W. 4 (County).—§Miss Hedley.
,, Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common).—§Miss Barratt.
,, Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary).—§Miss E. A. Jones, M.A.
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Clarendon Sq., N.W. 1, *R.C.*).—Mother Catherine Moffat, B.A.
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Howrah House, Poplar, E. 14, *R.C.*).—§Mother M. Scarisbrick.
,, (Convent of Notre Dame, Islington, *R.C.*).—
,, (Convent of Sacred Heart, Hammersmith, *R.C.*).—§Madame E. Hutchinson.
,, (County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—§Miss Bartram, M.A.
,, (County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—§Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
,, Crouch End (High Sch.).—Miss Charlotte Cowdroy, M.R.E.
,, (James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—§Miss E. M. Belcher, M.A.
,, Dulwich (High Sch.).—§Miss M. Williams, M.Sc.
,, ‡(Freemen's School, Brixton).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
LONDON, Fulham (County Sec. Sch., Munster Road, S.W. 6.).—§Miss Tucker, M.A.
,, Greenwich (Roan School).—§Miss M. K. Higgs, M.A.
,, (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham).—§Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, Hackney (Lady Eleanor Holles').—§Miss N. Nickalls.
,, Hammersmith (Godolphin & Latymer).—§Miss Zachary, B.A.
,, Hampstead, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—§Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
,, Hampstead (Garden Suburb).—§Miss Hutchings, B.A.
,, Highbury Hill (High Sch.).—§Miss Kyle, B.A.
,, Highgate Road (Convent Sch., N.W. 5, *R.C.*).—
,, (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.), *temp. closed.*
,, Hornsey (High School, Weston Park, N.).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
,, Islington (Dame Alice Owen's).—§Miss Wilson, B.A.
,, Kennington (Sec. Sch., Halsmere Road, S.E.).—§Miss M. Cotton, M.A.
,, Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; St. Alban's Road, W. 8).—§Miss Home.
,, Kentish Town County Sec. School).—§Miss Morant.
,, (Marist Convent, 596 Fulham Road, S.W. 6, *R.C.*).—
,, Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Square, W. 11).—§Miss I. M. Oakden, M.A.
,, Paddington and Maida Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
,, Parson's Green, S.W. 6 (Lady Margaret).—§Miss Moberly Bell.
,, (Peckham Rd.).—§Miss M. Knight, M.A.
,, Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—§Miss Beard.
,, Putney (West Hill).—§Miss Fanner, M.A.
,, Queen's College School (Harley Street, W. 1).—Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
,, (Queenswood, Clapham Park S.W. 4).—§Miss Ethel M. Trew.
,, (St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—§Miss F. L. Lunn, B.Sc.
,, (St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—§Miss H. L. Powell.
,, (St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6).—§Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P.
,, St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—§Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
,, Servite Convent, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15, *R.C.*).—
,, Sion Convent (Eden Grove, N. 7, *R.C.*).
,, Stamford Hill (Skinners').—§Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
,, Stepney (Raine's Foundation). — §Miss Maude Grier. [B.A.
,, Streatham (County Sec.).—§Miss Bassett,
,, Streatham (College).—§Miss A. G. Lefroy.
,, Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road).—§Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
,, Sydenham High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—§Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
,, Sydenham High St., S.E. 26 (County).—§Miss E. Turner, M.A.
,, Westminster (Grey Coat Hospital).—§Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode, B.A.
LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—§Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.

LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—§Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
LOUTH (King Edward VI.).—§Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
LUDLOW (High Sch.).—§Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
LUTON (Modern).—§Miss H. K. Sheldon.
MACCLESFIELD (High).—§Miss K. Parr.
MAIDENHEAD (County).—§Miss M. Burn, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—§Miss W. M. Kidd, M.A.
MANCHESTER (High).—§Miss M. G. Clarke, M.A.
,, (Broughton High Sch., Salford).—§Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc.
,, (Central High).—§Miss M. A. Johnstone, B.Sc.
,, (Fairfield High School).—§Miss Edwards, M.A.
,, (Fallowfield).—§Miss M. A. Grant.
,, (Harpurhey).—§Miss A. E. Bell.
,, (Heaton Mersey).—§Miss Law, B.A.
,, (Pendleton, High). — §Miss D. E. Limebeer, M.A.
,, (Whalley Range High Sch.).—§Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
,, (Loreto College, *R.C.*). — Miss E. O'Byrne, B.A.
MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—§Miss Macrae, B.A.
MARCH (High Sch.).—§Miss E. John, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County).—§Miss K. E. Fanner, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—§Miss G. M. Bedford, M.A.
,, (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. McCombie, M.A
,, (Newland Convent, *R.C.*). — § Mother Shirley, B.Sc.
MORPETH (High).—Miss E. Morgan, B.A.
NANTWICH AND ACTON (Gr.).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
NEWARK (High).—§Miss E. G. Morgan, M.A.
NEWBURY (County).—§Miss E. J. Luker.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Dame Allan's).—§Miss S. E. Dobson.
,, (Atkinson Road).—§Miss Cooper, M.A.
,, (Rutherford Coll. Girls' School).—§Mrs. Agnes Pochin.
,, (Central High, G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale Terrace).—§Miss D. F. P. Hiley, M.A.
,, (High School, C.S. Co., Tankerville Terrace).—§Miss L. M. Gurney, M.A.
,, (Sacred Heart, *R.C.*).—Mme. E. Fincham.
NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Orme).—§Miss J. Sprunt, M.A.
NEWPORT, I. of W. ‡(County).—Miss F. J. Monk, B.A.
,, Salop (County).—§Miss J. Macwean, B.A.
NORMANTON (High).—§Miss E. M. Cull.
NORTHAMPTON (High).—§Miss E. M. Wallace.
,, (School for Girls).—§Miss C. M. Taylor, M.A.
,, (Notre Dame *R.C.*).—
NORTH WALSHAM (High).—§Miss K. Worsnop, B.Litt.
NORTHWICH (Deane's).—Miss A. G. Pierce, M.A.
NORWICH (Munic. Sec. School).—§Miss F. E. Whitaker, M.A.
,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Wise.
NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.). — §Miss W. D. Philipps, M.A.
,, (County).—§Mrs. G. E. Yates, B.A.
NUNEATON (High School).—§Miss M. Davies.
OCKBROOK, Derby (Moravian).—§Miss Tittington, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme Gr.Sch.).—§Miss D. Bailey, M.Sc.
OSWESTRY (High).—§Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
OXFORD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Haig-Brown, M.A.
,, De Noailles (For Daughters of the Clergy). —Miss A. K. Edwards, M.A.
,, (Milham Ford Sch.).—§Miss J. McCabe.
PARKESTONE (Sandecotes).—§Miss A. Grainger Gray. [M.A.
PENRITH (Qn. Eliz., Mixed).—W. H. B. Leech,
PENZANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—§Miss E. C. Hanna, B.A.
,, (C. of E. High Sch.)—§Miss A. Symes, B.A.
,, (County).—§Miss B. J. Varley, B.A.
PETERBOROUGH (County).—§Miss K. Wragge.
PETERSFIELD (County).—§Miss E. Lowde, B.A.
PINNER (Roy. Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§Miss D. Bellamy.
PLYMOUTH (High).—§Miss M. P. Potter, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (High School).—§Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Cossey, M.A.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss A. M. Kenyon Hitchcock, B.A.
PRESTON (Park School).—§Miss Stoneman, M.A.
PURLEY (Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers). —§Miss B. C. Deeks, M.A.
RAMSGATE (County).—§Miss D. M. Jenkins, M.A.
READING (Abbey).—§Miss Musson, M.A., J.P.
,, (Kendrick).—§Miss Prebble, M.A.
REDHILL (Reigate County).—§Miss Aitken, M.A.
RETFORD (County High).—§Miss I. M. Brooks, M.A.
RICHMOND (Surrey).—§Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
,, (Yorks).—§Miss Shepherd.
RIPON (High Sch.).—§Miss M. W. Johnson, B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (Gr.).—§Miss D. L. Sandford, M.A.
ROMFORD (County).—§Miss F. B. Bardsley, B.A.
ROTHERHAM (Munic.).—§Miss J. Harding.
RUGBY (Arnold High).—§Miss M. M. Skues, M.A.
ST. ALBANS (High S.).—§Miss Archibald, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley).—§Miss Walker, B.A.
ST. LEONARDS (Uplands Sch.).—§Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
SALE (County High).—§Miss K. H. Masson.
SALFORD (Broughton High Sch.).—Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc.
SALISBURY (Godolphin).—§Miss C. R. Ash, B.A.
SALTBURN (High).—§Miss E. C. Waller.
SANDERSTEAD (Convent of the Ladies of Mary, *R.C.*).—Madam Ediltrude.
SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's). —§Miss R. Fowler.
,, (Girls' High Sch.—§Miss E. Glauert, B.A.
SETTLE (High).—Miss L. L. Atkinson, B.A
SELBY (High).—§Miss G. F. Merson, B.A.
SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall).—§Miss E. L. Ramsay, B.A.
SHEFFIELD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Rutland Park).—§Miss M. C. Aitken, M.A.
,, (Central Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
,, (Abbey Sec.)—§Miss B. A. Tonkin.
,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—Miss C. Murray.
SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch.).—§Miss Billinger.
,, (Sherborne School for Girls).—§Miss B. C. Mulliner, M.A.
SHIPLEY (Salt Girls High School).—§Miss M. Duckitt, B.A.
SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss D. Gale.
,, (Priory County).—§Miss L. Ellison.
SITTINGBOURNE (County).—§Miss E. M. Fryer, B.A.
SKIPTON (Girls' High S.).—§Miss Broadbent, M.A.
SLEAFORD (High Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.
SOUTHAMPTON.—§Miss Ison, B.A.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High S.).—§Miss F. A. Swann, B.A.

SOUTHPORT (Secondary).—§Miss F. A. Athya, M.A.
SOUTHWOLD (St. Felix).—§Miss L. Silcox.
SPALDING (High).—§Miss E. S. Henry.
STAFFORD (High).—§Miss G. J. McCrea, M.A., J.P.
STAMFORD (High).—§Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor, M.A.
STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—§Miss E. M. Sewell, B.A.
STOCKTON (Qn. Victoria High).—§Miss Carpenter, M.A.
,, (Sec.).—§Miss I. M. Nelson, M.A.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (St. Dominic's, *R.C.*).—Miss W. Young.
,, (Tunstall High).—§Miss Wilmot, M.A.
STOURBRIDGE (Sec. School).—§Miss Ethel M. Firth.
STROUD (High School).—§Miss E. Brew, M.A.
SUNDERLAND (High).—§Miss E. M. Ironside, B.A.
,, (Bede Collegiate Girls' School).—§Miss M. E. Boon, M.A.
SURBITON (Surbiton Pk. Cresc.).—§Miss Procter.
SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T. Cheam Road).—§Miss Edith M. L. Lees, M.A.
TAMWORTH (High).—§Miss J. M. Earle.
TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—§Miss Wills, L.L.A.
,, St. Katherine's, Heatherton Park).—§Miss C. M. Hartnell, M.A.
TEWKESBURY (High).—§Miss D. M. S. Holmes, B.A.
THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr.).—§Miss C. L. Phillips, M.B.E.
TIVERTON.—(vacant).
TONBRIDGE (County).—§Miss W. M. Fayerman.
TORQUAY (Girl's Sec.).—§Miss M. Jackson, M.A.
TOTTENHAM (High).—§Miss E. Felvus, B.A.
TROWBRIDGE (High).—§Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
TRURO (High).—§Miss Coate.
,, (County).—§Miss Foreman, B.A.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Margaret W. Byrne.
,, (County).—§Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—§Miss A. E. Chaplin.
,, (County).—§Mrs. Turnadge, Ph.D.
UTTOXETER (High).—§Miss H. M. Budgen, M.A.
‡UXBRIDGE (County).—Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
WAKEFIELD (High).—§Miss Martin.
WALLASEY (High).—§Miss L. K. Barrie, M.A.
,, (Oldershaw).—§Miss Blyth, M.A.
WALLINGTON (County).—§Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
WALLSEND-ON-TYNE.—§Miss E. Giles, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—§Miss M. V. Stafford.
WALTHAMSTOW (County High).—§Miss M. Norris, M.A.
WARE (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss M. E. Brough, M.A.
WARWICK (King's High).—§Miss E. Doorly, M.A.
WATERLOO, Liverpool (Sec.)—§Miss Lawrence, M.A.
WATFORD (Gr.).—§Miss Grace Fergie, M.A.
,, (London Orphan Sch.).—§Miss E. A Haines.
WELLINGBOROUGH (County).—§Miss Tinkler, B.A.
WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—§Miss E. B. Ross, B.A.
WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss L. A. Thomas, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—Miss Ethel Biles, A.R.C.M.
WEST HAM (High).—§Dr. Florence E. Barnett.
WEST HARTLEPOOL (Munic. High Sch.).—Miss Houghton, M.Sc.
WEST KIRBY (County).—§Miss A. S. Wallis, B.A.
WEYBRIDGE (R. Masonic, Junior).—Miss Harrop, B.A.
WHITCHURCH (Salop High Sch.).—§Miss H. L. Thompson, M.A.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High).—§Miss Highton, M.A.
WHYTELEAFE (County).—§Miss W. Atwool, B.A.
WIGAN (High Sch.).—§Miss C. S. Banks.
WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—§Miss Marsden. B.A.
WILLESDEN (Brondesbury and Kilburn High Sch.).—§Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
,, (Convent Sch., Crown Hill Road, N.W. 10, *R.C.*).—
WIMBLEDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. E. Lewis.
,, (County Sch.).—§Miss C. J. Borthwick, B.Sc.
WINCHESTER (Sch. for Girls).—§Miss Finlay, M.A.
,, (County).—§Miss A. M. Wright, B.A.
WINDSOR (County).—§Miss M. Curtis.
WISBECH (High).—§Miss E. M. C. Prideaux.
WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—§Miss D. E. de Zouche, M.A.
WOODFORD (County).—§Miss J. M. Gordon, M.A.
WORCESTER (Alice Ottley).—§Miss Spurling, B.A.
,, (City Sec. Sch.).—§Miss J. H. Steel, L.L.A.
WORTHING (County High).—§Miss K. Coast.
WYCOMBE ABBEY (Bucks.).—§Miss A. W. Whitelaw, M.A.
YARMOUTH (Gt. Yarmouth High Sch.).—§Miss A. C. Haig.
YEOVIL (High School).—§Miss M. M. Bone, B.A.
YORK (Mill Mount).—§Miss J. Burne, M.A.
,, (Mount Sch.).—§Miss H. W. Sturge, B.A.
,, (69 Petergate).—§Miss E. E. Ellett.
,, (Queen Anne's Rd.).—§Miss Netherwood, B.A.

WALES AND MONMOUTH.

ABERDARE (Intermediate).—§Miss M. S. Cook, M.A.
ABERGAVENNY (County).—§Miss Gethin-Davies, M.A.
BALA (County).—Miss E. J. Owens, M.A.
BANGOR (County).—§Miss Mason, B.A.
,, (Pickie Rock House).—Miss Weir.
BARRY (County).—§Miss E. E. Morgan, B.A.
BRECON (County).—§Miss G. A. Moore, M.A.
CARDIFF (City High).—(vacant).
,, (Munic. Sec.)—§Miss Hugon, M.A.
,, (Canton Munic).—Miss Abbott, M.A.
,, (The College Sch.)—Miss J. G. Earl.
,, (Heathfield House, *R.C.*)—Miss J. B. Golden, B.A.
CARMARTHEN (County).—§Miss B. A. Holme, M.A.
,, (High).—§Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.
COLWYN BAY (Penrhôs Coll.)—§Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
COWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—Miss C. Bennett-Jones, B.A.
DENBIGH (Howell's).—§Miss C. E. Robinson, M.A.
DOLGELLEY (Dr. Williams's).—§Miss E. C. Nightingale, M.A.
GELLIGAER (County).—§Miss W. L. James, B.A.
HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—§Miss James, B.Sc.
LLANDAFF (Howell's).—§Miss Trotter, M.A.
LLANELLY (Intermediate).—§Miss C. Davies, M.A.
LLANFAIRFECHAN (St. Winifred's).—§Miss N. M. Doman, M.A.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cyfarthfa Castle).—§Miss A.C. Davenport, B.Sc.
MONMOUTH (High).—§Miss B. L. P. Lindsay.
NEWPORT, Mon. (High).—§Miss M. A. Vivian, B.A.
,, (Munic.)—§Miss M. M. Hughes.
NEWTOWN (County).—§Miss F. E. Davies, B.A.
PENARTH (County).—§Miss E. M. Lloyd.
PONTYPOOL (County).—§Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
PONTYPRIDD (Intermediate).—§Miss C. E. Bedford, B.A.
PORTH (County).—§Miss E. M. Harris, B.A.

RUTHIN (County).—Miss A. Rowlands, B.A.
SWANSEA (High) ◊Miss H. M. Cameron, M.A.
,, (Munic.)—Miss E. Phipps. B.A.
WELSHPOOL (County).—◊Miss A. M. Platt, B.A.
WREXHAM (County).—◊Miss A. J. Jones, B.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (High).—◊Miss L. L. Ward, B.A.
,, (Albyn Place).—Miss E. C. S. Oliver, B.Sc.
CRIEFF (Morrison's).—◊Miss Mason, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Ladies' College).—◊Miss Mary Tweedie, M.A.
,, (Geo. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—◊Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
,, (St. George's School).—◊Miss Ruth W. Freer.
,, (Ministers' Daughters).—◊Miss H. P. Auld, B.Sc.
,, (St. Bride's).—Miss M. E. Macdonald Clark, Ph.D.
GLASGOW (Girls' High School).—◊Miss Reid, B.A.
,, (Park School).—◊Miss M. P. Young.
HELENSBURGH (St. Bride's).—◊Miss J. B. M. Renton.
KILMACOLM (St. Columba's).—Miss J. J. B. Waugh.
POLMONT (St. Margaret's).—(vacant),
ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonards, and Junior Sch., St. Katharine's).—◊Miss McCutcheon, M.A.

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETOWN (High).—Miss M. W. Matthew, B.A.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY (Ladies' College).—◊Miss A. L. Mellish, M.A.
,, (States Intermediate).—Miss F. A. Foster.,
JERSEY (Ladies' College).—◊Miss d'Auvergne, B.Sc.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

BALLYMENA (Cambridge House).—◊Miss J. C. Currie.
BANGOR (Pickie Rock House).—
BELFAST (High School).—
,, (Rosetta High).—
,, (Victoria Coll.).—Miss Matier.
CARRICKFERGUS (Ladies' Coll.).—
COLERAINE (High Sch.).—
COOKSTOWN (Intermediate).—Miss M. K. Rowan, B.A.
DUNGANNON (Girls' Royal School).—
LONDONDERRY (Strand House).—Miss M. E. Deane, M.A.
,, (Victoria High).—Miss S. Mackillip.
PORTADOWN (Alexandra).—

IRISH FREE STATE.

BALLSBRIDGE (Masonic).—Miss Russell Jones.
CORK (High).—Mrs. Hobson, B.A.
DUBLIN (Alexandra).—Miss I. Mulvany, LL.D.
,, (Irish Clergy Daughters', 12 Earlsfort Terrace).—Miss Walker, B.A.
KINGSTOWN (High Sch.).—Miss E. Hudson, B.A.; Miss J. Knox Darling, B.A.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership. Members are marked ◊ in the preceding lists. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1923–25), Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P., St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, W. 6. *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1923–24.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1924, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

MRS. ELEANOR KATE BRADLEY, in recognition of the scholastic and literary attainments of her husband, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary £75

MRS. C. A. F. RHYS DAVIDS, in recognition of her contributions and those of her husband to the advancement of Pali and Buddhist knowledge £100

JOHN REDMOND GREEN and MAX GREEN, or to the survivor of them, in recognition of the services of their father and the tragic circumstances of his death £100

MRS. JESSIE HAYES, in recognition of the merits of her husband as a landscape painter £75

MISS ALICE MARGARET HUNT, in recognition of the services rendered by her father, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty £75

MISS CHARLOTTE MEW, in recognition of the merit of her poetic works £75

MR. WILLIAM POEL, in recognition of his services in connection with the advancement of dramatic production £100

MRS. MARGARET ANNIE BENTLEY, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as an architect. (Additional to the previous pension of £70)..... £75

MRS. ELIZABETH MIRIAM BURGWIN, in recognition of her services in the advancement of education £100

MR. ROBERT DUNLOP, in recognition of his services to historical study £75

MRS. BLANCHE HARTOG, in recognition of the contributions of her husband to the study of natural history..... ..... £50

DR. ALICE LEE, D.Sc., in recognition of her services to the cause of scientific research £70

MR. ALBERT MANSBRIDGE, in recognition of his services in the advancement of education. (Additional to the previous pension of £70) £30

THE MISSES ETHEL MARIAN and KATHERINE ELIZABETH RIVERS, jointly and to the survivor, in recognition of the services rendered by their brother, the late Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, to the cause of anthropology, physiology, and psychology £100

MRS. MARION FORD ROBERTSON, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband to science and medicine £100

I. SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC.

ACADEMY, THE BRITISH, Burlington House, London, W. 1.—*President*—Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. *Council*—Professor F. C. Burkitt, Professor A. C. Clark, Dr. Arthur E. Cowley, Professor H. S. Foxwell, Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, O.M., G. F. Hill, D. G. Hogarth, Sir F. J. Kenyon, K.C.B., Dr. G. Macdonald, C.B., A. G. Little, Professor A. F. Pollard, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, Professor W. R. Scott, Professor W. R. Sorley, Professor T. F. Tout. *Sec.*—Professor Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D. **F.B.A.**

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL, Burlington House, W. 1.—*President*, Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., 1919. *Keeper*, Charles Sims, R.A. *Treas.*, Sir Frank Short, R.A. *Sec.* W. R. M. Lamb, M.A. *Reg.*, E. F. Dixon. *Librarian*, E. E. V. Wright, M.A.

Royal Academicians. **R.A.**

1922 Bell, Robert Anning.
1914 Blomfield, Sir Reginald T
1919 Brangwyn, Frank.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
1920 Cameron, Sir David Young
1908 Clausen, George.
1910 Cope, Sir A. S.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1913 Drury, E. Alfred B.
1915 Farquharson, J.*
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O.*
1924 Fisher, S. Melton.
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1902 Frampton, Sir G.
1922 Greiffenhagen, Maurice.
1924 Hartwell, Chas. L.
1920 Henry, George.
1920 Jack, Richard.
1896 Jackson, Sir T. G., Bart.*
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1912 La Thangue, H. H.
1921 Lavery, Sir John.
1920 Llewellyn, Sir Wm., K.C.V.O.
1920 Lutyens, Sir E. L.
1922 Mackennal, Sir Bertram, K.C.V.O.
1905 Murray, Sir David.
1920 Olsson, Julius.
1919 Orpen, Sir Wm., K.B.E.
1881 Ouless, Walter W.*
1922 Pegram, Henry A.
1923 Philpot, Glyn W.
1923 Priestman, Bertram.
1897 Sargent, John S.
1922 Scott, Sir G. Gilbert.
1920 Shannon, Chas. H.
1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1915 Sims, Charles. [J.
1906 Solomon, Solomon
1920 Stanton, Sir Herbert Edward Pelham Hughes-.
1919 Stokes, Adrian.
1888 Thornycroft, Sir H.
1914 Tuke, Henry S.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B.
1920 Wood, F. Derwent.
1907 Wyllie, W. L.

Associates. **A.R.A.**

1922 Baker, Herbert.
1921 Burnet, Sir Jno. J.
1918 Connard, Philip.
1907 Cowper, Frank C.
1923 de Glehn, W. G.
1921 Dick, W. Reid.
1924 Flint, W. Russell.
1923 Green, W. Curtis.
1922 Griggs, F. Landseer.
1920 Hall, Oliver.
1919 Harcourt, George.
1921 John, Augustus E.
1922 Kelly, Gerald F.
1922 Lambert, Geo. W.
1922 Lee, Sydney.
1920 Lorimer, Sir Robt.
1924 McEvoy, Ambrose.
1919 Munnings, Alfd. J.
1918 Osborne, Malcolm.
1920 Poole, Henry.
1914 Prior, Edward S.
1922 Raeburn, Hy. Macbeth-.
1922 Ricketts, Charles.
1921 Robinson, F. Cayley
1920 Russell, Walter W.
1922 Swynnerton, Mrs. A. L. [M.
1922 Talmage, Algernon
1923 Taylor, L. C.
1922 Turner, Alfred.
1923 Watson, G. S.

Hon. Retired A.R.A.—North, John W. (1893).

Former Presidents.

1 Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.
2 Benjamin West, 1792.
3 James Wyatt, 1805.
4 Benjamin West, 1806.
5 Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.
6 Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.
7 Sir Ch. Eastlake, 1850.
8 Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
9 Lord Leighton, 1878.
10 Sir J. E. Millais, Bt., 1896
11 Sir E. J. Poynter, Bt., 1896.

* Senior Academician.

ACADEMY OF ART, ROYAL CAMBRIAN, Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Pres.*, Sir Cuthbert C. Grundy; *Hon. Sec.*, Ben Fisher; *Asst. Sec. and Curator*, Clarence G. Dryall.

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL SCOTTISH, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, G. Washington Browne; *Sec.*, W. D. McKay; *Treas.*, John Kinross; *Librarian*, James Paterson; *Asst. Sec.*, Henry Hastings.

Hon. Retired Academician,
(1892) Sir James Guthrie.

Royal Scottish Academicians. **R.S.A.**

1897 Adam, P. W.
1918 Alexander, Edwin.
1922 Alison, David.
1902 Browne, G. W.
1921 Cadenhead, James.
1923 Duncan John.
1924 Frazer, W. M.
1920 Gamley, H. S.
1924 Gauld, David
1882 Gibb, Robert.
1922 Hamilton, J. Whitelaw.
1911 Hutchison, R. G.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.
1905 Kinross, John
1923 Lintott, Henry.
1921 Lorimer, Sir R. S.
1910 MacGeorge, W. S.
1901 Macgillivray, P.
1883 McKay, W. D.
1918 Mackenzie, A. M.
1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1910 Paterson, James.
1923 Pirie, George.
1923 Portsmouth, Percy.
1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1902 Scott, Thomas.
1921 Smith, George.
1914 Walls, William.
1924 Watt, Fiddes

Non-Resident Academicians.

(1896) Sir John Lavery; (1902) George Henry.
(1914) Sir J. J. Burnet; (1918) Sir D. Y. Cameron.

Associates. **A.R.S.A.**

Aiken, John M.
Bell, R. P.
Bowie, John.
Brown, W. Marshall.
Carrick, Alexander.
Douglas, Andrew.
Dunn, J. B.
Fairlie, Reginald.
Gavin, Malcolm.
Grieve, Walter G.
Hope, Robert.
Houston, George.
Kay, Archibald.
Kelly, William.
Keppie, John.
Lumsden, E. S.
Mackenzie, J. Hamilton
Miller, James.
Morris, James A.
Paterson, Alex. N.
Paulin, G. H.
Peploe, S. J.
Proudfoot, Alexander.
Reid, R. Payton.
Riddel, James.
Robertson, David.
Shanks, W. Somerville.
Sinclair, A. G.
Steell, David G.
Sutherland, D. M.
Wilson, D. Forrester.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH (1786), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Prof. Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Prof. J. J. Nolan, D.Sc.; *Sec. of Council*, Very Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.; *Res. Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

ACCOUNTANT LECTURERS ASSOC., 69, Downs Road, E. 5.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Moustardier.

ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF (1855), 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., C.A., 190 West George Street, Glasgow.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED, 50 Gresham Street, Bank, E.C. 2. *Pres.*, George Stanhope Pitt.—*Sec.*, Alexander A. Garrett, B.Sc.

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ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 39 Fleet Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, William Mayes; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Brock.

ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales, Moorgate Place, E.C. 2.—*Pres.*, Thomas Galland Mellore; *Sec.*, Hon. G. Colville.

ACCOUNTANTS, LONDON ASSOCIATION OF, Temple Chambers, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. C. Latham.

ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 8 Adam Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. I. Coltson.

ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, FACULTY OF, Hall and Library, 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Thomson; *Lib. & Asst. Sec.*, David G. Cochrane.

ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Arthur Digby Besant, B.A. *Hon. Secs.*. William Penman; Henry Brown, B.A. *Assist. Sec.*, S. H. Jarvis.

"ADA LEIGH" HOMES AND HOSTELS IN PARIS (Incorporated, 1876), (BRITISH AND AMERICAN), Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CH. OF ENG., 51 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A.

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WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF (Educated Women's Loan Training Fund), 251 Brompton Rd., S.W. 3.— *Sec.*, Miss Edith Hare.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY, 60 Haymarket, S.W —*Hon. Sec.*, T. Warren Crosse.

WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION, 23 Park Road, Upper Baker Street, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Vanderpant.

WOMEN HOUSE PROPERTY MANAGERS, ASSOC. OF, 3 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Churton.

WOMEN'S IMPERIAL HEALTH ASSOC., 7 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. H. Gilpin.

WOMEN'S LEGION, 115 St. George's Sq., S.W. 1.— *Sec.*, Miss B. G. Ward, O.B.E.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Wauchope.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 16 Harpur Street, Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. M. Mactavish.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION (comprising 2,430 clubs and 920,000 members), Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1.— *Sec.*,

WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION, Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.—*President*, William Ward. *Sec.*, F. E. Edwards.

WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, 19 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Martyn Gooch. M.B.E.

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY, 33 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2. —*Sec.*, R. C. Norton.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Headquarters*: Tottenham Court Road, and 12–13 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*National President*, Lord Askwith, K.C.B. *National Sec.*, Sir A. K. Yapp, K.B.E. Centres in all parts of the Metropolis, throughout the Provinces, the Empire and 46 foreign countries.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Head Offices*, 25 and 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1.

YPRES LEAGUE, 36 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.— *Sec.*, Maj. B. S. Browne.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MED. MISSION (1852), 33 Surrey St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Carter; Miss Liesching.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8. — *Sec.*, P. Chalmers Mitchell, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phœnix Park, Dublin.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. A. F. Dixon.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh.

II.—PROFESSIONAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Actors' Association, 79 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred Lugg.

Advertising Society, National, 61 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Agricultural Workers, National Union of, 308, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Walker.

Agricultural Seed Trade Association (Incorp.), 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Herbert Smith.

Alliance of Employers and Employed, National, 25 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

Anti-Socialist Union and Reconstruction Society, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Mackinnon.

Art Masters, National Society of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.— *Sec.*, Alfred Shuttleworth, A.R.C.A.

Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, Incorporated Association of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.— *Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

Assurance Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Life, 316 Oxford Rd., Manchester.— *Sec.*, B. Brooke.

Authors, Playwrights and Composers, Incorporated Society of, 1 Central Buildings, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Thring.

Bakers and Confectioners, Amalgamated Union of Operative, 57 Sydney Street, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, W. Banfield.

Bakers and Confectioners, Scottish Union of, 58 West Regent St., Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. G. Hunter.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, National Association of, 89 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Bakers, Incorp. Society of Wholesale and Retail. —*Sec.*, E. W. Wightman, 14 Clifford St., S.W. 1.

Bakers' Union, London Jewish, 20 Oxford Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Sharp.

Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society, Assocd. of Great Britain and Ireland, 177 Hill Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. Lorimer.

Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, &c., National Union of, 229a Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough. —*Sec.*, T. McKenna.

Blind, National League of the, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Gregory.

Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, United Society of, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, J. Hill.

Booksellers' (Associated) of Great Britain and Ireland, Amen Corner, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. J. Magenis.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association and Leather Trades' Protection Society (Incorp.), 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, National Union of, 34 Guilford St., W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Poulton, O.B.E.

Brass Moulders' Union, Scottish, 17 Oswald Street (City), Glasgow.—*Sec.*, J. Prentice.

Brewers' Society, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

British Bankers' Association, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Ernest Sykes.

British Cast Iron Research Association, Central House, New Street, Birmingham.—*Director and Sec.*, J. G. Pearce, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

British Commercial Gas Association, 28 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Walker.

British Motor Cycle and Cycle-car Research Association, The Towers, Coventry.—*Sec.*, H. R. Watling.

British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—*Sec.*, T. Timerick.

British Empire Producers' Organization, 3, 5 & 7 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Harold T. Pooley.

British Growers, Federation of, 18 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Boughton.

British Industries, Federation of, 39 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.—*Dir.*, R. T. Nugent.

British Workers' League, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, David Gilmour, O.B.E.

Building Trades Employers, National Federation of, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. G. White.

Building Trades Operatives, National Federation of (London District Council), 9 Rugby Chamb., Chapel St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Murrey.

Cable Makers' Association, Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Dir.*, Ll. B. Atkinson, M.I.E.E.

Card Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, Amalgamated Association of, 2A Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, William Thomasson.

Catering Trades' Approved Society, 6 New Compton Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, F. W. Edwards.

Chainmakers' and Strikers' Association, Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.—*Sec.*, C. H. Sitch, M.P.

Chemical Industry, Society of, Central House, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. Longstaff, D.Sc., F.I.C.

Chemical Manufacturers, Association of British, 166 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Man.*, W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E.

Chemists, Association of Manufacturing, Ltd., 14 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.

Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' Union, National, 279 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Santen.

Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of G.B. and I., Broadmead House, Panton Street, S.W. 1.

Civil Service Confederation, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, Hugh Shayler.

Civil Service National Whitley Council, Parliament Mansions, S.W. 1.—*Joint Secs.*, G. Chase; A. C. Winyard.

Clerical Officers' Association (Civil Service), 12 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. J. Brown.

Clerical Union, National.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. H. Lloyd Evans.

Clerks and Administrative Workers, National Union of, 17-20 Holborn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. H. Elvin.

Clerks of Works Association of Great Britain, (Incorp.), Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. Lake, 43 Winn Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

Coal Factors' Society, Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, F. W. Gentry.

Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, 56 Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, George Gentry, O.B.E.

Coal Owners' Association, Monmouthshire and South Wales.—*Sec.*, Finlay A. Gibson.

Cobden Club, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, M.P.

Cold Storage and Ice Association, British, 22 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Raymond.

Commercial Motor Users' Association, 50 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Bristow.

Commercial Travellers' Association (Incorp.), U.K., 34 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. Coysh.

Communist Party of Great Britain, 16 King St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2 —*Sec.*, Albert Inkpin.

Compositors, London Society of, 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. E. Naylor.

Confectioners' Alliance, Manufacturing (Incorp.), 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.

Conservative Clubs, Association of, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Frank Solbé.

Conservative Women's Reform Association, 191 Windsor House, 46 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Raiker.

Coopers, Amalgamated Society of, 37 Outwood Street, Burton-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, R. W. Mann.

Corn and Agricultural Merchants, National Association of, 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Cotton Growing Association, British, The Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, E. H. Oldfield.

Cotton Spinners and Twiners, Amalgamated Association of Operative, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Boothman.

Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Thomas Ashurst.

Cumberland Coal Owners' Association, Carlisle.—*Sec.*, Major A. C. Scoular.

Cycle Trade Union, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—*Sec.*, T. Timerick.

Dairy Farmers' Association, British, 28 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, B. Ravenscroft.

Dairymen's Association, London and Provincial Master, 8 Southampton Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. J. Goodchild.

Design and Industries Association, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. Holmes.

Directors, Institute of, 25 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. 4.

Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers, National Federation of, 5 and 6 Iddesleigh Ho., Caxton St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Griffis.

Distributors, Incorporated Association of Retail, 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, T. E. Jackson.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade of U.K., 104 Newgate Street, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Quilter, M.B.E.

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 18 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir W. Glyn-Jones.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of, Pearl Insurance Buildings, Market St., Bradford.—*Sec.*, J. B. Atkinson.

Education Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, 9 Brunswick Square, W. C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. E. Morris, B.A.

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, M. Keith Jackson.

Electrical Trades' Union, 12A Withy Grove, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Rowan.

Empire Development Union, 26 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, W. A. S. Hewins; *Sec.*, James Weir.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Federation of, 291 Pentonville Road, N. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Smith.

Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federations, Broadway Ho., Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Engineering Union, Amalgamated, 110 Peckham Road, S.E. 15.—*Sec.*, A. H. Smethurst.

Engineers and Calico Printers, Amalgamated Union of.—*Sec.*, J. Thomson.

Engineers' Association, British, 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, E. W. Petter.

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North-East Coast Institution of, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser-Smith, M.A., A.M.INST.C.E.

Fabian Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Farriers and Blacksmiths, Amalgamated Society of, Cathedral House, 40 Fennel Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Hewitt.

Firemen, Examiners and Deputies Associations, General Federation of, 8 Ashfield Road, Brynteg, Abertillery, Mon.—*Sec.*, W. Frowen.

Flour Millers' Association, London, 61 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, E. Chatterton.

Food Manufacturers' Federation, 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

Foreign Bondholders, Council of, 17 Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, James P. Cooper.

Foundry Workers, National Union of, 164 Chorlton Road, Brook's Bar, Manchester.

Free Trade Union, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Charles Roberts; S. Russell-Cooke. *Sec.*, E. G. Brunker.

Furnishing Trades Association, National Amalgamated, Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Gossip.

Gas Council, National, 28 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

Gas Employers, Federation of, 28 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

General Federation of Trade Unions, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Appleton, C.B.E.

General Workers, National Union of, 64 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J R. Clynes, M.P.; *Sec.*, J. Davenport.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd., United, 40–43 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Grocers' Associations, Federation of, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Grocers', Provision Dealers', and Oilmen's Association, Metropolitan, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Hatters, Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt, also Felt Hat Trimmers & Wool Formers Association, 113 Manchester Road, Denton.—*Sec.*, T. Mallalieu.

Herald League, 2 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, George Belt.

Hermes Club, 34 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. William Hall.

Hosiery Union, 15 Midland Road, Heanor.—*Sec.*, H. Bassford.

Independent Labour Party, 14 Great George Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Fenner Brockway.

Insurance Agents, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Brokers, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials' Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry.

Insurance Parliamentary Association, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Irish Democratic League, 2 Great Smith St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Crilly. *Org. Sec.*, John Brady.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, John E. Walsh; H. Franks; G. A. McGusty, K.C.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers, National Federation of, Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Iron Fitters' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades' Association, British, 76–78 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Pugh.

Ironmoulders' Association, Central, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, H. Murdoch.

Jewish Socialist Labour Party, "Poake Zion," 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, I. Olsham.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Herbert Cornish; H. H. Thompson.

Journalists, National Union of, 180 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*General Sec.*, H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour and Socialist International, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—*Treas.*, R. C. Wallhead, M.P.; *Sec.*, Dr. Friedrich Adler.

Labour Committee, National Unionist Association, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.

Labour Co-partnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cuthbert Plaistowe; *Hon. Treas.*, F. W. Raffety, M.P., L.C.C.; *Sec.*, Ernest W. Mundy, B.A.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.—*Sec.*, C. Wardle, M.B.E.

Land Union, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Yardley.

Landowners' Association, Central, 46A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Strachan Gardiner, F.S.I.

Lands Valuation Assessors of Scotland, Association of Local.—*Sec.*, David Elder, O.B.E., City Chambers, 40 Cochrane St., Glasgow.

Launderers, Ltd., National Federation of, 17 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Hon Sec. and Treas.*, Henry H. Walton.

Leather and Grindery Merchants' Associations, National Federation of, Basma House, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Liberal Central Association, 21 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Richard Humphrey Davies, C.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, Ltd., 27 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Deane.

Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. G. Robinson.

Light Refreshments, Incorp. Assoc. of Purveyors of, Bond Street House, 14 Clifford Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. Wightman.

Linen, Household, and Piece Goods Association (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers Society of, 54 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries, Amalgamated Society of, 70 Cecil Street, Whitworth Park.—*Sec.*, T. Sproat.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 9 Arkwright Rd., Hampstead, London.—*Sec.*, J. Bromley, M P.

London Labour Party, 12 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Morrison, M.P.

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Manus.

London Society for Women's Service, 35 Marsham Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Strachey.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, D. Carmichael.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Marine Workers' Union, Amalgamated, 41 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Joseph Cotter; *Gen. Secs.*, J. McKinlay, A. Cannon.

Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Noyes.

Master Glass-Painters, British Society of, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Noël Heaton.

Master Lightermen and Barge Owners, Association of, 24 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, E. J. G. Weare.

Master Printers' Federation, 7-10 Old Bailey, E.C. 4. — *Pres.*, W. B. Wykes; *Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 49 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, James Neal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, E. Goddard, M.A.; Sir B. H. Spilsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St., Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Thos. Scott.—*London Branch:* 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lieut. T. W. Moore, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Millers, National Association of British and Irish Ltd. (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. H. Ball, LL.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—*Sec.*, T. Gavan-Duffy.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Herbert Smith; *Sec.*, Frank Hodges.

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 83 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, B. H. Gladstone.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. — *Gen. Manager*, L. B. Butler.

Motor Transport Employers' Federation.—*Sec.*, Capt. F. G. Bristowe.

Musicians' Union, 3 Archer Street, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. B. Williams.

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Secs.*, Cleveland Fyfe; J. B. Guild, M.A., M.B.E.

National Federation of Professional Workers, 95 Belgrave Road, Victoria, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wm. C. Keay.

National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), Palace Chambers, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. B. Cottier.

National League of Young Liberals, 154 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Publicity Dept., 18 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. J. G. Dimbleby.

National Political League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Margaret Farquharson.

National Reform Union, Haworth's Buildings, 5 Cross Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Houghton Diggle.

National Road Transport Employers Federation, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, R. P. Bailey.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Barron.

National Traders' Defence League, 50 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Walker.

National Transport Workers' Federation, 8 St. Martins' Place, W.C. 2.—*Secretary*, Robert Williams.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—*Gen. & Org. Sec.*, Godfrey Cheesman, F.R.G.S.

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. T. Cramp. *Office Manager.*, S. E. Jackson.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Macadam.

National Unionist Association, Palace Chambers, Bridge Sreet, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, George Godwin.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. W. McAra.

Newspaper Society, 2 Salisbury Square, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, William Astle, O.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, Frederick L. Armstrong.

1912 *Club*, 36 Bucklersbury, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*,

1920 *Club*, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. C. Morrison. *Sec.*, Miss D. Hudson.

Organ Builders, Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7.—*Sec.*, G. A. Wales Beard.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 27 Earl Street, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. E. H. Baker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. McLean.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport.—*Sec.*, Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Leader, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, B. C. Spoor, M.P.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, R. Smillie, M.P.—*Sec.*, H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. A. H. Findlay.

Periodical Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. O. Norton.

Pharmacists, National Drug and Chemical Union, 149 Newington Causeway, S.E. 1.

Philip Stott College, Overstone Park, Northampton (Training School for Anti-Socialist Workers).

Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H. Telling.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Adams.

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. Grinling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. W. Bowen.

Postal and Telegraph Clerks, National Federation of, 17 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Chairman*, W. H. P. Smith; *Gen. Sec.*, J. Shesgreen.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1924-5), A. Pickering, *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*), *Joint Gen. Managers*, H. C. Robbins; George B. Hodgson.—*Sec.* P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt. *Sec.*, Reginald Bennett.

Printers, Federation of Master, 7–10 Old Bailey. E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U.K.; 60 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Holmes.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl. Union of, 88 Nightingale Lane, S.W. 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. G. Newland.

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. M. Goldring.

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John H. Humphreys.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, C. F. Clay. *Sec.*, W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Railway Nationalization Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Coleman.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Webster, C.B.E.; *Eastern Sec.*, R. L. Peace; *Western Sec.*, Miss Jacobsen.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—*Sec.*, Robert Smith, Garnock View, Kilwinning.

Scottish Miners' Federation Friendly Society.—*Sec.*, James Gold, 62 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Scottish National Liberal Council, Eastern Division.—*Sec.*, D. McNicol, 10 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; *Western Division—Sec.*, W. T. Gibb, O.B.E., 104 West Campbell Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Unionist Association, 53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, G. Brown, (*Eastern Council*); Lewis Shedden (*Western Council*), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Ltd., Grosvenor Mans., 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, D. K. Findlay.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. H. Carpenter, O.B.E.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Institute of Chartered, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, Alex. Wilkie, C.H., J.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3. —*Gen. Man & Sec.*, H. M. Cleminson.

Shipping Federation, International, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 1 Rumford Street, Liverpool.—*Secs.*, Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Distributors' Association, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell St., Aldgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Humphrey.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Leslie (*temp.*).

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, John Henderson.

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. McNab Shaw.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Christian de Parrel.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kidson.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. F. Dawtry.

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, T. A. Flynn.

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place, Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Goldstone.

Temperance Legislation League, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. F. Harvey.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Ewbank Chambers, 19 St. James' Street, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Godwin Street, Bradford.—*Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.

Theatrical Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Hugh Roberts.

Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. Taylor Platt.

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union and Church Property Defence Association, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Touring Managers' Association of (Incorp.), 178 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Louis Casson.

Trade and Technical Journals, British Association of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Brookes.

Trade Protection Society, National Association, 3 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.* J. H. Bowman.

Trades Union Congress General Council, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1—*Chairman* (1924–25), A. B. Swales; *Sec.*, Fred Bramley.

Transport and General Workers' Union, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*President*, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Bevin.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Coal Workers' Section, Effingham House, Arundel St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. Walton.

Triple Alliance.—*See* "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.

Ulster Association for Peace with Honour, 11 Donegal Sq. South, Belfast, and St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. Wilson Hungerford.

Unionist Party Organization, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P.; *Principal Agent*, H. E. Blair, C.B.E.; *Treasurer*, Viscount Younger.

United Club.—*Chairman*, Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, c/o Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

U.K. Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic, 1 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. J. G. Martin.

Variety Artistes' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce. *Sec.*, Fred. Herbert.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Smethwick.—*Sec.*, George A. Owen.

Welch Liberal Association, 46 Charles Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, 11 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. J. Healy.

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.

Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, A. Lindsay Bell.

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper, A.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, Association of, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. R. Tuck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women's Co-operative Guild.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Honora Enfield.

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Berry.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Margaret Harvey.

Women's Unionist Organisation, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Dame Caroline Bridgeman; *Sec.*, Miss E. B. Mackenzie.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. J. Wentworth.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Alex. Gordon Cameron.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11–12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—*Sec.*, F. Egan.

Workers, National Federation of General, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W. 1.

Workers, National Union of General and Municipal, 28 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, N.W. 11.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan, M.P.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1923, the number of *Officers, Cadets* and *Employés* was 29,430, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 13,747, *Local Officers*, 92,007. The number of countries occupied was 79, and of languages used 54. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 129 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 57 Maternity Homes and 96 Children's Homes, 180 Slum Posts, 16 Prison-Gate Homes, 301 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 188 Workshops and Factories, 161 Labour Bureaux, 12 Farms, &c. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1924 amounted to £165,000. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc. *President*, J. A. Yonge, M.A., J.P., Wakefield; *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

**** *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 9; throat, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 9; women, M. and S. at 9, W. at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F. at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss A. McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9.30 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M., Tues. and F.; children under 12, M., Tu., Th., F. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M. and Th., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., 2; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, F. P. Whitbread. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, Medical—M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m.; Surgical—M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Diseases of women. Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Urological, male, Wed., 1.30 p.m.; female, Fri., 9.30 a.m. Orthopædic, Tu. and Wed., 1.30 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m. Throat and nose, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Aural, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Ophthalmic, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Skin, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Neurology, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Electrical, daily 10 a.m.; children, M. and Th., 9.30 a.m. Maternity, Tu. and Fri., 9 a.m. Dental, daily 9 a.m. *House Governor and Sec.*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily at 1.30 (except Sunday); ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9.30; ophthalmic, M., W., Th. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, 9.30; orthopædic, F., 10; phototherapy, Tu., 9, and Th., 9 and 2; diseases of women, W., 1.30 and Sat., 9.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 9.30 a.m., W., 10 and 1.30. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W.1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30, ; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W. ; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 9.30; eye, Mon., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th. 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F., 1.30; Th., 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, W. at 2; Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Tu. and F. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 2; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; children, Th., 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W. 2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, T. at 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.)*; *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshott, Hants, *Tilbury Hosp.*, Tilbury. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, Sir P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; W., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*]

AMERICAN HOSPITAL. Temporary address, 56–60, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W. 1.—*Med. Director*, Philip Franklin.

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, F., 2.45; ear, throat, nose, F., 1.30; eye, M., 1.30; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., W., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, Harry W. Woolven. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency accommodation for 12 paying patients), Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. In-patients, 1,040 out-patients, attendances, 29,769. *Sec.-Superintendant*, W. Randolph Bliss.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Pres. of Committee*, C. Pierret. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman. *Sec.*, J. Knecht.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Ear, nose and throat, Tu., 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, A. R. Charles.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 110 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 7 *gs.* weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Hugo Antona-Traversi.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Rd., Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, F. J. Jones.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Out-patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.); surgical, F., 9 a.m. Women, F., 2 p.m. Eye, Tu., 8.30 a.m.; ear, nose and throat, Th., 8.30 a.m.; skin, Th., 1 p.m.—*Secretary*, G. E. Pitt.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1, W., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, Alfred C. Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 137 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Gov.*, H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, D. H. Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 192 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. Visiting 'days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 160 beds. In-patients, 1923, 2,529; out-patients, 129,542. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Sec.*, Maj. Raphael Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9, Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; surgical, M., W., 9, Tu., Th., and F., 1; dental, Tu., Sat., 9, Wed., 1; ear, nose and throat Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, T., Th., 9. Visiting-days: *Gen. Wards*, Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. *Contributory Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Tu., F., 5 to 6. *Private Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Weekdays, 4 to 6.30. Royal Chest Hospital, City Road; Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss E. Willis.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 127 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E. 102 beds. *Hon. Sec.*, Francis W. Fryatt.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 1.30; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 1.30; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 1.30. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, W. and F. at 1.30. Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electric cases, Tu. and F., women 9.30, men 11. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE

(Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd , S.W.9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; skin, W., at 2 p m. ; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Matron*, Mrs. Parnell. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s.*; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. WILCOX, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10*s.* per week towards maintenance). 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (64 beds). *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown ; A. R. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (244 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss M. F. Hughes. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (*London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.).—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board :—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. White Oak (part), Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W. 5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Thurs. 12.30 m., Tu. and Fri. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, other week-days, 12.30 ; eye, W. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30 ; ear, nose, and throat, M., Tu. and Th. 9.30 ; whooping cough, Sat. 9.15 a.m. : dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 265 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, without letter 48*s.* per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P.W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. ; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30 ; Eye, Th., 1.30 ; Skin, M. at 1.30 ; Dental, Tu., 1.30 ; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1915	54,295	151·5
1916	53,858	152·9
1917	55,934	162·4
1918	58,073	169·4
1919	46,312	125·8
1920	42,545	112·8

The fall in the rate of 56·6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows :—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions.	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days : Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 ; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, L. S. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W. ; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board :—

The King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey. (*Men.*)
Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks. (*Women.*)
Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men.*)
St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea. (*Women.*)
St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (*Men and Women.*)
Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Cliftonville, Margate.
High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.
Millfield, Rustington, Littlehampton. (*Childn.*)
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART (Incorp.). Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Transferred in 1923 to London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E. 1., for use as an annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of that Hospital.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Gordon D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.* (*acting*), Herbert J. Say.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—
Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18 (*temp. closed*).
The following are designated the River Hospitals:—
Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
For Convalescing Fever Cases:—
Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30; open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu. and F., 9.30 and 2; W., 2 and 6.30; Th., 2. *Chairman*, E. R. Morris, C.B.E., C.V.O. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, J. D. Roney-Dougal.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Arthur R. Godrich.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Pembridge Square, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily. Out-patients, Males, M., Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Th., 1 to 2; Fr., 5 to 7; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Th., 5 to 7. There are facilities for daily irrigations for *men, women and children* at both Hospitals. The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females, is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. There are private wards for both sexes. All communications to the *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W.9.

HOSPITAL FOR VENEREAL DISEASES (M.A.B.), Sheffield Street Hospital, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (women).

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

It is proposed to remove the Hospital to the country. The present building is the third of the Charity. The first occupied the site where Liverpool Street Station now stands. It was founded in 1247.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Howard.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The following mental hospitals for *Mental Defectives, Imbeciles and Feeble-minded* cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales :—

Leavesden, nr. King's Langley, Herts.—*Med. Sup.*, R. M, Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.

Tooting Bec Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.

Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D.

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions :—

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Private patients received at 2 gs. weekly.*)

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.

Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S.C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ireland).

Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D. (*Male private patients received.*)

Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, O.B.E., M.B.

Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom.—*Med. Sup.* Maj. L. H. Wooton, M.C., M.B., B.Sc.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.

Horton, Epsom. (Accomodation for 131 private patients—ladies).—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. J. R. Lord, C.B.E., M.B.

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.

Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Litteljohn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

West Park, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*,

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. (1889). Under Medical women. *Hon. Sec.*, M. Ritchie.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see lady almoner on any day at 9 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child ; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Irving.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent. *Sec.*,

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. (L.C.C.). For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease. Out patients : Daily at 2, Males M. and Th. Females Tu. and F. 157 beds for In-patients including 13 private rooms for ladies only.—*Med. Supt.*, Edward Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.P.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 170 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3*s.* per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days : Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. *Hon. Director*, H. Crichton Miller, M.D. ; *Sec.* Mrs. Leith-Ross.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30 ; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days : Sun., 2 to 4 ; Wed., 3.30 to 4.30. *Secretary*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. and Fri. 5.30 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Sec. Supt.*, Robert J. Bland.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton; *Hon. Sec.*, Hugh Parker.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 45 beds. Apply Matron.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1 From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1: also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2.30 and 5 to 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1 to 2.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patients' Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Square, 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Endell St., W.C. 2. Out-patients (free): Men, Women and children, Week-days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 12 noon, 6 to 8 p.m. In-patients (re-building).

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). *Out-patients*, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. *In-patients*, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M., Tu. and S. at 2; M. and F. at 5; W. 3.30; Th. 3; F. (women and children only) at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. 1. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL (In-patients only), Dean Street, Soho, W. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N.W. 1., attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, *temp. Offices*, 33 Harley St., W. 1.—*Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s*. 6*d*. to 63*s*. Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s*. per weekly attendance (first attendance 2*s*.); seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W 1 The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1*s*. is made on attendance, and 6*d*. a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2*s*. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2, Sats. and B. Hols. excepted.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

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Hon. Ronald Dudley Kitson,
Robert Lydston Newman.
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Robert Wallace.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1924.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	£	BANKING DEPARTMENT	£	£
Notes issued	146,352,320	Govt. Debt	11,015,100	Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	41,698,443
		Other Securities	8,734,900	Rest	3,704,390	Other Securities	76,606,766
		Gold Coin and Bullion	126,602,320	Public Deposits	13,536,898	Notes	22,443,455
				Other Deposits	110,763,965	Gold and Silver Coin	1,823,017
				Seven-day and other Bills	13,428		
	£146,352,320		£146,352,320		£142,571,681		£142,571,681

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.

Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, A. M. Walker.
Deputy Chief Accountant, W. M. Rowe.
Asst. do., C. W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.
Chief Cashier, Sir E. M. Harvey, K.B.E.
Deputy Cashier, C. P. Mahon.
Assistant do., J. A. C. Osborne; R. G. Harradence.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale.
Assistant do., A. V. Alexander.
Law Courts Branch.
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.
Hull, A. C. Turner.
Leeds, Osborn Symonds.
Liverpool, John Lea.
Manchester, E. H. Everett-Heath.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Current, Deposit and Other Accounts.	Net Profit, 1923.	Contingency Accts. 1923.
		£	£			£	£	£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	857,859 A Shares of £4 each, fully paid. 11,760,811 B Shares of £1 each, fully paid. 401,205 C Shares of £1 each, fully paid.	15,592,372	8,250,000	A Shares 10% B Shares 14% C Shares 14%	Over 1,700	30/6/24 295,698,105	1,891,065	200,000
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £71,864,780	14,372,956	10,000,000	16¾%	1,650	30/6/24 336,132,554	2,068,874	—
Midland Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £39,232,123	11,975,873	11,975,873	18%	1,790	30/6/24 358,416,826	2,210,972	300,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	Subscribed £43,617,080	9,479,416	9,479,416	16%	1,113	236,786,055	1,854,191	121,959
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £30,216,688	9,051,718	9,051,718	20% on £20 Shares 12½% on £1 Shares	917	270,166,028	1,804,782	300,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1923, was £36,627,592,000, a decrease of £533,869,000 as compared with the year 1922. The Town Clearing in 1923 amounted to £32,270,373,000, a decrease as compared with 1922 of £510,262,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,546,565,000, a decrease of £28,096,000; and the Country Clearing to £2,810,654,000, an increase of £4,489,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, R. H. Tennant; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, A. E. Salt (*Chief Inspector*); Herbert J. Woodcock (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. *Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the numbers in the following list.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); 'Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,012,352.

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,250,000; subscribed, £1,100,000; paid up, £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £430,000; Deposits, etc., £18,393,625; Dividend, 1921–22–23, 15 p.c. less Tax; Bonus 5s. per Share, Tax free.

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 175).—Paid up Capital, Rs 35.50.000; Shares Rs 100 fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs 44.50.000; Dividend, 1923–24, 18 p.c. (17 Branches and 18 Sub-agencies in India.)

4 ALLAN (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, *Winnipeg*, Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30).—Capital, $1,025,000; Deposits, $1,810,000, *add* Reserve, $215,000.

5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 62A Lombard St., E.C. 3; (16, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1; Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Av., W.C. 2; and Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2). Liverpool, Southampton, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. — Capital, $18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK LTD., 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD., 92, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11s. paid).
ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. —Capital, 120,000,000 Cz. Crowns. 29 Branches.
ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 37–39, King William Street, E.C. 4. Affiliated to Barclay's Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000. (21 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean.)
ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), 10–12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,161 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £20,000; Deposits, etc., 1922, £1,229,771. (7 Branches in Orient.)
ANGLO-POLISH BANK, LTD., 31, Lombard St., E.C. 3. — Capital, P. M. 100.000.000.00; Reserve, P. M. 41.445.561; Current and Deposit Accounts, P. M. 1.713.063.439. Dividend, 1922, 30 p.c.

11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 62, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. Bradford and Manchester. — Subscribed Capital, £8,734,660; Paid-up, £4,367,330 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £47,809,274; Dividend, 1922–23, 10 p.c. (31 Branches in Europe and South America. *Affiliated Banks*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd.)

12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD., George and King Streets, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,200,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £370,000; Deposits, etc., £10,342,440; Dividend, 1923–24, 7 p.c. (177 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland, also Melbourne, Victoria and Adelaide, South Australia.
BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, paid up, £127,500; Reserve Fund, £60,000; Deposits, etc., £241,701. Dividend, 16 p.c. plus bonus 1 p.c.
BALMER, LAWRIE & Co. Ltd. (1867), 103, Clive Street. *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (30A Threadneedle St., E.C. 2); 12, Waterloo Place, Regent St., S.W. 1; and 30, Old Compton St., W. 1).—Capital: *Lire* 400,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 200,000,000; Deposits, *Lire* 6,071,000,000. Dividend, 1922–23, 12 p.c. Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople.
BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 63,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 185,494,677.68. (11 Branches in Spain; Branch in Paris.)

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $58,000,000; Deposits, etc., Currency $290,977,098; Gold $18,387,981; Dividend, 1923–24, 18 p.c. (52 Branches in Chile.)
BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $49,937,871.15. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c. (51 Branches in South America and Europe.)
BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate E.C. 2).—Capital, *Escudos* 24,000,000; Reserve Funds, *Escudos* 34,000,000. (77 Branches.)
BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India.

—Capital, Authorised Rs. 10.00.000, Subscribed Rs. 6.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.28.793; Deposits, etc., Rs. 9.30.586.

BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WARSAW, LTD., *Warsaw* (31 & 33 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Capital, Zl. 2,133.33; Reserves, Zl. 1.807.81; Deposits and Current Account, Zl. 6.452.211.71. 160 Branches in Poland; also Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Danzig.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt). —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1921, 3 p.c. (3 Branches in Abyssinia.)

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £875,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £6,143,316; Dividend, 1922-23, £10 p.c. 104 (Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 72,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (62 Branches and Agencies.)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Paid up Capital, £4,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,625,000; Deposits, etc., £39,479,749; Dividend, 1922-23, £13 p.c. (208 Branches in Australia and N.Z.).

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).— Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 60.00.000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 30.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 20.75.000; Deposits, Rs. 520.44.793; Dividend, 1923, 15 p.c. (10 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000.

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000.000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £6,540,011. (52 Branches.)

BANK OF EAST ASIA, *Hong Kong*.

21 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,704,390; Deposits, etc., Sept. 24, 1924, £110,763,965; Dividend, 1923-24, 11½ p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 330.

20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, $5,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $4,850,000; Total Assets, $74,471,630; Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c. (147 Branches in Canada.)

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, Rs. 2.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 74.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 9.89.44.038; Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p.c.

20M BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Deposits, etc., £51,000,000; Dividend, 1923, £16 p.c. (130 Branches and Sub-branches.)

21B* BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 43, Charing Cross, S.W. 1). — Capital, £18,791,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10s. paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Deposits, etc., £61,767,347; Dividend, 1923-24, £16 p.c. (360 Branches and Sub-branches.)

21C BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (7, Princes St., E.C. 2). — Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,540,000. £25 Shares, £17 paid. Reserve Fund, £3,600,000 (38 Branches in South America).

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).

23 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $27,250,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $27,250,000; Deposits, etc., $625,434,064; Dividend, 1920-21-22-23, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (Over 520 Branches in North America.)

22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD. (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3. — Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, fully paid).

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Capital, £6,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,050,000; Deposits, etc., £55,043,477; Dividend, 1922-23, £10 p.c. (400 Branches and Agencies in Australia and N.Z.)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4). —Capital, £5,029,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; Preference B £1,000,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Reserve Fund, £1,828,453; Deposits, £30,501,719; Dividend, 1923-24, £13½ p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand, also branches in Melbourne and Sydney.)

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164, 193).—Capital, $10,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $19,500.000; Deposits, etc., $222,506,508; Dividend, 1924, 16 p.c. (299 Branches.)

25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903), 16, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £76,300.

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £925,000; Deposits, etc., £33,232,600; Dividend, 1923-24, £16 p.c. (over 220 Branches and Sub-branches).

27 BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (37, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.).—Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share. (63 Branches in Spain.)

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (25, Old Broad Street., E.C. 2.)— Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 13,380000; Dividend, 7 p.c., 1922-23. (35 Branches.)

28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario,

Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $5,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,309,384; Deposits, etc., $76,800,643; Dividend, 1921-22, 12 p.c. 162 Branches in Canada.)

29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), Collins St., *Melbourne*, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £2,816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid; £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £11,791,972; Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p.c. (118 Branches and Agencies.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (London, 4, Bishopsgate St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Francs* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 24,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 603,353,525; Dividend, 1922-23, 7 p.c. free of tax (13 Branches).

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid up Capital and Reserve, $11,000,000; Assets over $120,000,000, (254 Branches and 357 Sub-Agencies; also a Paris Branch).

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). (30 Branches in Africa.)

BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904), *Athens*, Greece (*London Agents*, 71).—Capital, *Francs* 25,000,000; Shares, *Fr.* 125, fully paid); Reserve Fund and Surplus, *Fr.* 6,201,411. (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT (1913) *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 500,000,000 (Paid up *Fr.* 213,007,500). Reserve Funds *Fr.* 90,460,729; Current Account, *Fr.* 2,103,135,526. Over 400 Branches and Agencies in France.

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *Belgrade*, etc. (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid). 7 Branches.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris*, *Khartoum*, *Cairo* and *Obeid*, Sudan.

BANQUE RUSSO-ASIATIQUE (1910), *Petrograd* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).

LIONEL BARBER (1921) LTD., (1899), 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Capital, £50,000.

30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Acton, 186, High St., W. 3; Aldersgate St., 28-29, Aldersgate St., E.C.; Alexandra Park, 11, Bedford Road, N. 22; Anerley, 113A, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20, and 137, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20; 122, Baker St., W. 1; Balham, 169, High Road, S.W. 12; 33, Barbican, E.C. 1; Barnes, 15, Church Road, S.W. 13; Basinghall St., 70, Basinghall St., E.C.; Battersea, 354-356, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. 11; Battersea Park, 278, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 103, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Bermondsey, 248, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 177, Jamaica Rd., S.E. 16; 349-351 Bethnal Green Rd., E. 2; 126, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 234, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackheath, Tranquil Vale, S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 46, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Borough, 222, Great Dover St., S.E. 1; 90 & 92, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bowes Park, Station Rd., N. 22; British Museum; 28, New Oxford St., W.C.; 256, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2; Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; Brixton, South 463 & 465, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 137 Brompton Rd., S.W. 3; Brondesbury, 318, High Rd., N.W. 6; 368, Caledonian Rd., N. 1; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2; Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 101 & 103, Barking Rd., E. 16; 48, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 4, Vere St., W. 1; Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.C. 2; Charlton, Kent, 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7; 154 & 156, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Chelsea, 140, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chingford, 24, Station Rd., E. 4; Chiswick, 153, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 188, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W. 11; Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5; Clerkenwell, 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1; 16, Conduit St., W. 1; Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. 2, 171, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crofton Park, 373, Brockley Rd., Brockley, S.E. 4; Crouch End, The Broadway, N. 8; Dalston, 2, High St., Kingsland, E. 8; Deptford, 17, The Broadway; Dulwich, 117, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21; Dulwich, East, 68, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22; Ealing, 53, Broadway, W. 5; Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; Earlsfield, 376, Garrett Lane, S.W. 18; Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; East Ham, 202, High St. North, E. 6; 1, High St. South, E. 6; East Sheen 256, Upper Richmond, Road, S.W. 14; 388, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Edmonton, Lower, The Broadway, N. 9; Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fore St., N. 18; Eltham, 29, High St., S.E. 9; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N. 1; Euston, 24, Seymour St., N.W. 1; Fenchurch St. Station, 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, 2-3 Cornwall Parade, N. 3; Finchley, Church End, 1, The Broadway, N. 9; Finchley, 24, The Broadway, N. 3; Finchley, East, 20, High Rd., N. 2; Finchley, North, 16, High St., N. 12, 71, High St., N. 12; Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; 82, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 19, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 81, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 11, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 306, Romford Rd., E. 7; Forest Hill, 1, London Road, S.E. 23; Friern Barnet, N. 11; Fulham, 859, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Golden Sq., Lower John St., W. 1; Golders Green, 883, Finchley Rd., N.W. 4; Golders Green Rd., 2, Russell Parade, N.W. 4; Goswell Rd., 1 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1; 56, Great Portland St., W. 1; Great Tower Street, E.C. 3; Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22; Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Hackney, 300, Mare St., E. 8; Hackney, The Triangle, E. 8; Hackney Rd., 283 & 285 Hackney Rd., E. 2; Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W. 6, and 172, King St., W. 6; Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N.W. 3; Hampstead, 28, High St., N.W. 3; Hampstead, Frognal, 503, Finchley Road, N.W. 3; Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N.W. 4; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead South, 135, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6; Hanwell, 155, Uxbridge Rd, W. 7; Harlesden,

High St., N.W. 10; Harringay, Grand Parade, Harringay Park, N. 4; 478, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Hendon, Bell Corner, N.W. 4; 23, Brent St., N.W. 4; Hendon Aerodrome, Collingdale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9; Hendon, West. 181, The Broadway, N.W. 9; Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S E. 24; Highams Park, 20, The Avenue, E. 4; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 345, Archway Rd.; Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N. 6; 311–312, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Hither Green, 363, Hither Green Lane, S.E. 13; 20–23, Holborn, E.C. 1; 148, Holborn, E.C. 1; Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W. 11; 403, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Holloway, Upper, 7, Highgate Hill, N. 19; 78, Honor Oak Park, S.E. 23; Hornsey, High St., N. 8; Hoxton, 150, Hoxton St., N. 1; Islington, 138, Upper St., N. 1; 412–4, Kennington Rd., S.E. 11; Kensal Rise, 83, Chamberlayne Road, Willesden, N.W. 10; Kensington High St., 74, Kensington High St., W. 8; 230, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; Kilburn, 42, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N.W. 1; 1, Kingsland High St., E. 8; Knightsbridge, 1 Brompton Road, S.W. 3; Ladywell, 332, High St., Lewisham, S.E. 13; Lavender Hill, 835, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; 115, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; 618, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E. 10; Lee Green, 2, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 93–5, High St., S.E. 13; 239, Lewisham High Rd., S.E. 13; Leyton, 267, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 839, High Road, E. 11; Leytonstone Road., 178, High Rd., Leytonstone, E. 11; Limehouse, 819 & 821, Commercial Road East, E. 14; 167, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 53–55, Maida Vale, W. 9; 89, Maldon Rd., N.W. 5; Manor Park, 618, Romford Rd., E. 12; 863, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 5A, High St., W. 1; Merton, 134, Kingston Rd., S.W. 19; 209, Merton Rd., South Wimbledon, S.W. 19; Mile End, 234–6, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Mile End Station, E.; Mill Hill, 21, Broadway, N.W. 7; 9, Mincing Lane E.C. 3; 1, Minories, E. 1, 19–21, Moorgate, E.C. 2; Mortlake, Sheen Lane, S.W. 14; Mount St., 119, Mount St., W.; Muswell Hill, 1, Station Parade, N. 10; 161–2, New Bond St., W. 1; 180, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 197, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 41, Newington Butts, S.E. 11; 41 Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N. 16; New Southgate, corner of Station Road, N. 11; Norbury, London Rd., S. W. 16; Norwood, South, 251–3, Selhurst Road, S.E. 25; Norwood, Upper, 61, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Norwood, West, 435, Norwood Road, S.E. 27; Notting Hill, 137, Ladbroke Grove, W. 11; Notting Hill Gate, 21, High St.; 23, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Old St., 84–88, Great Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 15, Great Portland St., W. 1; 5, Oxford St., W. 1; 451, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 127–9, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 1, Pall Mall, East, S.W. 1; Palmer's Green, 2, Alderman's Hill, N. 13; 2, The Promenade, N. 13; Peckham, 77, High St., S.E. 15; Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; Penge, 119 and 121, High St., S.E. 20; Plaistow, 778, Barking Rd., E. 13; 41–43, Plumstead Common Road, S.E. 13; Plumstead, High St., S.E. 18; Poplar, 187, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Putney, 68 and 70, High St., S.W. 15; 114–114A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; Putney 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Raynes Park, 42, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S.W. 20; 27, Regent St., S.W. 1; Roehampton, opposite Post Office, S.W. 15; 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E. 3; Rotherhithe, 1, Plough Rd., S.E. 16; 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, S.E. 1; St. John's Wood, 46A, Wellington Rd., N.W. 8; Shepherds Bush, 39A, Goldhawk Rd., W. 12; Shepherd's Bush, 330, Uxbridge Road, W. 12; Shoreditch, 113 & 114, High St., E. 1; Silvertown, 8, Albert Rd., E. 16; 30, Sloane Sq., S.W. 1; Soho, 93/95, Wardour St., W. 1; South Ealing, 92 South Ealing Road, W. 5; Southgate, The Green, N. 14; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E. 1; 40, Stamford Hill, N. 16; 220, Stamford Hill, N. 16; Stepney, 368, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 8, Angel Court, E.C. 2; Stockwell, 256, Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N. 16; 32, Strand, W.C. 2; 366, Strand, W.C. 2; 28, Stratford Broadway, E. 15; Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., E. 15; Streatham, 139–141, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 426, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham West, 123, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; Stroud Green, 181, Stroud Green Rd., N. 4; Sydenham, 13, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; Tooting, 262, Upper Tooting Rd., S.W. 17; Tooting Junction, 9, Furzedown Market, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S.W. 17; Tottenham, 549, High Rd., N. 17; 814, High Road, N. 17; Tottenham South, 220, High Road, N. 15; 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 158, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Tulse Hill, 335, Norwood Rd., West Norwood, S.E. 27; Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road, E. 13; Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Road, S.W. 8; Victoria Docks, 278 Victoria Dock Road, Custom House, E. 16; Walham Green, Bank Buildings, S.W., 6; and The Broadway, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 10, St. James St., E. 17; 277, High St., E. 17; 278, Hoe St., E. 17; 179, Wood St., E. 17; 260, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth Common, 32, Bellevue Rd., S.W. 17; Wandsworth, 83 & 85, High St., S.W. 18; Wandsworth Rd., 337, Wandsworth Road, South Lambeth, S.W. 8; Wanstead, 55, High St., E. 11; 185, Wardour St., W. 1; 117/119 Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1; West Brompton, 202, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Westcombe Park, Vanbrugh Park, S.E. 3; West Ealing, 41, Broadway, W. 13; 207, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1; West Green, 261, West Green Rd., N. 5; West Kensington, 137, North End Rd., W. 14; Westminster, 78, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 95, Victoria St., S.W. 1, and Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1; West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St. John's St., E.C. 1; Whetstone, 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N. 20; Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W. 1; Willesden Green, 5, High Rd., N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd., S.W. 19; 5, The Broadway, S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, High St., S.W. 19;

Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N. 21; Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N. 22; 32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 120, Wood St., E.C. 2; Woolwich, Wellington St., S.E. 18; Woolwich, 23, Hare St., S.E. 18 — Capital, £15,592,372 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,250 000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/24, £295,698,105; Dividend, 1923-24. A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. Over 1,700 Branches and Sub-branches: *Affiliated Banks* — BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD.; The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER; The ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd., *q.v.*

30A BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD., *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, Paris. 15 Branches in France.

31 BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,025,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £16,411,775.

32 BELFAST BANKING Co., LTD. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 136).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10s. Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £15,258,943; Dividend, 1922-23, 20 p.c. & B 10*d*. (old), 8 p.c. & B 4*d*. (new). (95 Branches, and Sub-branches.)

BENSON & Co., FREDERICK J. (1896), Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

BENSON, ROBERT, & Co. (1853), 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BEVAN, CHURCHILL & Co., LTD., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1815), *Funchal*, Madeira (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3)

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886), *Las Palmas*, Grand Canary (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £625,000; Deposits, etc., £12,607,170.

BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co. (1895), 15 & 16, George Street, Mansion House, E.C. 4.

36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223).

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD. (1920) 31-33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 Shares of £1 each. Issued and Paid-up Capital, £500,300.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £240,000; 240,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £231,276.

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and Manchester,—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £14,939,990; Dividend, 1923, 10 p.c. (20 Branches in South America.)

39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, issued, £385,000; Reserve, £37,320; Dividend, 1922, 5 p.c. (3 Branches.)

BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4. —Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve (31/12/1923), £233,418.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd. —Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £1,550,000; Deposits, etc., £26,794,343; Dividend, 1923-24, 16 p.c. (185 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING Co., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £40,000; Reserve against contingencies, £20,000; Deposits, etc., £526,648; Dividend, 1922-23. 10 p.c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4). — Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,138; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3. Capital, £5,000,000; authorised, £2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Deposits, £1,712,067; Dividend 6 p.c. p.a. on A Shares.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13 & 14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital Subscribed, £1,000,000 (200,000 Shares of £2 10s., fully paid, and 500,000 "A" Shares of £1 each); Deposits, etc., £969,499. (3 Branches.)

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Florins*, 1,500,000. (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid.)

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3. (Branches, Leith and Hull.)

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, $7,047,740.07; Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. (7 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £4,109,589 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,109,589; Total Assets, 31/1/1924, £94,358,173; Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (568 Branches in North America.)

CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), 4, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, E.C. 2.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*.—Capital, Rs.1,68,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50. Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15,69,00,000; Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. (16 Branches.)

CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & Co., LTD. (1793), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid): Reserve Fund, £3,900,000; Deposits, etc., £41,590,027; Dividend, 1923, 20¼ p.c. (41 Branches and Agencies.)

CHILD & Co. (1599), *Amalgamated with* GLYNN, MILLS & Co.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912).

Singapore, Straits Settlements.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, $1,000,000,00 ; Reserve, $1,050,000,00 ; Deposits, etc., $3,000,984,45.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 164.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000 ; Deposits, etc., £34,102,092 ; Dividend, 1921-22, 18 p.c. (184 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

COATES & Co. (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.

65 COLONIAL BANK (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. — Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £6 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £300,000 ; Deposits, etc., £7,443,028 ; Dividend, 1924, 8 p.c. (57 Branches and Agencies.)

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital, £2,626,928 (£10 Preference, fully paid ; 10*s*. Ordinary, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £350,000 ; Deposits, etc., £17,459,054 ; Dividend, 1923-42, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (428 Branches and Agencies.)

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3). — Capital, £5,500,000 (250,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid) ; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,700,000 ; Deposits, etc., £35,822,541 ; Dividend, 1922-23, 16 p.c. on A shares, ; 10 p.c. on B shares. (296 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland.)

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £500,000 ; Deposits, £2,674,457. (15 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LTD. absorbed by English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd.

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £6,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10*s*. paid) ; Reserve Fund, £2,580,000 ; Deposits, etc., £34,446,065 ; Dividend, 1922-23, 20 p.c. (231 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (36-41, New Broad St., E.C. 2 ; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2). — Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000. No issue yet made. Deposits (General Bank), June, '24, £31,914,902, (Savings Bank) £41,071,099 ; Reserve Fund, £2,327,336 ; Redemption Fund, £2,201,994. (71 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £56,890,225.

COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE (1905), *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £160,000.

71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4), *Manchester and Liverpool*. — Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £3,300,391 ; Deposits, etc., £164,052,472 ; Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c. (306 Branches in France ; 23 Agencies in French Colonies, Australia, Egypt, etc.)

73 THOMAS COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD., 1841, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, Authorised and issued, £200,000 ; called up, £100,000 in 200,000 shares of £1 with 10*s*. paid ; Reserve Fund, £50,000. Deposits, etc., £2,398,524. (130 Branches in U.K. and Abroad.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, *Perth*, W. A., and *Melbourne*.

COSSART, GORDON & Co., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3. Foreign House, Cossart Gordon & Co., Funchal, Madeira.

75* COUTTS & Co. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2 ; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 3 ; and 1, Park Lane, Hyde Park, W. 1. — Capital, £800,000 ; Reserve Fund, £800,000 ; Deposits, etc., £16,879,658.

CRÉDIT FONCIER D'ALGÉRIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 125,000,000 ; Reserve, *Francs* 20,433,292 ; Deposits, *Francs* 449,235,931. (100 Branches.)

76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (*Fr.* 500), 179,230 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec., 1921) ; Reserve Fund, £1,200,000 ; Deposits etc., £21,069,155. (53 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3 ; 4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 200,000,000 ; Deposits, *Fr.* 4,585,029,835. (410 Branches in France, Algeria, Egypt and Abroad.)

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 300,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, *Lire* 100,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 4,419,768,340 ; Dividend, 1922, 9 p.c.

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & Co. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

DANIELL, CAZENOVE & Co., 54, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (*London Agents*, 30).

DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & Co. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital £9,480,000 (£15 shares, £3 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,650,000 ; Deposits, &c., 30/6/24, £51,721,144 ; Dividends, 1923-24, 18½ per cent. (356 Branches and Sub-branches.)

SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, $7,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., $88,906,255,10 ; Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. bonus. (116 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York.)

MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115-117, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £340,000 ; Deposits, etc., £4,942,940 ; Dividend, 1922-23, 9 p.c. (Branches at

Amara, Bagdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul, Madras and Karachi.)

93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,620,000; Deposits, etc., £25,202,780; Dividend, 1922–23, 12½ p.c., free of Income Tax. (365 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (10, Moorgate, E.C. 2; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2).—Capital, $23,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $10,160,000; Deposits, $389,863,000.

93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), *Halifax*, Yorks (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital paid up £100,000; Reserve Fund, £150,000; Deposits, etc., £1,319,432; Dividend, 1922–23, 16 p.c. (12 Branches in Yorkshire and Lancashire.)

94 ERLANGERS (1859), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911), 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid).

99B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

100*‡ GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 3 & 4, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, etc., £31,426,234.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).

GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

105‡ GRINDLAY & CO., LTD. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi and Lahore. Agencies: Port Said, Marseilles, Southampton.

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; Bush House, W.C. 2.)—Capital, $25,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $15,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, $3,763,492. Deposits, $531,495,382.

GUERNSEY BANKING CO., LTD., *amalgamated with* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

GUERNSEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD., *Incorporated with the* WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 17, College Green, Dublin.

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HAES & SONS (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2 and Stock Exchange.

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

HAMBROS BANK, LTD., Head Office, 70, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.; Bishopsgate Office, 3A, London Wall, E.C. 2; West End Office, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £12,292,945; Dividend, 1923–24, 18 p.c.

114 HARROD'S LTD. (1889), 87–135, Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £5,915,000; Reserve Fund, £694,097.

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £545,000; Deposits, etc., £13,730,666; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1924, 9 p.c. free of Income Tax. (104 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & CO. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,066,342.

HOHLER & CO. (1820), Banking and Discount Agents, 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, $20,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £4,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, $25,500,000; Deposits, etc., $503,855,963; Dividend, 1923–24, £8 per share. (42 Branches.)

115E FREDERICK HUTH & CO. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, $89,442,750; Dividend, 1920–21, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (212 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), *Calcutta, Bombay, Madras*. (*London Office*, 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3). Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,68,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 4,57,50,000. (138 Branches.)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (33-36, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £390,000; Deposits, £4,165,428; Dividend, 5s. per share, 1923–24. (23 Branches and Agencies in India, Iraq and Persia.)

117 IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26, 27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 13/12/23, £14,112,791; Dividend, 1921, 5 p.c. (paid August, 1922). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, etc.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, $10,000,000; Undivided Profits, $3,367,000; Deposits, etc., $70,200,000; Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c., 1922, 22 p.c. (32 Branches.)

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £485,580 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £170,000; Deposits, etc., £5,013,834; Dividend, 1923, 7 p.c. (26 Branches and Agencies in Greece, Egypt and Turkey.)

120 IRONMONGER & CO., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2

paid); Reserve Fund, £84,000; Deposits, etc., £2,164,825; Dividend, 1922-23, 22½ p.c. (8 Branches.)

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 50,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 26,000,000.

J. JACKSON & SONS (1866), 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

S. JAPHET & Co., LTD., 62, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £385,232 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc. £1,267,488.

122B N. KEIZER & Co., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & Co. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C., 2.

126 KLEINWORT, SONS & Co. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool.

129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£30 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,006,560; Deposits, £25,925,424; Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c. (139 Branches and Sub-branches.)

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 374, Little Collins St., *Melbourne.*—Capital paid up, £76,529 5*s.* (£1 18*s.* Shares, 10*s.* 6*d.* paid).

131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 11, Lombard St., E.C. 3. (Antwerp and Brussels.)

LEITH (GORDON) & Co., 7 Lothbury, E.C. 2.

132* LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head Office*, 42-44, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; *Registered Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Eastern Department*, 77, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 20, King William St., E.C. 4; *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; *Cox's & King's Branch*, 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Battersea, 24, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11; Bayswater, 32, Westbourne Grove, W. 2; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 56 & 58 Old Kent Road, S.E. 1; Brixton, 411, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brompton and South Kensington, 171, Brompton Road, S.W. 3; 62 & 64, Brook St., W. 1; Chapter House, E.C. 4; 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Church End, 23, The Broadley, Finchley, N. 3; Clapham, 149, High St., S.W. 4; 210, 216, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Covent Garden, 22 & 24, Southampton St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 82, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W. 2; Ealing, 45, The Broadway, W. 5; Eastern, 27 & 28, Whitechapel High St., E. 1; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 164, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 115, Fore St., E.C. 2; 8, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 11; 190-192, Great Portland St., W. 1; Hackney, 238, Mare St., E. 8; Hampstead, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3; Hendon, 1 & 3, Finchley Lane, N.W. 4; 296, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; 290, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Islington, 50, Upper St., N. 1; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N. 7; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W. 8; Kilburn and Brondesbury, 325, High Road, N.W. 6; King's Cross, 344, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Kingsway, International Buildings, W.C. 2; and Kingsway House, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1; Leicester Sq., 1, Coventry St., W. 1; 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Monument, 31-32, King William St., E.C. 4; Newington Causeway, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1; 45, New Oxford St., W.C. 1; 39, Old Bond St., W. 1; 97, Old St., E.C. 1; 399-403, Oxford St., W. 1; 123 & 125, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 81, Edgware Rd., W. 2; and 195, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Peckham, 118, High St., S.E. 15; 35, Piccadilly, W. 1; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; Shoreditch, 145, High St., E. 1; Spitalfields, 118, Commercial St., E. 1; Stepney, 603, Commercial Rd., E. 14; Stock Exchange, 21, Austin Friars, E.C. 2; Stratford, 409, High St., E. 15; Streatham, 55, High Rd., S.W. 16; Temple Bar, 28, Fleet St., E.C. 4; Temple Fortune, 12, Royal Parade, N.W. 11; 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; 38A, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 3, Town Hall Buildings, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 1, Church Hill, E. 17; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1; 66, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 18, Wigmore St., W. 1; Wimbledon Hill, 86 & 88A, High St., S.W. 19; and Woolwich, 20, Green's End, S.E. 18—Subscribed Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1924), £336,132,554; Dividend, 1923, 16⅔ p.c. Over 1,650 Offices: *Associated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; THE BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (*q.v.*). *Auxiliary*—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. West End Branch, 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). (10 Branches in France; also, Brussels, Antwerp, Geneva and Cologne.)

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 (2 p.c. (Actual) July, 1924, on B Shares; 7 p.c. on £60,000 A Shares, 1923.)

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,010,000; Dividend, 16¼ p.c., 1923. (163 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

M. W. MARSHALL & Co. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10*s.* paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully

paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £12,831,535; Dividend, 1923, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1924, 8 p.c. (22 Branches and Agencies.)

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, *amalgamated with* the BANK OF MONTREAL.

MIDDLESEX BANKING CO LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480.

164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *Chairman*, The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, *Joint Managing Directors*, Frederick Hyde, Edgar W. Woolley. *Joint General Managers*, R. Richards, H. Mare, J. G. Buchanan, E. T Parkes, H. A. Astbury. *Secretary*, F. O. Free. *Principal City Offices*, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.; 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch*, 65 & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch*, 5, Princes St., E.C. 2. *Metropolitan and Suburban Branches*, Acton, 199, High St., W. 3; 172, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St. E.C. 3; 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St., E.C. 2; Balham, 117 & 119, High Rd., S.W. 12; Balham, 10, Station Parade, S.W. 12; Barbican, 62, Redcross St., E.C. 1; Barnes, 102, Church Rd., S.W. 13; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd., W.C. 1; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd., S.E. 16; 106, Bermondsey St., S.E. 1; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd., E. 2; 171, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Bishop's House, 108, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackfriars, 1, Stamford St., S.E. 1; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 51, Bread St., E.C. 4; Brixton, 512 & 514, Brixton Rd., Stockwell, S.W. 9; Brockley, 299, Brockley Rd., S.E. 4; 38, Brompton Rd., S.W. 3; Camberwell Green, 5–11, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2; Camden Town, 176, High St., N.W. 1; 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4; 28, Catford Hill, S.E. 6; 123, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 6, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; Charing Cross, 449, Strand, W.C. 2; 89, Charterhouse St., E.C. 1; Chelsea, 30 & 32, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chiswick, 281, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 154, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill, Battersea, S.W. 11; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd., E.C. 1; 59, Coleman St., & 25–31, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 127–129, Commercial Rd. East, E. 1; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 147, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End, 13, Broadway Parade, N.8; 90 & 92, High St., Deptford, S.E. 8; Ealing, 46, The Broadway, W. 5; Ealing Common, 3, The Bridge, W. 5; 209 & 211, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; 20, Eastcheap, E.C. 3; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22; East Ham, 118 & 120, High St. North, E. 6; 44, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, 6 & 7, The Market, Church End, N.3; 305, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury, Electra House, 92, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 253, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park, N. 4; 117, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 174, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 100 & 101, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 40, Woodgrange Rd., E. 7; Forest Hill, 30, Dartmouth Rd., S.E. 23; 315, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Cross Roads, Golder's Green, N.W. 11; 153, Goswell Rd., E.C. 1; 60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; Gray's Inn, 49, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 25, Great Portland St., W. 1; 159, Great Portland St., W. 1; 94 & 95, Great Tower St., E.C. 3; Old Town Hall, Mare St., Hackney, E. 8; 157, Hackney Rd., E. 2; 22, King St., Hammersmith, W. 6; Hampstead, 132, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; 33, Grand Parade, Green Lanes, Harringay, N. 4; 27, Haymarket, S.W. 1; Hendon, Colindale, N.W. 9; 120, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1; Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; Islington, 39, High St., N. 1; 8 Bank Buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N. 7; Kensington, 16, Leonard Pl., W. 8; 92, Kensington High St., W. 8; Kilburn, 165, High Rd., N.W. 6; 45, Kingsland High St., E. 8; 20, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 6, Sloane St., S.W. 1; 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; Lee Green, 398, High Rd., Lee, S.E. 12; Leicester Sq., 8, New Coventry St., W. 1; Lewisham, 85 & 87, High St., S.E. 13; Leyton, 324, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 646, High Rd., E. 11; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Road East, E. 14; Loughborough Junction, 226, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, S.W. 9; Lower Edmonton, Fore St., N. 9; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Manor Park, 668, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 19, High St., W. 1; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St., W. 1; Mayfair, 70, South Audley St., W. 1; 91, Mile End Rd., E. 1; Mincing Lane, 129, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 71, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W. 16; Monument, 47, King William St., E.C. 4; Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria Parade, N. 10; 129, New Bond St., W. 1; 65 & 66, New Broad St., E.C. 2; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 25, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E. 1; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St., E.C. 1; North Finchley, 38, High St., N.12; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., W. 11; 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 11; 36, Old Bond St., W. 1; Winchester House, 50, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 278 & 280, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 672, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 15; Old St., 93, Gt. Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 196 & 198, Oxford St., W. 1; 431 & 433, Oxford St., W. 1; 52, Oxford St., W. 1; Commerce House, 76, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 219, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd., W. 2; 69, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; Palmer's Green, 1, Alderman's Hill, N. 13; 47–49, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; 69, High St., Peckham, S.E. 15; Putney, 155, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Queen's Park, 89, Salusbury Rd., Kilburn, N.W. 6; 71A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; 133, Regent St., W. 1; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1; Rotherhithe, 196, Lower Rd., S.E. 16, and 91 & 93, Union Rd., S.E. 16; Russell Sq., 1, Woburn Pl., W.C. 1; 66, St. James's St., S.W. 1; 70, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2; 30A, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4; Seething Lane, 13, Byward St., E.C. 3; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch, E. 1; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd., S.W. 7; South Kensington, 1, Sydney Place, Onslow Sq., S.W. 7; South Tottenham, 259, High Rd. (corner of West Green

Rd.), N. 15; Southwark, 28, Borough High St., S.E. 1; 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E. 16; Spitalfields, 94 & 96, Commercial St., E. 1; Stepney, 595, Commercial Rd. East, E. 1; Stoke Newington, 150 and 152, High St., N. 16; 82 and 83, Strand, W.C. 2; Stratford, 384, High St., E. 15; 103, Streatham Hill, Brixton. S.W. 2; 213, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Sydenham, 14, Sydenham Rd., S.E. 26; 90, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Tooting, The Broadway, S.W 17; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; 237, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Upper Norwood, 76, Weston Hill, S.E. 19; Upper Tooting, 313, Balham High Rd., S.W. 17; Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 567 & 569, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 151 & 153, Hoe St., E. 17; Walworth, 398, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth, 73, High St., S.W. 18; Waterloo Bridge, 134, Strand, W.C. 2; 62, Westbourne Grove, W. 2; West Ealing, 128, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd., N.W. 6; Westminster, Wesleyan Hall, S.W. 1; Westminster, 22, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 60 & 61, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; Whitechapel, 110, High St., E. 1, and 151, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Willesden Green, 93, High Rd., N.W. 10; Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden, N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 20, Hill Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 52, The Broadway, N. 21; Wood Green, 2, Cheapside, High Rd., N. 22; 113, Wood St., E.C. 2; 108 & 110, Wood St., E.C. 2; Woolwich, 1 & 3, Powis St., S.E. 18; Woolwich North, King George V. Dock, Manor Way, E. 16; 16 York Rd., Lambeth, S.E. 1.—Subscribed Capital, £39,232,123, Paid up Capital, £11,975,873 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid and 1,921,270 Shares of £2 10s. each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £11,975,873; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1924), £358,416,826; Dividend, 1922–24, 18 p.c. (Over 1,790 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations:* BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. *q.v.*) THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.

MILLER BROTHERS & CO., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

THE MOLSONS BANK (1855), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,000,000: Dividend, 1920–23, 12 p.c. (125 Branches in Canada.)

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22). — Capital, $1,498,570 ($100 Shares, $75 paid); Reserve Fund, $1,600,000; Deposits, etc., $50,182,085. (16 Branches in Montreal).

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. (1838), 22, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.

THOMAS MOSLEY & CO. (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 221) and 132.

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits, £26,565,181; Dividend, June, 1924, 20 p.c. (189 Branches and Sub-branches.)

MURRIETA & CO., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD., *Lahore*. (*London Agents*, 221.)

168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13–17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 52, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Rd., 2, Elgin Avenue; Holborn, 10, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Islington, 359, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; 21, Leadenhall St.; Notting Hill, 156 & 158, High St.; 274 & 276, Oxford St.; 3, Regent St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £39,731,141; Dividend, 14s. per share payable June, 1923, Free of Tax. (258 Branches and Sub-branches.)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,133,176; Deposits, etc., £31,213,989; Dividend, 1921–22, Sept. 1921 (Interim) 10 p.c., Mar. 1922 (Final) 10 p.c.; Ord. and Pref. (291 Branches in Australia.)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,325,000; Deposits, etc., £13,120,412; Dividend, 1923, 15 p.c. (25 Branches in Egypt and the Sudan.)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,750,000; Deposits, etc., £31,254,516; Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c. (28 Branches in India, British East Africa, etc.)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,470,000; Deposits, £11,442,153; Dividend, 1923–24, 12 and B. 2 p.c. (76 Branches and Agencies.)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/1923, £32,381,723; Dividend, 1920–23, 16 p.c. (134 Branches in Scotland.)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 111, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2).—Capital, £2,075,500 (£7 Shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £33,967,278. (352 Branches and Agencies.)

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople* (13-14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid).

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $89,796,000; Deposits, $667,038,000; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1922, 10 p.c.

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital,

£1,700,000—Issued £1,693,330. Paid up Capital £846,665; Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £23,333,715. Dividend and Bonus, 1923, "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 23 p.c.

174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD., Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C. 4.

175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 2, Princes St., E.C. 2; 1, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Acton, 143, High St. W. 3; 185, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Aldwych, 57, Aldwych, W.C. 2; 69, Baker St., W. 1; Bayswater, 67, Bishop's Rd., W. 2; 24, Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Brixton, 494, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; Catford, 133, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 66, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; 30, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Chiswick, 56, High Rd., W. 4; 137, City Rd., E.C. 1; Cripplegate, 116, Fore St., E.C. 2; 88, Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7; Ealing, 62, The Mall, Uxbridge Rd., W. 5; 5 and 7, Eastcheap, E.C. 3; East Finchley, 67, High Rd., N. 2; 128 and 130, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 116, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 123, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2; Golder's Green, 873, Finchley Rd., N.W. 11; 24 & 24A, Goldhawk Rd., W. 12; Goswell Rd., 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C. 1; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Hackney, 155, Mare St., E. 8; Hammersmith, 31, The Broadway, W. 6; Hampstead, 55, High St., N.W. 3; Hendon, 55, Church Rd., N.W. 4; 114, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 243, Hoe St., Walthamstow, E. 17; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holloway, 43-45, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 7; Ilford, 6, Broadway Market; Islington, 218, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St., W. 8; Kensington, 138, High St., W. 8; 58, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Lancaster Gate, 1, Marborough Gate, Hyde Park, W. 2; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St., W.C. 2; Liverpool St. Station, 216, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 1, Long Acre, W.C. 2; 120A, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5; Mayfair, South Audley St., W. 1; Metropolitan Cattle Market, 6, Bank Buildings, Islington, N. 7; Mill Hill, 8, Broadway, N.W. 7; 128, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 12, Mount St., W. 1; Muswell Hill, 11, The Exchange, N. 10; New Bridge St., Blackfriars House, E.C. 4; North Audley St., 455, Oxford St., W. 1; North Finchley, 6, Market Parade, N. 12; Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St., W. 11; 53, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 291B, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 22, London St., W. 2; 208 & 209, Piccadilly, W. 1; Platt's Lane Corner, 575, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3; Pont St., 74, Sloane St., S.W. 1; Putney, 153, High St., S.W. 15; 250, Regent St., W. 1; St. James's St., 162, Piccadilly, W. 1; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 25, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; 74, Sloane St.; 153, Sloane St., S.W. 1; South Kensington, 18, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7; South Norwood, 76, High St., S.E. 5; 12-14, Southwark St., S.E. 1; Strand, Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand, W.C. 2; Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W. 16; Swiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W. 3; 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 155, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Uxbridge Rd., 2B, Shepherds Bush Green, W. 12; 117, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walthamstow, 20, St. James's St., E. 17; Waterloo Station, S.E. 1; 110, Wardour St., W. 1.; Westminster, 61-63, Victoria St.; 256, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; 59, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 51, Wigmore St., W. 1; Willesden Green, 84, Walm Lane, N.W. 2; Wimbledon 4, High St., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 162, High Rd., N. 22; Woolwich, 101, Powis St., S.E. 18.—Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £9,474,416; Deposits, etc., £236,786,055; Dividend, 1923, 16 p.c. (1,113 Branches and Agencies.)

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam*.—Cap., *Fls.* 55,000,000; Reserve, *Fls.* 21,774,000; Deposits, etc., *Fls.* 150,806,000; Dividend 1923, 8 p.c.; and at *Hong Kong*, *Singapore*, *Bombay* and *Calcutta* (*London Agents*, 164, 221, 189C and 204B).

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2).—Capital, £240,000 (£60 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £70,912; Deposits, etc., £1,140,022; Dividend, 1923, 5 p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa.)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & Co. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan* (*London Agents*, 53). Branch at *Jesselton*.

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Office*, 25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.)—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,00; Deposits, etc., £20,528,330; Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c. (157 Branches in Scotland.)

178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £15,654,588; Dividend, 1923-24, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8¾ p.c. B shares. (190 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. West End Branch, 16, Cockspur St., S.W., Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160. Reserve, £135,000; Deposits, £9,491,218 Branches at the principal sea ports in the East.

179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co. (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD. (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
LEOPOLD POLLACK & Co., *Cairo*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 221).

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $3,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1,525,000; Deposits, etc., $37,374,585.62; Dividend, 1923-24, 9 p.c. (336 Branches and Sub-branches.)

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, etc., £16,000,000; Dividend, 1921-22, 14½ p.c. (132 Branches and Sub-branches.)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,200,000; Reserve Fund, £594,957; Deposits, etc., £7,729,732; Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p.c., bonus, 2½ p.c. (89 Branches in Queensland and New South Wales).

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & CO. (1859), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

186A REID, CASTRO & CO. (1850), *Funchal*, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £11,000.

188‡ RICHARDSON & CO. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.

RODOCANACHI, SONS & CO. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

G. ROSS & CO. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

189C N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

189D ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1888), *Melbourne* (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital £750,000; 270,000 Shares paid up to £1; 120,000 Shares paid up to £4; Reserve Fund, £560,000; Deposits, etc., £4,771,834; Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p.c. (8 Branches in Victoria, N.S.W. and W.A.)

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, $20,400,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $20,400,000; Deposits, $450,000,000; Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (660 Branches in North, South and Central America.)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £175,000; Deposits, etc., £7,321,867; Dividend, 1922-23, 20 p.c. (72 Branches and Sub-offices.)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,225,961; Deposits, Oct. 23, £37,880,518 Dividend, 1923-24, 14 p.c. (202 Branches.)

194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK, (1911), *Petrograd* (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2).

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, 61 & 62, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910). *Petrograd* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Roubles* 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Rs.* 26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000. (110 Branches.)

197B SAMUEL, MONTAGU & CO. (1853), 60, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

A. SCOTT & CO. (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

SEYD & CO., LTD. (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

SHEFFIELD BANKING CO., LTD. (1831), *Amalgamated with* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 20,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid; 38,000, *Fr.* 100 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 1,980,125; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 50,192,030. (Branch at Geneva.)

202 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 500,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, *Fr.* 250 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 57,026,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 5,657,099,000; Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c. (Over 1,200 Branches and Agencies in France, Algeria, etc.)

STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), *Bombay*, India.

202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173).—Paid up Capital, $4,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,750,000; Deposits, etc., $52,264,522; Dividend, 1923-24, 12 p.c. (159 Branches in Canada.)

203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660; Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,893,335; Deposits, etc., £48,518,049; Dividend, 1923-24, 14 p.c. (Over 320 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, also at Hamburg and New York.)

203A STERLING BANK OF CANADA (1906), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 173, 68).—Capital, $1,235,100.00 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $521,340.43; Deposits, $14,482,117.99; Dividend, 1923-24, 8 p.c. (83 Branches in Canada.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30).

204 STILWELL & SONS (1774), absorbed by Westminster Bank Ltd., 26, Haymarket, S.W. 1.

204A JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). 56 Branches in Japan, India, China, and U.S.A.

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (43, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 11C, Regent Street, S.W. 1)—Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,320,000; Deposits, etc., £32,000,000; Dividend, 1923, 8 p.c. (10 Offices, 21 Branches and Agencies.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).

TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2.—In voluntary liquidation.

LUKE THOMAS & Co., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.

J. C. IM THURN & SONS (1844), 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.

TRANSVAAL COMMERCIAL BANK (TRANSVAALSCHE HANDELSBANK) (1898), 278 Salisbury House, E.C. 2; *Amsterdam*, Netherlands, *Johannesburg & Cape Town*, South Africa and *Hamburg*, Germany. — Authorised Capital, *Fl.* 3,600,000; Issued Capital, *Fl.* 2,400,000; Reserve, *Fl.* 1,200,000; Dividend, 1923, 6½ p.c.

*TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £22,050,621; Dividend, 1922–23, 21¼ p.c. (114 Branches, 112 Agencies.)

208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised, £10,500,000; Issued, £9,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,450,000; Deposits, etc., £32,838,018; Dividend, 1922–23, 15 p.c. (144 Branches in Australia, 47 Branches in New Zealand.)

208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), *Winnipeg*, Man. (6, Princes St., E.C. 2). — Capital authorised, $15,000,000: Issued, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $1,750,000; Dividend, 1923, 9 p.c. (337 Branches in Canada.)

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £19,591,486; Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c. (over 175 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire, etc.)

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 191, Ingram St., *Glasgow*, C. 1; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).— Capital, £5,000,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £29,334,377; Dividend, 1923–24, 18 p.c. (174 Branches in Scotland.)

UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11–12 Blomfield Street, E.C.

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000.

220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), *Perth*, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).— Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 (£1— Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £813,000; Deposits, £3,551,500; Dividends, 1922–23, 17½ p.c., 2½ p.c. bonus. (77 Branches and Sub. in Western Australia.)

WESTERN BANK, LTD. (1919), 85–90, Dashwood House, New Broad St., E.C. 2, on 1/1/25 Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £200,000 (fully paid).

221 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). John Rae, *Chief General Manager*; J. J. Brown, F. W. Ingall, P. H. Mortimer, W. J. Woolrich, *Joint General Managers*; J. Harriss, E. F. Robinson, *Assistant General Managers*; E. D. Hyatt, *Registrar*; F. Mytton, *Secretary Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; J. J. Brown, *Manager*; F. Lees, *Deputy Manager*; W. W. Woodhams, *Asst. Manager*; C. C. Simpson, *Principal, Colonies & Agencies Department*; G. Paget, *Manager, Trustee Department. Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3: W. J. Woolrich, *Manager*; A. P. Milsted, *Deputy Manager*; J. Greenhill, *Assistant Manager. Bartholomew Lane Office*, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2: W. B. Alldritt, *Manager*; W. J. R. Cane, *Asst. Manager. West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1: G. P. Fisher, *Manager*; H. E. Shipp, *Asst. Manager. Foreign Branch Office*, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3: D. Withers, *Manager*; F. J. Jacobs, A. J. H. Ruch, *Asst. Managers.* Acton, 139, High St., W. 3; Acton Park, 2, The Vale, W. 3; Aldersgate St., 134, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Baker St., 133, Baker St., W. 1; Balham, 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W. 12; Barking, Essex, 32, East St.; Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. 2; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W. 1; Blackfriars, 17, Stamford St., S.E. 1; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Borough, 34, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Bow, 161, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bow St., 30, Bow St., W.C. 2; Brixton, 369 & 371, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; Brompton Sq., 1, Brompton Sq., S.W. 3; Brondesbury, 377, High Rd., N.W. 6; Camberwell, 17, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 166, High St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Rd., E. 16; Cannon St., 7, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 159, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 1, Cavendish Sq., W. 1; Caxton House, 6, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1; Chadwell Heath, 13, High Rd.; Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Charing Cross, 10, St. Martin's Pl. W.C. 2; Chelsea, 224, King's Rd.. S.W. 3, 300, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chingford, Station Rd.; Chiswick, 23, High Rd.; 314, High Rd., W. 4; City Rd., 227c, City Rd., E.C. 1; Clapham, 145 & 147, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; Clerkenwell, 84, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. 1; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, N.8; Croydon, 1, High St.; Deptford, 41 & 42, Broadway, S.E. 8; Ealing, The Mall, W. 5; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Rd., S E. 10; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel, E. 1; Eltham, High St., S.E. 9; Enfield, 9, The Town*; Euston Rd., 2, Hampstead Rd., N.W. 1; Fenchurch St., 93, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley Rd., 280, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Park, 294, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; Finsbury Sq., 1, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2; Fleet St., 87, Fleet St., E.C. 4; Fore St., 12, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Rd., E.7; Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; Goodmayes, 548, High Rd.; Gray's Inn, 1, John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Gt. Portland St., 96, Gt. Portland St., W. 1; Greenwich, 2, Church St., S.E. 10; Hackney, 20, Amhurst Rd., E.8; Hammersmith, 12, King St., W. 6;

Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hanover Sq., 21, Hanover Sq., W. 1; Harlesden, 53A High St., N.W. 10; Harley St., 154, Harley St., W. 1; Harrow Road, 332 & 334, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Haverstock Hill, 185, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3; Haymarket, 26, Haymarket, S.W. 1; Hendon, The Circus, N.W. 4; Herne Hill, 140, Herne Hill, S.E. 24; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 349, Archway Rd., N. 6; Holborn Circus, 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; Holloway, 490 & 492, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Ilford, The Broadway; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St., N. 1; Kennington, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E. 11; Kensington, 1, Kensington High St.; 88, Kensington High St.; 94 & 96, Kensington High St., W. 8.; Kilburn, 74, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 266, 268 & 270, Pentonville Rd., N. 1; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St., E. 8; Knightsbridge, 64, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Law Courts, 263, Strand, W.C. 2; Lee Green, 1, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 80 & 82, High St., S.E. 13 Leyton, 340, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 694, High Rd. E. 11; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd. E. 14; Lower Sloane St., 34 & 35, Sloane Sq., S.W. 1; Maida Vale, 298, Elgin Avenue, W. 9; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St., W. 1; Mayfair, Carlos Pl., Grosvenor Sq., W. 1; Mile End, 2, Mile End Rd., E. 1; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, E. 14; Mincing Lane, 4; Mincing Lane, E.C. 3; Moorgate, 147, Moorgate, E.C. 2; Newington Butts, 16 & 18, Newington Butts, S.E. 1; Norbury, 6, Albion Parade, London Rd., S.W. 16; Northcote Rd., 37, Northcote Rd., Clapham Junc., S.W. 11; Northfields, 78, Northfields Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13; Norwood, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St., W. 11; Old St., 98 & 100, City Rd., E.C. 1; Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St., W.C. 1.; Paddington, 1 Connaught St., Edgware Rd., W. 2; Palmer's Green, Green Lanes, N. 13; Peckham, 18B, Rye Lane, S.E. 15; Piccadilly, 65, Piccadilly, W. 1; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St., W. 1; Pitshanger, 46, Pitshanger Lane, W. 5; Plaistow, 386, Barking Road, E. 13; Putney, 2, Putney Hill, S.W. 15; Regent St., 239, Regent St., W. 1.; St. James's St., 36, St. James's St., S.W. 1.; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. 8; St. Mary Axe, 27, 29 & 31, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4; Seething Lane, 15, Seething Lane, E.C. 3; Seven Kings, Ilford, 11, The Pavement; Shaftesbury Avenue, 75 & 77, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; Shoreditch, 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch, E. 1; Silver Town, 13, Institute Pl., Albert Rd., E. 16; Sloane Sq., 14, Sloane Square, S.W. 1; South Croydon, South End; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; Southwark, 8, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade, N. 16; Stockwell, 272, Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stratford, 49, Broadway, E. 15; Streatham, 266 & 268, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 432, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Sussex Gardens, Paddington, 2, Sussex Gardens, W. 2; Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W.C. 2; Temple Fortune, Golders Green, 29, Temple Fortune Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 11; Threadneedle St., 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Tooting, 30 High St., S.W. 17; Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N. 17; Tower Bridge, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd., E. 5; Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Rd., N. 19; Vauxhall Bridge Rd., 172, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1; Victoria, 173, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Victoria Street, 62, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 460, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 191, Hoe St., E. 17; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., S.W. 18; Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W. 17; Wanstead, 53, High St., E. 11; Wembley, 118, High Rd.; West Croydon, 5, Royal Parade, London Rd.; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane, N.W. 6; West Kensington, 85–87, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14; West Norwood, Tulse Hill, 138, Norwood Rd., S.E. 27; Westbourne Grove, 133 Westbourne Grove, W. 2; Westminster Bridge Rd., 233, 235, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Willesden Green, 12, Station Parade, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 16, Wimbledon Hill Rd., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 208, High Rd., N. 22; Wood St., 90, Wood St., E.C. 2; Woodford, 110, George Lane, E. 18; Woolwich, 71, Powis St., S.E. 18.—Capital, £33,000,000 (1,500,000 Shares of £20 Shares each (£5 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,051,718; Deposits, etc., £270,166,028; Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c. £20 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (917 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*).

221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3; 3, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Rd., S.W. 5; 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 127, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Great Central Station, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1; 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 21 and 23, Victoria St., S.W. 1).—Capital, £8,125,000; Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Dividend, 1923, A Shares 13¾ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (180 Offices.)

WOGAU & CO. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 77,500,000; Dividend, 1922–23, 12 p.c. (41 Branches.)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (27, King St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £29,165,012. (136 Branches and Sub-branches.)

Country Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 333–346. *(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.*

Abbey Town—164 (*F.*).
Abbots Bromley—30 (*M.*).
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aberaman—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M. W. & F.*)
Aberavon—30, 132.
Aberayron—30, 164, 175.
Aberbargoed—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberbeeg— 30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Abercarn—30, 132, 164.
Abercrave—30, 164 (*W.*).
Abercwmboi—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Abercynon—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberdare—30, 132, 164.
Aberdaron—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Aberdovey—30, 164, 175.
Aberfan—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberford—164 (*Th.*).
Abergavenny—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abergele—30, 164, 175.
Abergwynolwyn—164 (*alt. S.*), 175 (*alt. S.*).*
Abergwynfi—132 (*Tu. & W.*), 164 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*M.*).
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*), 164, 175 (*W.*).
Abersoch—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164, 175 (*M. & F.*).
Abersychan—30, 132, 164.
Abertillery—30, 132, 164, 175 (*M.*).
Abertysswg—30 (*Tu.*).
Abertridwr—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abingdon—30, 164, 221.
Accrington—129, 132, 152A, 153, 210, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Acle—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Acock's Green—132.
Acomb—30, 164 (*Tu. & S.*).
Addiscombe—30, 221.
Addingham—218, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 221.
Adlington—152A, 153, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—164 (*M.*).
Aigburth—218, 164, 221.
Ainsdale—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—218.
Albrighton—132 (*F.*).
Alcester—132, 164.
Aldbrough (Yorks.)—164 (*F.*).
Aldborough (Norfolk)—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 132.
Alderley Edge—153, 210, 223.
Alderney—105B, 105C, 132.
Aldershot—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Alford (Linc.)—30, 132, 164.
Alfreton—164, 221.
Alfriston—30 (*M. & F.*).
Allendale—132, 164.
Allenheads—132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Allerton—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Allonby—164 (*Tu.*).
Almondsbury—175 (*F.*).
Alnmouth—218 (*Daily June* 1 *to Sep.*30, *M., W. & F., Oct.* 1 *to May* 31).
Alnwick—218, 30, 132, 164.
Alresford—132, 175.
Alsager—153, 221.
Alston—218, 164.
Alton (Hants)—132, 175, 221.
Altrincham—129, 132, 152A, 153, 210, 221, 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S.*).
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Amble- 218, 164.
Amblecote—30.
Ambleside—218, 153, 164.
Amersham—132, 175.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—30, 132, 175.
Amesbury—132, 164.
Amlwch—132, 164, 175.
Ammanford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ampthill—30, 221.
Ancoats—153.
Andover—30, 132, 164, 221.
Andoversford—132, 175 (*alt. F.*).*
Angmering—30 (*S.*), 132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Annfield Plain—218, 132.
Ansdell—129, 152A, 153, 164, 210.
Anston—175 (*F.*).
Anstey—221 (*S.*), 175 (*F.*).
Appleby—218, 164.
Appledore—132 (*F.*).
Apsley—175.
Apsley End—175, 221.
Ardwick— 152A, 164, 210, 223.
Argoed—30 (*W.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armley—132, 164.
Arnold—164.
Arnside—218 (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arundel—132, 221. [*& F.*).
Ascot—30, 132.
Ash—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*T. & F.*).
Ashbourne—30, 132, 221.
Ashburton—132, 175.
Ashby (Linc.)—30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 164, 221.
Ashford—30, 132, 175, 221.
Ashford Market—221 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (Middlesex)—30.
Ashington—30, 218, 132, 164.
Ashover—221 (*F.*).
Ashtead—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—210, 221.
Ashton-on-Mersey—153.
Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 152A, 153, 210, 221, 223.
Askwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—218 (*M. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Askern—221 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Tu. & W.*).
Askrigg—164 (*Th. & Fair Days*).
Aspatria—218 (*W.*), 153, 164.
Astley—210 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152A, 223.
Aston—164.
Aston Clinton—175 (*F.*)
Aston Cross—30, 164.
Aston Manor—164, 175.
Aston Road—132.
Aston Street—164.
Astwood Bank—132.
Atherstone—132, 164.
Atherton—152A, 210, 221, 223.
Attercliffe—164, 175, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30, 132.
Aulenshaw—164.
Audlem—153 (*Th.*), 210 (*Th.*).
Audley—175 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Aughton, Town Green—153 (*Tu.*)
Avonmouth—132, 164, 175, 221.
Axbridge—132, 221.
Axminster—132, 164, 175.
Aylesbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Aylestone Park—30, 164.
Aylsham—30.
Babbacombe—132, 164, 175
Bacup—129, 152A, 210.
Badminton—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Bagillet—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—30.
Bakewell—221, 223.
Bala—30, 164, 175.
Balcombe—30 (*W.*)
Baldock—30, 132.
Balsall Heath—164.
Bamber Bridge—153 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamford—132, 223 (*M.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Bampton (Devon)—132 (*Fair Days*, 221 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).*
Bampton (Oxon)—30 (*F.*), 164
Banbury—30, 132, 164, 221.
Bangor—30, 132, 164, 175.
Banks (Southport), 153 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 164 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Banstead—30.
Banwell—132 (*Tu. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & S.*).
Barcombe—30 (*Th.*).
Bardfield—30 (*Fr.*).
Bardney—132 (*Th.*).
Bardon Mill—164 (*F.*).
Bare—218 (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Barford—164 (*M. & F.*).
Bargoed—30, 132, 175.
Barlaston—153 (*Th.*).
Barmouth—164, 175.
Barnard Castle—218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Barnes—30, 164.
Barnet—30, 221.
Barnetby—30 (*alt. Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Barnham—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Barnham Market—221 (*M. & F.*).
Barnoldswick—218, 164, 227.
Barnsley—30, 164, 175, 227.
Barnstaple—30, 132, 164, 175.
Barnton—210, 221 (*W. & S.*).
Barrow-in-Furness—218, 30, 132, 164, 153, 221.
Barrow-on-Humber—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Barrow-on-Soar—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 231 (*Tu. & F.*).
Barrowford—218 (*M., W. & F.*) 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Barry—30, 175.
Barry Docks—30, 132, 164, 175.
Barton—153 (*W. & S.*).
Barton-on-Humber—30, 164, 175.
Barwell—164, 221.
Baschurch—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Basford—175.
Basingstoke—30, 132, 164, 221.
Baslow—223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bastwell—164.
Bath—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bath, Moreland Rd.—30 (*M. W. & F.*).
Batley—129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Battle—30, 221.
Batley Carr—218.
Bawtry—164 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Beaconsfield—30, 132, 221 (*Daily.*).
Beaminster—132, 164 (*Tu., Th. & F.*).
Bearwood—132.
Beaufort—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Beaulieu—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beaumaris—132, 164, 175.
Beccles—30, 132, 164.
Beckenham—30, 164, 221.
Beckermet—153 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 & 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beckley—221 (*F.*).
Bedale—30, 164, 175.
Beddgelert—164 (*M.*).
Bedford—30, 164, 175, 221.
Bedlington—218, 164.
Bedlington Station—218, 164 (*Daily ex. W.*).
Bedlinog—132 (*Tu.*).
Bedminster (Glos.)—30,132, 164, 175, 221.
Bedwas—30, 132 (*Tu. & S.*), 175.
Bedworth—30, 132, 164.
Beer—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beeston—30, 164, 221.
Beeston Castle—30 (*M.*), 164 (*Auction Day*), 153 (*M.*), 175 (*M.*).
Beighton—175 (*M. & F.*).
Belford—218, 132.
Bellingham—218, 132.
Belmont—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Belper—164, 221, 223.
Belsay—132 (*S.*).
Belton, Doncaster—164 (*M.*).
Belvedere—30, 132.
Bembridge—132 (*Daily ex. S.*; *M., W. & F. during Winter*).

Benenden—132, 221.
Benllech—164 (*Tu.*).
Ben Rhydding—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bentham—21B, 153, 164.
Benwell—21B, 132.
Berwick—30 (*Th.*).
Bere Alston—132 (*W.*).
Berkeley—175.
Berkhampstead, Great—132, 175, 221.
Berwick-on-Tweed—21B, 26, 30, 40, 68, 173.
Bethesda—30 (*M. & S.*), 132, 164, 175 (*Daily*).
Betley—153 (*W. & F.*).
Bettws-y-Coed—30 (*M.*) 164.
Beverley—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Bewdley—164.
Bexhill—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bexley & Bexley Heath—21B, 30, 221.
Bicester—30, 132, 164.
Biddenden—132 (*Th.*).
Biddulph—153.
Bideford—132, 164, 175.
Bidford—132 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Biggin Hill—221 (*Th.*).
Biggleswade—30, 132, 221.
Bildeston—30 (*F.*).
Billericay—30.
Billingborough—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Billingham—21B, 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Billinghay—132 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Billingshurst—30, 221 (*Daily ex. S.*).
Bilston—30, 132, 164.
Binfield—164 (*Tu. F.*).
Bingham—175 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Bingley—21B, 30, 175, 227.
Birchington-on-Sea—132, 221.
Birkdale—21B, 152A, 153, 164, 221, 223.
Birkenhead—21B, 129, 132, 153, 164, 168, 175, 210, 221.
Birkenshaw—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Birmingham—21, 30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Birstall—129, 164.
Birtley—21B, 30, 132.
Bishop Auckland—21B, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Bishops Castle—30, 164, 175.
Bishopston—132, 221.
Bishop Stortford—30, 132, 164, 221.
Bishops Sutton—30 (*F.*).
Bishops Waltham—30, 106, 132.
Bispham—153 (*M. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Bitterne—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blackburn—129, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223, 227.
Blackdown Camp—221 (*F.*).
Blackdown and Deep Out—164 (*F.*).
Blackhall Colliery—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Blackheath (Staffs)—30, 132, 164.
Blackhill—21B, 132, 164.
Blackley—153, 210.
Blackpool—129, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 223, 227.
Blackrod—223 (*Th.*).
Blackwood—30 (*M.*), 132, 164, 175.
Blaenau-Festiniog—30, 164, 175.
Blaenavon—132, 164, 175.
Blaencllydach—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blaengarw—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Blaenrhondda—132 (*M. & F.*).
Blagdon—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Blaina—132.
Blakeney (Norfolk)—30 (*Tu.*).
Blakeney (Glos.)—132 (*M. & F.*).
Blakesley—175 (*F.*), 221 (*Th.*).
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Wishaw—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 175, 193
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BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Bank of England and the Exchequer: January 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on May 1, and November 1.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish *Quarter Days* are Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11.

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	%	%	%	%
January	4·35	5	3	4
February	3	4·76	3	4
March	3	4½	3	4
April	3	4·2	3	4
May	3	4	3	4
June	3	3·73	3	4
July	3·19	3·19	3·84	4
August	5·87	3	4	4
September	5	3	4	4
October	5	3	4	
November	5	3	4	
December	5	3	4	
Year	4·03	3·69	3·49	4·00

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column, and those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1923.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is less Income Tax except where marked (G)—gross.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^m(5)$ and $O^m(5)$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^m(5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Household goods therein, usually 2*s.*

Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2*s.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2*s.*

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2*s.* 6*d.*

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5*s.* per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1924.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest earned.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P I O	Abstainers & General*	1,733,135	209,726	22·23	5 11 4	O^{m}, H^{m} & Eng. No 3	3 & 3½
1824	P O	Alliance*	18,700,744	1,210,637	9·94	5 1 6(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1808	P O	Atlas	3,862,300	431,339	12·66	5 11 9	O^{m}(5)	3 & 3½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	48,683,610	3,949,132	13·34	5 9 2	H^{m}&Carlisle) & Gov. 1884	3 0 0
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	3,471,830	614,288	15·66	5 5 11	O^{m}	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,502,311	131,825			O^{m}	3 0 0
1805	P O	Caledonian	4,700,439	460,874	13·40	5 11 3	O^{m} & Carlisle	3 0 0
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	18,655,554	2,792,425	30·27	5 19 6	O^{m}(7)	3 & 3½
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.	7,961,035	609,492	15·06	4 13 2	O^{m}(5)	2 10 0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	6,252,471	713,508	23·10	5 5 8	O^{m}	3 10 0
1861	P O	Commercial Union*	10,752,082	1,089,960	12·80	5 7 6	O^{m}	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	7,456,708	1,296,148	28·21	5 17 11	O^{m}(5) & Brit. Office '93.	3, 3½ & 4
1867	P	Co-operative	1,800,411	878,307	11·26	4 10 0	H^{m}	3 10 0
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	14,232,922	1,151,612	13·96	4 12 11	O^{m}	3 & 3½
1762	M	Equitable (c)	5,307,660	295,379	7·00	5 3 3(G)	O^{m}	2 10 0
1844	P	Equity & Law*	5,352,369	408,068	14·17	4 8 1	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident & Century	4,260,794	400,630	18·75	5 6 0	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,147,475	197,450	23·89	4 7 9	O^{m} H^{m} & Carlisle	3 0 0
1885	P O	General Accident	522,054	90,738	17·50	5 3 0(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	6,787,475	824,093	23·96	4 6 0	H^{m}	3 10 0
1821	P O	Guardian	4,822,033	454,826	13·31	4 19 11	O^{m} Carl. O(2^{m}) & O(3rd)	3 0 0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	9,217,374	626,968	17·15	5 2 10	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General*	14,542,607	1,314,490	14·60	5 0 1(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,988,227	432,754	18·30	4 9 3	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	6,181,794	547,561	10·0	4 18 5	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	2 15 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,582,536	499,208	24·74	4 12 7(G)	O^{m}	3 10 0
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	1,639,215	356,117	14·87	5 9 3	O^{m}	3 0 0
1720	P O	London Assurance	3,659,535	380,123	16·33	4 18 3(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (c)	8,388,017	859,174	5·45	4 7 5	O^{m}(5)	3 & 2½*
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	9,376,042	2,025,180	30·92	6 8 0(G)	H^{m}, American, &c.	3 10 0
1852	M	Marine & General*	2,578,363	215,533	17·05	4 18 2	O^{m}	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (c)	2,419,305	173,510	8·61	4 6 4	O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1926	P O	Motor Union	106,423	25,359	14·95	4 3 0	O^{m}	3 0 0
1886	P	Mu.&Citizens'(C)(Ord.)	11,501,111	568,144	14·07	5 2 8	H^{m} & Gov. 1883	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual*	3,940,268	287,470	16·90	5 6 1(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	18,868,242	2,923,586	14·71	5 8 2	H^{m}	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	8,059,543	633,684	13·77	5 7 8(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	21,041,741	1,580,608	17·32	5 9 8	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	5,452,637	384,952	11·96	5 12 1(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	21,701,022	2,706,464	17·25	5 1 3	O^{m}	2 10 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	13,816,372	2,648,479	11·67	4 14 9	H^{m}	3 0 0
1782	P O	Phœnix	12,136,922	935,745	13·06*	4 18 10	O^{m}	3 0 0
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	1,236,974	187,328	15·30	4 16 2	O^{m}	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	4,239,924	581,511	14·99	5 0 3(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	69,079,634	9,728,511	12·64	4 14 6	H^{m}	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	18,201,037	2,745,831	15·77	4 12 3	H^{m}	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	15,644,489	1,367,725	13·74	4 13 2	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)*	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1924. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses, % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Earned.	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	6,037,780	594,946	17 43	4 17 4	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.)	2,324,713	540,877	21·69	4 19 9	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1867	P I	Salvation Army	1,114,880	175,066	11·68	5 8 0	H^m	3 & 3½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	7,965,172	582,920	14·24	4 19 9	O^m (5)*	3 ∞ ∞
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	7,030,180	578,724	14·12	5 6 0(G)	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	641,502	78,703	16·98	5 3 4(G)	O^m (5) & Carlisle	3 ∞ ∞
1881	P O	Scottish Life	3,762,658	384,760	15·15	5 14 4(G)	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1837	M	Scottish Provident	17,483,594	1,015,861	15·81	5 3 1(G)	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	3,985,130	436,988	14·20	5 4 7(G)	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	9,109,582	608,115	16·32	5 10 1(G)	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	24,231,186	1,611,920	11·50	5 5 3(G)	O^m (5)*	3 ∞ ∞
1825	P	Standard	13,905,385	893,774	19·45	5 12 3(G)	O^m (5) with O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1810	P	Sun Life	14,593,381	1,704,269	18·81	4 18 1(G)	O^m	3 ∞ ∞*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C.)	41,420,555	6,138,007	24·74	5 4 0	O^m (5)	3 & 3½
1915	P O	United British	39,479	5,281	15·00	4 1 9	O^m	3 ∞ ∞
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	12,976,501	1,060,887	14·45	5 6 2(G)	O^m & O^m (5)	2 10 0
1825	P	University Life	1,042,028	71,829	9·10	4 18 8	O^m (5)	3 ∞ ∞
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	2,730,055	392,825*	17·50	4 11 2	O^m	3½ & 3½
1824	P O	Yorkshire	4,266,600	412,191	14·40	5 9 2(G)	O^m & O^m (5)	2½ & 3

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	4,650,379	1,932,036	41·01	5 5 11	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	2,768,279	1,319,195	42·15	5 8 4	Eng. No. 6	3 ∞ ∞
1864	P	Pearl	13,596,388	5,002,952	37·30	5 1 0	Eng. No. 6	3 ∞ ∞
1848	P	Prudential	79,284,760	14,887,348	29·74	4 13 2	...	3 ∞ ∞
1864	P	Refuge	6,803,925	3,686,828	39·98	4 12 9	Eng. No. 3	3 ∞ ∞
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	8,691,427	2,385,163	...	...	...	...
1861	P	Royal London	8,176,675	2,678,411	45·39	4 13 10	Eng. No. 3	3 4 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	1,573,855	558,996	37·90	5 10 0	Eng. No. 3	3†
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	2,699,706	1,132,884	45·41	5 0 6	E. L. No. 6	3 10 0

O = Colonial Office.
∞ = Does not pay Commission.
* Abstainers and General. Industrial now merged in Ordinary.
* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions.
* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* London Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.
* National Mutual. Net interest yield excluding reversions.
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Phœnix. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.
* Royal. O^m and O^m (5), in conjunction with O^m (5) net premiums.
* Scottish Amicable. Combined with O^m net premiums.
* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows. O^m (5) in conjunction with O^m net premiums.
* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses £4 per cent.
* Wesleyan and General. † With-profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID.

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (i.e., that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £225 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax; the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £3,000. The *Repayments of* Income Tax on account of Life Insurance Premiums are shown for a series of years on p. 365

BONUSES.

The following table shows the average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60. It will be noticed, in the case of the Offices whose Valuations are made quinquennially, that the last Valuation included part of the War period, when conditions were abnormal. Owing to the depreciation in securities, and the strain of War claims, etc., some Offices were only able to grant a low rate of Bonus, whilst others declared no Bonus at all. At the next Valuation, however, these Offices should resume their pre-War rate at least, but intending Assurers would be well advised to ascertain the possibilities of this before effecting a Policy.

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Abstainers and General	1923*	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Alliance	1923	£1 18s. 8d.		£1 14s. compound
Atlas	1922*	30s. compound for 1920-1-2		36s. compound
Australian Mutual	1923A	£3 6s.	£2 10s.	—
Britannic	1923A	£1 16s.		—
British Equitable	1924*	Gen. Sec.: £1 12s. / Absrs. Sec.: £1 17s.		£1 5s.
Caledonian	1922	£1 13s.		£1 10s.
Canada Life	1922	£1 13s. 5d.	£1 14s. 5d.	According to age, &c.
Clerical, Medical and General	1921*	£1 17s. 4d.	£1 18s. 2d.	Whole Life—28% premiums paid during current quinquennium, on Policies effected since July 1, 1916. Endowment at death. Whole Life. By survival—1921 Bonus for each premium paid
Colonial Mutual	1923A	£3 5s.		—
Commercial Union	1922	£1 11s. 9d.		Full rate
Confederation	—	—	£1 7s. 7d.	According to age, &c.
Co-operative	1920	£1		£1
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	1921	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Equitable	1921*	£1 19s.	£1 10s.	At death—26s. to 58s. By survival—30s. compound plus 5s. simple
Equity and Law	1919	£1		£1
Friends Provident and Century	1919*	1918—Nil. 1919 (New Series) £1 10s. compound		At death—25s. compound By maturity—30s. compound
General	1922	Present series—25s. compound		—
General Accident	1920	10s.		10s.
Gresham	1919	15s. 10d.	£1 0s. 7d.	One-fifth last Bonus rate for each year
Guardian	1919	15s.		15s.
Law Union and Rock	1919	No Bonus declared—surplus carried forward		Granted—but not stated
Legal and General	1921	£2 5s. 7d.		At death—30s.
Life Assoc. of Scotland	1924*	£2 10s. simple from April, 1921		By maturity—full rate
Liverpool and London and Globe	1923	£1 15s.		£1 15s.
London and Scottish	1922	£1 and 15s.		Policies of 5 years' duration—35s.
London and Manchester	1924A*	£1 18s.		—
London Assurance	1920	No Bonus declared		—
London Life	1923A	£1 15s.		£1 5s. compound
Manufacturers Life	1923	£1 4s. 8d.	£1 4s. 6d.	—
Marine and General	1919	No Bonus declared		—
Metropolitan	1923A	Profits applied to reduce premiums		By death—£1 By maturity—£2
Motor Union	1922	£1 10s.		—
Mutual Life	1923A	£3 4s.	£2 7s.	£1 10s. Granted—but not stated
National Mutual of Australasia	1922*	£2 13s 4d.	£2 6s.	Same as last Bonus declared
National Mutual	1923	£2 6s. 6d.		£2 2s. compound
National Provident	1922*	£2	£2 3s.	Same as last Bonus declared
North British and Mercantile	1922*	For years 1921-22 £3 10s.		£1 5s.

Office.	Last ° Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Northern	1923	£2 15*s.* for 1921, 22, 23*		£2
Norwich Union	1920*	£1	15*s.*	Pre-war rate
Pearl	1923A	£1 16*s.*		—
Phœnix	1920	No Bonus declared		From £1 to £1 10*s.*
Provident Association of London	1923A	£1 16*s.*		—
Provident Mutual	1922	£1 5*s.*		£1 5*s.*
Prudential	1923A	£2		—
Refuge	1923A	£1 18*s.*		—
Royal Exchange	1920	No Bonus declared		1921-22—25*s.* Subsequently—30*s.*
Royal	1919	£1 10*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Royal London	1920*	1915-19, £1	1920, £1 5*s.*	£1
Salvation Army	1923*	£1 10*s.*		—
Scottish Amicable	1920	£1 15*s.* 5*d.*		£1 10*s.* compound 1921-23. £2 compound 1924-5.
Scottish Equitable	1923*	From £1 10*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Scottish Insurance	1923*	Tem. Sec. £1 15*s.*	Gen. £1 10*s.*	£1 10*s.*,
Scottish Life	1920	£1		20*s.* for years 1921-22 40*s.* for years 1923-4-5
Scottish Provident	1923	£1 10*s.*	£1 18*s.*	Whole Life—£1 10*s.* Endowment—£1 16*s.*
Scottish Temperance	1922	£1 12*s.* compound	£1 12*s.*) simple)	Whole Life—25*s.* compound Endowment at death—25*s.* simple By survival—32*s.* simple
Scottish Union	1922*	£1 10*s.* simple		£1 10*s.*
Scottish Widows	1923	£2 7*s.*		£1 15*s.*
Standard	1923*	£1 15*s.*		£1 15*s.*
Sun Life	1921	£1 12*s.* 5*d.*		At death—80 of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus
Sun Life of Canada	1923A	£1 10*s.*	£1 13*s.*	—
United Kingdom	1923	35*s.* to 54*s.*		Whole Life—38*s.* to 35*s.* Endowment—37*s.* to 35*s.*
University Life	1920	No Bonus declared		Policies 5 years in force—30*s.*
Wesleyan and General	1923A	£1 16*s.*		—
Yorkshire	1924*	£1 16*s.*		£1 16*s.*

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.
A.—Annual Valuation.
° Abstainers and General.—Three years ended December 31, 1923.
Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1921.
British Equitable.—Five years ending January 31, 1924.
Clerical, Medical and General.—Five years ending June 30, 1922.
Equitable.—Two years ending December 31, 1921.
Friends Provident.—Two years and 41 days ending December 31, 1919.
Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending April 5, 1924.
London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1924.
National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending September 30, 1922.
National Provident.—Five years ending November 20, 1922.
North British and Mercantile.—Two years ending December 31, 1922.
Northern.—Three years ended December 31, 1923. These were special Bonuses and must not be regarded as normal.
Norwich Union.—Four and a half years ending December 31, 1920.
Royal London.—Four years ending December 31, 1920.
Salvation Army.—One year ending June 30, 1923.
Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1923.
Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending December 31, 1923.
Scottish Union.—Three years ending December 31, 1922.
Standard.—Three years ending November 15, 1923.
United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1923.
Yorkshire—Four years ending January 1, 1924.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

(*See also* p. 363.)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1911-12 to 1921-22 are shown below. These amounts *repaid* are additional to the *allowances* made on assessment (*see* p. 363).

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£			£
1911-12	25,585	129,501	1917-18	37,929	537,761
1912-13	24,489	122,423	1918-19	37,920	551,073
1913-14	24,691	128,767	1919-20	38,787	585,637
1914-15	24,942	144,185	1920-21	—	679,337
1915-16	25,005	279,678	1921-22	83,981	784,133
1916-17	32,902	343,189	1922-23	83,886	610,464

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	1	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
a Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	4	2	3	5	2	9	1	2	16	2	3	5	1	3	16	5	4	10	10	5	9	5	6	16	1
Atlas	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Medical & Genera	1	18	8	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	15	3	3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	2	0	6	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	17	0	3	6	3	3	18	2	4	13	8	5	13	7	6	19	1
Edinburgh	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
‡Legal & General	2	3	1	2	7	1	2	13	2	3	0	8	3	10	0	4	1	9	4	16	8	5	15	9	7	0	5
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
§London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Mogul Union	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2	1	8	2	5	7	2	11	7	2	19	1	3	8	5	4	0	2	4	15	7	5	17	5	7	6	4
Provident Mutual	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	0	6	13	4
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	9	8	5	6	8	6	8	8
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Salvation Army	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	10	6	2	18	0	3	5	6	3	16	6	4	10	6	5	10	0	6	16	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
**Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
Scot. Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	5	9	8	6	16	10
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	10	4	10	1	5	8	11	6	17	8
††Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
¶Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	6	2	10	3	2	17	4	3	6	7	3	18	1	4	12	7	5	11	4	6	17	0
‡‡University Life	2	2	7	2	6	6	2	12	4	2	19	8	3	8	9	4	0	2	4	14	10	5	13	7	6	17	11
§§Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	13	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

* Abstainers' rates.

† Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."

‡ Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 50/- per cent. per annum. Ordinary with profit Policies are not now issued.

§ London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary bonus plan.

** Scottish Provident—Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.

¶ Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

†† Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.—Non-medical business is also transacted.

‡‡ University Life.—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.

§§ Wesleyan and General—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.												Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.											
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers&Genrl.&B	3	2	13	16	6	4	18	0	6	14	9		...			...			3	4	2	3	19	2	5	1	0	6	18	4
Alliance I	3	6	64	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	6		...			2	17	9	3	8	6	4	3	7	5	6	0	7	2	10
Atlas I	3	5	74	0	5	5	2	11	7	0	8		...			2	17	5	3	8	3	4	3	5	5	6	4	7	5	2
Australian Mutual I	3	3	43	17	9	4	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	2	15	10	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	1	6	18	10
Britannic I	3	5	94	0	7	5	4	3	7	1	6	10	14	6	2	2	16	9	3	7	9	4	3	1	5	7	2	7	4	11
British Equitable ...B	3	4	43	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	2	2	16	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	7	2	7
Caledonian I	3	3	13	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7		...			2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5	2	9	5	19	10
Canada Life I	3	3	11	3	19	0	5	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6		...	3	6	4	4	2	0	5	5	9	7	5	0	
Clerical, Med.&Gen. B	3	7	34	4	1	5	9	11	7	13	10	12	3	5	2	2	17	4	3	9	4	4	6	9	5	13	3	7	17	8
Colonial Mutual.....I	3	3	33	17	7	4	18	9	6	15	7	10	9	8	2	2	15	8	3	6	3	4	1	0	5	2	11	6	18	8
Commercial Union...I	3	6	14	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Confederation.....I	3	4	53	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2		...		3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8	
Co-operative	3	4	23	18	9	5	2	10	7	1	8	10	17	1	2	15	10	3	18	9	4	1	6	5	6	1	7	6	0	
*Eagle,Star&B.D'm.I	3	6	11	4	2	5	5	6	1	7	4	6	11	1	7	2	17	11	3	9	1	4	5	1	5	9	3	7	8	1
Edinburgh I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Equitable I	3	6	04	0	0	5	2	0	6	18	0		...			2	16	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	5	4	0	7	2	0
Equity and Law.....I	3	5	34	0	4	5	3	1	7	0	10		...			2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2
Friends'Prov.&Cent.I	3	6	24	0	7	5	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	2	2	17	7	3	8	2	4	2	11	5	4	10	7	0	6
General I	3	5	74	1	10	5	6	4	7	7	2	11	8	11	2	2	18	4	3	10	0	4	5	9	5	9	6	7	11	0
General Accident ...I	3	4	53	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9		...			2	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	6	5	4	3	7	3	6
Gresham .....B	3	2	4	3	16	6	4	18	3	6	14	9		...		2	14	2	3	4	4	3	19	0	5	1	2	6	18	3
Guardian .....B	3	4	53	17	10	5	1	7	7	1	0		...			2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	0	7	5	6
Law Union & Rock .I	3	5	04	0	0	5	2	8	6	19	1		...			2	16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	6	7	3	6
LifeAssoc.of ScotlndB	3	4	93	19	5	5		16	6	17	10	10	9	11	2	2	16	0	3	7	7	4	4	2	5	4	8	7	1	6
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.I	3	7	14	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	2	18	5	3	9	2	4	4	2	5	7	0	7	4	11
London & Scottish I	3	6	34	1	15	3	2	6	19	9	10	12	1	2	17	3	3	8	4	4	3	6	5	6	2	7	3	2		
London Assurance...I	3	4	11	3	19	6	5	1	2	6	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	1	3	7	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	7	0	2
‡London Life I	3	2	6	3	17	2	4	18	8	6	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	6	3	4	5	3	19	6	5	1	5	6	16	8
Manufacturers I	3	4	53	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2		...		3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8	
Marine and General I	3	5	43	19	11	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	13	7	2	2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	2	7
Metropolitan I	3	7	44	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5		...			2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7
Motor Union.....	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11		...		2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
Mutual & Citizens'.B	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8
National Mutual ...I	3	4	93	18	8	5	0	1	6	16	5	10	9	3	2	2	16	4	3	6	4	4	0	10	5	3	1	7	0	1
Nat. Mutual of Aust.I	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
National Provident B	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	1		...		2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	7	10	7	4	3
NorthBrit&Mercan.I	3	6	24	1	15	3	0	6	18	10			...			2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11
Northern I	3	5	8	3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	4	4	1	11	5	4	1	7	0	8
Norwich Union I	3	4	43	17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	6	2	2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	0	7	0	6
Pearl I	3	6	14	1	9	5	5	5	7	5	0	10	17	10	2	2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9
Phœnix.....B	3	6	44	0	5	5	1	9	6	18	1	10	12	3	2	2	17	9	3	8	0	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	1	8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I	3	9	10	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	6	6	...			3	0	8	3	12	0	4	7	11	5	11	5	7	9	11
Provident Mutual...B	3	5	84	0	4	5	2	0	6	18	4	10	10	0	2	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	2	8	5	5	0	7	1	8
Prudential I	3	7	94	4	3	5	7	10	7	9	5		...			2	18	1	3	10	5	4	7	8	5	10	10	7	12	9
Refuge I	3	4	34	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2	√	...			2	14	10	3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4
Royal I	3	5	84	0	0	5	1	8	6	17	4	10	12	0	2	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	0	8
Royal Exchange I	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	3	3	7	11	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Salvation Army	3	5 24	1	05 4	1	7 3	5	10 14	5	...	2	7	3	4 3	3	85 7	2	7	5	11
Scottish Amicable ...	B 3	7 10 4	2	25 3	4	7 0	8	10 14	5	2	19	6 3	10	04 4	7	5 6	3	7	3	10
Scottish Equitable...	B 3	6 04	0	05 1	6	6 17	6	...		2	17	6 3	8	04 2	6	5 4	0	7	0	6
Scottish Insurance	B 3	3 10 3	18	8 5 1	2	6 18	7	10 13	6	2	14	11 3	5	9 4	1	15 4	0	7	2	0
Scottish Life	B 3	7 3 4	1	10 5 3	2	7 1	2	...		2	18	4 3	9	2 4	4	15 5	10	7	4	2
††Scottish Provident	B 3	9 04	3	25 4	5	6 19	8	...		3	0	5 3	10	11 4	5	55 7	2	7	2	11
Scottish Temp. ...*a*	B 3	4 11 3	19	7 5 1	10	6 19	4	10 17	0	2	16	7 3	7	3 4	2	35 4	11	7	3	6
Scottish Un. & Nat.	B 3	6 64	1	05 3	2	6 19	8	...		2	17	8 3	8	64 3	6	5 6	0	7	3	2
Scottish Widows' ...	I 3	6 64	1	15 2	10	7 0	0	...		2	17	7 3	8	5 4	3	85 5	8	7	3	1
Standard	I 3	5 84	0	65 2	3	6 18	3	...		2	16	11 3	7	9 4	2	10 5	5	3	7	1
‖Sun Life	I 3	4 93	19	95 2	1	6 19	2	10 11	8	2	16	4 3	7	6 4	3	05 6	4	7	3	11
‡‡Sun of Canada ...	I 3	5 10 4	0	55 2	0	7 0	8	10 19	7	2	16	10 3	8	2 4	3	35 5	6	7	5	0
United British	3	5 93	19	95 0	10	6 16	11	...		2	17	4 3	7	8 4	2	05 4	6	7	1	2
United King. Temp.	I 3	7 10 4	2	55 4	3	7 0	1	...		2	18	9 3	9	11 4	4	11 5	7	2	7	3
¶University Life	3	9 10 4	4	85 6	8	7 3	0	10 14	9	3	1	0 3	11	11 4	7	15 9	7	7	6	4
**Wesleyan & Gen.	I 3	5 34	1	45 5	8	7 7	1	...		2	16	3 3	7	10 4	4	35 9	0	7	11	1
Yorkshire.....	B 3	5 64	0	25 2	7	7 0	1	10 15	8	2	16	8 3	7	3 4	2	55 5	6	7	3	10
Post Office (without profits).....	2	17 6	3	11 0	4	10 6	6	2 6	9	3 6	2	9 6	2	19 6	3	13 6	4	13	6	6

a Abstainers' Rates.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
° Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
‡ London Life Rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary Bonus plan.
†† Scottish Provident. Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
‖ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non-medical business also transacted.
‡‡ Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
¶ University Life. Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s. per cent. per annum for first ten years, and 35s. per cent. per annum thereafter.
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies.		Industrial Life Companies.	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses).....	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	...
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade ...	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	433,900,645

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.												FEMALES.											
	Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alliance	7	13	2	8	15	6	10	6	1	12	8	5	6	3	9	6	15	8	7	12	7	8	17	8	10	14	8
Atlas	8	3	8	9	8	6	11	2	6	13	9	4	6	14	8	7	8	4	8	7	10	9	16	6	11	18	10
*Australian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
*Britannic	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	9	9	12	12	8	6	7	8	7	0	8	7	19	0	9	6	0	11	5	8
Canada Life	8	9	9	9	14	7	11	8	4	13	15	1	7	1	9	7	15	5	8	14	10	10	3	5	12	5	8
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	8	4	10	9	9	0	11	1	10	13	7	4	6	17	8	7	10	10	8	9	8	9	16	2	11	15	4
*Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
Commercial Union	7	15	4	8	17	7	10	8	0	12	9	6	6	5	3	6	17	3	7	14	7	9	0	4	10	18	2
Confederation	8	5	2	9	10	1	11	3	5	13	7	10	6	12	10	7	9	10	8	11	5	10	0	5	12	0	7
Co-operative Ins.	8	13	6	9	17	6	11	9	10	13	13	4	7	4	0	7	17	4	8	16	3	10	3	8	12	1	3
Eagle, Star & British Dominions	7	16	8	9	1	0	10	14	4	12	9	6	6	9	0	7	2	0	7	18	2	9	1	0	10	17	10
Edinburgh	7	15	4	8	17	7	10	8	0	12	12	10	6	5	3	6	17	3	7	14	7	9	0	4	10	18	2
Equitable	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	13	4	0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	15	0
Equity & Law	7	19	10	9	4	2	10	17	6	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	8	8	4	10	9	11	6	11	10	0
Friends' Provident & Century	8	5	6	9	9	10	11	2	10	13	8	6	6	18	2	7	11	6	8	10	6	9	18	6	11	19	10
General	7	7	6	8	11	1	10	3	4	12	7	8	6	0	10	6	14	0	7	12	8	9	0	0	11	0	0
Gresham	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13	2	4	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4	11	13	9
Guardian	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	12	19	0	6	11	6	7	5	0	8	4	2	9	12	4	11	11	8
Law Union and Rock	7	19	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	6	11	8	7	5	2	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
Legal and General	8	2	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	12	12	4	6	11	4	7	7	0	8	8	0	9	10	4	10	18	4
Life Association of Scotland	7	18	6	9	3	4	10	17	2	13	3	10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	11	2
Liverpool & London & Globe	8	3	10	9	7	10	11	0	4	13	6	0	6	16	10	7	10	0	8	8	8	9	16	8	11	17	6
London Assurance	8	2	0	9	6	4	10	19	4	13	4	8	6	10	10	7	5	4	8	5	0	9	12	6	11	11	2
London and Scottish	8	2	4	9	7	0	11	1	0	13	7	8	6	14	4	7	8	0	8	7	6	9	16	4	11	18	6
†London Life	8	2	4	9	6	10	11	0	5	13	6	10	6	14	7	...			7	4	0	9	15	10	11	17	9
Marine and General	7	11	8	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	2	6	5	4	6	18	4	7	16	8	9	3	6	11	2	6
Metropolitan	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	4	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Motor Union	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	8	8	6	9	11	6	11	2	8	13	5	8	7	2	6	7	15	0	8	13	0	9	19	8	11	18	6
N. Brit. & Mercantile	7	17	0	8	19	10	10	11	4	12	14	10	6	8	2	7	0	4	7	18	0	9	4	0	11	2	4
Northern	8	7	9	9	12	2	11	5	5	13	11	6	7	0	5	7	13	8	8	11	6	9	18	3	11	16	3
Norwich Union Life	7	12	4	8	16	4	10	9	1	12	13	6	6	3	3	6	18	1	7	18	11	9	8	4	11	11	11
Pearl	8	14	10	9	18	8	11	11	2	13	15	10	7	4	2	7	18	0	8	17	4	10	4	2	12	2	4
Phœnix	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	12	18	0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	11	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	8	0	6	9	4	6	10	16	11	13	1	5	6	13	2	7	6	7	8	5	6	9	13	3	11	13	8
Prudential	8	4	4	9	7	6	10	18	10	13	2	2	6	14	6	7	8	2	8	7	0	9	13	0	11	9	10
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	8	6	6	9	6	10	10	14	2	12	12	2	6	18	2	7	11	2	8	8	10	9	14	2	11	9	6
Royal Exchange	8	0	4	9	2	6	10	12	10	12	15	10	6	11	11	5	7	3	1	7	19	7	9	3	5	10	18
Salvation Army	7	16	8	9	0	8	10	13	2	12	16	8	6	7	4	7	2	4	8	3	2	9	12	8	11	15	8
Scottish Equitable	8	4	4	9	8	2	11	1	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	7	7	8	8	7	2	9	14	4	11	12	8
Scottish Insurance	7	12	8	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	4	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
Scottish Life	8	9	10	9	14	8	11	8	6	13	15	6	6	19	6	7	14	0	8	14	0	10	1	10	12	1	0
Scottish Provident	8	3	9	9	8	7	11	2	5	13	9	4	6	15	9	7	9	4	8	8	9	9	17	6	11	19	11
Scottish Temperance	8	1	10	9	5	7	10	17	10	13	2	9	6	15	2	7	8	2	8	6	8	9	14	2	11	14	7
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows'	8	2	8	9	7	0	11	0	4	13	6	2	6	13	4	7	6	4	8	4	10	9	12	0	11	11	10
Standard	8	9	3	9	14	1	11	7	11	13	4	9	7	1	3	7	15	0	8	14	5	10	3	3	12	5	5
Sun Life	7	16	0	8	17	10	10	7	6	12	8	4	6	11	6	7	3	8	8	0	8	9	5	6	11	2	0
Sun Life of Canada	8	7	4	9	12	7	11	4	2	13	7	7	6	18	9	7	12	9	8	12	7	10	1	9	12	1	9
United British	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
United Kingdom	8	4	10	9	9	2	11	2	0	13	7	4	6	17	0	7	11	2	8	10	8	9	17	10	11	16	4
Wesleyan & General	8	13	8	9	17	0	11	8	10	13	12	8	7	3	6	7	17	4	8	16	2	10	2	6	11	19	10
Yorkshire	8	8	10	9	13	10	11	7	8	13	14	6	7	1	0	7	14	8	8	14	0	10	2	10	12	5	2
Post Office	These rates vary according to prices of Consols.																										

* Australian Mutual, Britannic, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS. A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims); Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Reinsurances; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	L, F, Bu, P, Mc, A, Pu	Abstainers and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Insurance House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1824	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2
1904	All cl. ex. L	Army, Navy, and General	217, Piccadilly, W. 1.
1808	F L, A, Bu, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney*; 73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1904	All cl. ex. L	Autocar, Fire and Accident	83-84, Queen-street, E.C. 4.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *Bham*; 44–46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle St., *L'pool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1878	Bo. &c	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, P	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal Life	2, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, S.W. 3.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1908	All cl. ex. L	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C. 4.
1902	L	Canada Life	2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V, Mc, F	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899 1906	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 42, Kingsway, W.C.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23–28, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L & Re all cl.	Consolidated	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-st., *Manch.*; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C. 1
1905	A, F, Mc, P, Pu, Re, V	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807 1906	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu, Pu, Mc	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1807	All classes	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C. 3.
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1823	All classes exc. Marine	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	All classes	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment E.C. 4.
1762	L	Equitable	19 Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	F, A	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester*; 56–62, New Broad st., E.C. 2.
1894	All cl. ex. L	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1890	A, V ex. L	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century	42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.; 18, Charlotte st., *Edin.*
1885	A, L, F G, V	General Accident	*Perth*; General-buildings, Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F, G, Ma, P, Mc & Pu, V	Gresham Fire and Accident	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1840	F, A, Bu, G, V	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M, G, P	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40–44, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	F, A, G, Mc	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st., *Dublin*.
1878	Ca, A & F.	Imp. Acc. Live Stock & Gen.	Imperial House, 27, Cavendish-square, W. 1.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1892 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	F, A, L, V	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	All classes except Life	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2
1836	All classes except Mar.	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	All classes except Life	Licences and General	24–28, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G. Ma, P, V	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Mc, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A, V	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1906	L, A, F, Mc	London General	158–160, City-road, E.C. 1.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, *Manchester.*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L, M	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Bldngs, *Liver.*; 11, Royal Exch. E.C. 3
1884	A, L	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley.*
1906	Mc, F, L, A, M	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1886	L, A	Mutual Life and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1894	F, V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	231–232, Strand, W.C. 2.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Prov. Ins. Co., Ltd.	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1909	All classes except L & A	North and South	1, Tithebarn-street, *Liverpool.*
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	A, G, V, F, Mc, Bu	Ocean Accident	Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	L, F, Bu, A, Mc, P, Pu	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool.*
1901	Loss of Inc.	Profits and Income	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25–31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	A, Bu, Ca, Mc Pu, F, G, P, V	Provident Accident and Guarantee	61–62, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1877	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, Mc, P, Pu, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24–28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L	Royal Liver	*Liverpool.*

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1861	L, F, &c.	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)...	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 4.
1852	L (Ind.)	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	L, A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpl.*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	F, M, A	South British	2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 110 Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*; 112, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1710	F, A, Bu, Ca, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; Astor Ho., Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*L'pool*; 13, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 71, Old Broad-st., E.C. 2.
1915	All classes	United British	10, St. James'-street, S.W. 1.
1903	A, G, Bu, V, Bo, Ca, G, Ma, P	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 7
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1919	Re	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd....	Lombard Ho., George-yd., Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 20 & 23, Holborn, W.C.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70a, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	F, Bu, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1717 1906	All classes except L&M	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1919	F, M	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	3-4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1854	M, F	World Marine	3-4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York*; Bank-bldgs., E.C. 2.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
(*b*) ,, ,, —With limited number of payments.
(*c*) ,, ,, —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
(*e*) ,, —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*f*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
(*g*) "*Non-Medical*" Insurances.

For full official information *see* the Post Office Guide, price 1*s.*, published in January and July.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is.

Letters.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 1½*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or less ..... ½*d.*
Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft, or if in the form of a roll, 30 in. × 4 in. Weight unlimited.
Postcards, 1*d.*; *reply postcards*, 2*d.* (p. 375).

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ..... ½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters*.

Printed papers bearing ½*d.* stamp are not forwarded the same day unless posted by early afternoon.

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy).

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 6 oz., or less ..... ½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. ..... 6*d.*
,, ,, 5 lb. ..... 9*d.*
,, ,, 8 lb. ..... 1*s.* 0*d.*
,, ,, 11 lb. (limit of weight) ... 1*s.* 3*d.*
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*.

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-*registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice for re-direction of *letters*, &c, must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second, 1*s.* third, and 5*s.* each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams*.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3*d.* exclusive of postage. With a further 3*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6*d.* late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or found open and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, etc., over 10*s.* in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3*d.*), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 3*d.*, compensation up to £5; 4*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 11*d.* for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless "*Fragile, with care*" is written above the address.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in cash or by stamps, 6*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, with 1*d.* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) By special messenger after transmission by post: (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office, if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 6*d.*); or *if so marked*, (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (*c*) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see* p. 383. (5) By special messenger, of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges), (*see* p. 383). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.* For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 383, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4*d.* extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open,

whether on week-days or Sundays, an unregistered letter not exceeding 2 oz. will be forwarded by the next available train or steamship, and passed on from one company to another. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (*except on Sundays*) delivered as an Express Letter under Service *za* (or from the first Express Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service x.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1½d. or more*, undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d.* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. *Foreign letters, &c., undelivered in Britain*, are returned unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; but for *parcels see* p. 377.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (*see* above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified *shorter* period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 374).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1*d*. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence (the same holds for abroad). Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¾ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad. Reply postage, 2*d*.

Printed Papers Post (*see* p. 374).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other *written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter*, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding (provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile), together with anything necessary for the safe transmission of the packet. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document; Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. For full conditions see the official Guide.

All printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting.

Newspaper Post (*see* p. 374).

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O., Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers, or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 374). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a postman with a cart must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; the sender must, except in last case, declare contents when posting. 6*d*. customs clearance fee is charged on parcels from I.F.S. or Channel Is. delivered in Britain or N. Ireland.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender; 1 lb., ½*d*.; 5 lb., 1*d*.; 6½ lb. (maximum), 2*d*. Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft., or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s*. 6*d*.—*for list of latter see p.* 389) are sold of the respective values of ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*., 2*d*., 2½*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 5*d*., 6*d*., 9*d*., 10*d*., 1*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., and 10*s*. Books of 6 1*d*., and 6 ½*d*. stamps, together with (*a*) 18 1½*d*. stamps, 3*s*., or (*b*) 10 1½*d*. stamps, 2*s*. Rolls of ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*. and 2*d*. stamps (480, 960, 500 or 1000 in a roll) are also sold at 1*d*., 2*d*. and 4*d*. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½*d*., 1*d*., and 1½*d*. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½*d*. embossed stamp (for registration and postage) are of four sizes: F, 5½ in. × 3½ in., 5*d*. each; G, 5½ in. × 3¾ in., 5½*d*. each; H, 8 in. × 5 in., 6*d*. each; K, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½*d*. each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½*d*. stamp, one 2*d*.; 2, 3¼*d*.; 5, 9*d*.

POST CARDS with impressed stamp: Inland, single, thin—one, 1½*d*.; 2, 2½*d*.; 5, 5½*d*.; 11, 1*s*.; stout—one, 1½*d*.; 5, 6*d*.; 10, 1*s*. Reply—1, 2½*d*.; 4, 8½*d*.; 11, 2*s*.; Foreign, single—one, 1½*d*., 4, 7*a*., 7, 1*s*.; Reply—one, 3½*d*.; 5, 1*s*. 4*d*.; 10, 2*s*. 8*d*.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (*a*) with 1½*d*. stamp: "A" (4¾ × 3½ in.)—1, 1¾*d*.; 3, 5*d*.; 5, 8¼*d*.; 11, 1*s*. 6*d*.; "Commercial" (5½ in. × 3½ in.)—1, 1¾*d*.; 2, 3¼*d*.; 5, 8*d*.; (*b*) with ½*d*. stamp, ungummed "Commercial" ("N"): 1, ¾*d*.; 2, 1¼*d*.; 5, 3*d*.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with ½*d.* stamp: 1, ¾*d.*; 2, 1¼*d.*; 3, 1½*d.*; 7, 4*d.*; with 1*d.* stamp: 1, 1¼*d.*; 2, 2¼*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 8, 8¾*d.*; 11, 1*s.*

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams respectively, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Metropolis is divided for postal (not telegraphic purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising the number of Delivery Districts indicated below:—

East Central (E.C.)	4	North Western (N.W.)	10
West Central (W.C.)	2	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	17	South Western (S.W.)	19
Northern (N.)	22	Western (W.)	14

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all *postal* packets. Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on p. 214), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on week-days at G.P.O.).—LETTERS: *European:* (*a*) Europe generally, 7.30 a.m. daily; (*b*) Norway, 8.30 a.m., Tu., Th., Sat.; (*c*) France, Italy, 9.0 a.m. daily; (*d*) Belgium, S. Germany, Switzerland, Italy, 12.0 noon daily; (*e*) Europe generally, Malta, 6.0 p.m. daily. *Ex r.u.-European:* (*f*) Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine (*viâ* Brindisi, Supplementary) 9.0 a.m. Wed.; (*g*) Africa (S., S.W., S.E.), Madeira, Mauritius, 11.30 a.m. Fri.; (*h*) India, Egypt, E. Africa, Far East (exc. Japan), Australia and New Zealand (*viâ* Suez) 6.0 p.m. Th.; (*j*) Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine (*viâ* Brindisi) 6.0 p.m. Tu.; (*k*) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (*viâ* Europe) 6.0 p.m. Tu.; (*l*) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (by sea direct) 8.0 p.m., frequently; (*m*) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A. and thence to Central and Northern S. America, West Indies, etc., and Japan, 2.0 a.m. normally Tu., Fri. nights; (*n*) West Africa, 2.0 a.m. about thrice monthly (often Tu.). PARCELS (less frequent in general): *European:* (*x*) Europe generally (except countries under (*a*) (*a*) below) 1.15 p.m. (Sat. 12.30 p.m.) daily or thrice weekly; (*z*) 8.30 a.m. to (*a*) Esthonia, Lettonia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Portugal, about weekly; (*b*) Spain, Greece, Turkey, Malta (by sea direct) about weekly; (*c*) Wed. 1.15 p.m. to Gibraltar. *Extra-European:* (*a*) Wed. 1.15 p.m. to Morocco, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, Aden, Iraq, E. Africa, Seychelles, India; (*b*) Th. 1.15 p.m. to S. Africa, Madeira; (*c*) 1.15 p.m. *viâ* P. & O. to Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, Far East, Australia, New Zealand; (*y*) 8.30 a.m. to (*a*) Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, *viâ* Orient Line; (*b*) Mauritius, *viâ* Birkenhead; (*c*) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A., China, Japan, Fiji, Philippians, *viâ* Liverpool; (*d*) Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua Salvador, Peru (exc. Lorsto); (*e*) Jamaica, Costa Rica; (*8*) 8.0 p.m. to Canada, China, Japan, *viâ* Southampton; (*9*) 11.0 a.m. to (*a*) New Zealand direct; (*b*) Newfoundland, Fiji, *v.â* Southampton; (*c*) Ascension, St. Helena, Mauritius (from Thames), Nyasaland, Port E. Africa, Rhodesia; (*d*) Canaries, W. Africa; (*e*) Bahamas, Bermudas, West Indies and Guiana (exc. French), Central America (exc. countries under (*7*) (*d*) above) S. America, Falklands. REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted half-an-hour earlier (but for (*m*) and (*n*), 8.45 p.m. the previous evening). PRINTED PAPERS must be posted earlier; those stamped ½*d.* only, before 4.30 p.m. AIR MAILS, *see* p. 379.

INLAND MAILS.—For *Letters and Postcards* the latest time of posting for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (London St.), and certain E.C. Offices, is 6 p.m., elsewhere in Head Districts, 5.30 p.m.; for *Registered Letters* half-an-hour earlier; for *Newspapers*, E.C. and W.C., 5.30, the other District Head Offices, 5.0 p.m.

LATE FEES.—Correspondence, other than parcels, bearing extra stamps, if posted in special boxes at chief offices or the appropriate railway termini after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below, is included in the mails:—FOREIGN MAILS: *At G.P.O.:* Unregistered:—Mail (*d*) of earlier paragraph, Fee 1*d.*, up to 12.30 p.m.; (*e*) 1*d.*, 7.0 p.m. (Harve only: 1*d.*, 8.0 p.m.); (*g*) 2*d.*, noon; (*h*) 2*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; 4*d.*, 8.0 p.m.; (*j*) and (*k*) 2*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; (*l*) 2*d.*, 9.0 p.m. Registered: (*d*) 2*d.*, noon; (*e*) 2*d.*, 6.30; 4*d.*, 8.0 p.m. (Havre only: 2*d.*, 7.30 p.m.); (*g*) 4*d.*, 11.30 a.m.; (*h*) (*j*) and (*k*) 4*d.*, 6.30: 8*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; (*l*) 4*d.*, 8.30 p.m. *At Railway Termini*: Unregistered: France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis and Malta (Mon. to Fri.): at Holborn Viaduct, 2*d.*, 8.10 p.m. (if registered, 1*s.* 6*d.*), and at Victoria (L.B. & S.C.), 2*d.*, 8.15 p.m.; Mail (*g*) Waterloo, 6*d.*, 1.15 p.m.; and with fee 6*d.* up to 10 min. before departure of first boat train: at Waterloo for mails (*l*), (*m*) *viâ* Southampton, New Zealand *viâ* Panama, at Euston for mail (*m*) *viâ* Liverpool. INLAND MAILS (late Fee 1½*d.* unless otherwise mentioned): *At Post Offices*: Letters and postcards up to 7.30 p.m. at G.P.O. and District Head Offices, 7.0 p.m. at Charing Cross and some E.C. offices, 6.30 p.m. elsewhere in Head Districts. Newspapers (at G.P.O. only) ½*d.* up to 6.45, ½*d.* up to 7.15 p.m. Registered packets: G.P.O., Charing Cross, some E.C. and District Head Offices: 3*d.*, to 6.0 p.m.; 6*d.*, 6.30; 9*d.*, 6.55 (G.P.O., 7.0); and (G.P.O. only), 1*s.* 6*d.* up to 7.30 p.m. *At Railway Termini* (box on platform or sorting carriage: *Cannon St.*: 11.52 p.m. (Kent, E. Surrey, E. Sussex); *Liverpool St.*: 5.0 a.m. (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), 10.12 p.m. (Herts, Cambs, Norfolk); *King's +*: 4.45 a.m. (E., Mid. & N. England, part of Scotland), 8.25 p.m. (Towns on E. Coast route in England, S.E. Scotland); *Euston*: 5.0 a.m. (Midlands, N. Wales), 8.15 a.m. (N. Wales, Ireland *viâ* Holyhead), *r* 8.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, Mid. Wales, Ireland *viâ* Stranraer), *r* 8.50 p.m. (Sat. *r* 8.30) (N. Wales, Ireland *via* Holyhead), 9.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, N. & Mid. Wales); *Paddington*: 5.30 a.m. and 9.5 p.m. (West of England, S. Wales); *Waterloo*: 5.40 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Dorset, Hants. I. of Wight). Registered letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same times on payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* late fee, and those for the Euston trains marked *r* above can also be posted at Euston Square Post Office between 5.0 p.m. and 8.0 p.m. at fees varying from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* according to lateness.

SUNDAY MAILS, &c., *see* p. 383.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—For times of despatch *see* "London Postal Arrangements" above.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions generally,* to countries outside the Postal Union,† and to Egypt, Tangiers and Weihai-wei, to the United States and Territories (incl. Hawaii but not Panama zone or island Dependencies), as well as to H.M. Forces on the Rhine, and H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1) is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size: to Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, 18 in. in any direction; elsewhere, 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft.; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases 30 in. × 4 in. diameter. Max. weight 4 lb.

Post Cards.

Postage 1½*d.* single, 3*d.* reply. (*See also p.* 375.)

Reply Post-Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (available only to the country of origin) "Carte Postale —réponse."

Reply Coupons.

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, coupons (3*d.* each) may be bought at any Money Order Office in this country. Two coupons are exchangeable in any country in the Postal Union† for stamps representing a minimum letter postage from that country to another, but must be exchanged within 6 months (2 months if both countries are in Europe).

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz. For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects

* Including all places in the lists under "Imperial British Parcel Rates" below. This rate applies also to Dubai and Koweit on the Persian Gulf.

† Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is. (Tonga), Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., Trengganu, are not in the Postal Union.

considered as a Printed Paper, the rate abroad is ½*d.* per lb. up to 2½*d.* for 5 lb.; 6½ lb. (max.), 3*d.*

(*b*) SPECIAL MAGAZINE POST for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to CANADA *by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, if properly registered for such post (or for Newspaper post in the United Kingdom) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 375. These packets cannot be registered. Rate: 2–6 oz., 1*d.*; 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; and ½*d.* per ½ lb. up to 5 lb., 5*d.*

(*c*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, etc., partly written, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(*d*) PATTERNS (*bonâ fide*), SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, keys, fresh-cut flowers, &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1*d.*

To the British Empire, Egypt and countries not in the Postal Union,† the limits are: Size, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 2 × 1 × 1 ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. To countries in the Union: Size, (*a*) and (*c*) 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 12 × 8 × 4 in.; weight, (*a*) and (*c*) 4 lb., (*d*) 1 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (*a*) and (*c*) 30 × 4 in., (*d*) 12 × 6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are *stopped*. Double the deficit (minimum, 30 centimes gold equivalent) is charged on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6*d.* fee, if any are levied) must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs*, and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited*; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to a post office, station, or customs house, whence addressee, who is notified of its arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. From most countries abroad, an *undeliverable* parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense, *unless*, when posting, he instructed *either* its abandonment *or* its delivery to some other address or person in the country. Warehousing fees and (rarely the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always.

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches; length and girth combined 6 feet (to or *vid* New Zealand (lower rate), French Oceania, Pitcairn I., Tonga, and Apia, 4 feet). For China (part), Paraguay, Portuguese Timor, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet. For Italy, maximum length 2 feet, except where girth does not exceed 2 feet, when length may reach 3 feet 3 inches.

Imperial British Parcel Rates, with duration and frequency.	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Aden and Perim (8 days; ev. Wed.)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Ascension (14 days; monthly)	1	9	3	0	4	3
Bahamas (16 days)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Barbados (14–18 days; about weekly)	1	6	3	0	4	3
Bermuda (18 days; about weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	0
British Guiana (3 wks.; fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	3
,, Honduras (5 wks.; monthly)	1	6	3	0	4	6
,, ,, *vid* Jamaica	2	6	4	3	6	3
,, Somaliland (*vid* Aden: Wed.)	1	9	3	6	4	9
,, Togoland and Cameroons	2	3	3	6	4	9
Brunei (5 weeks; fortnightly)	2	0	3	3	4	6
Canada (10–16 days; about 2 weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Ceylon (26 days; weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Cyprus (3 weeks; every Wednesday)	2	6	3	9	5	0
Egypt (14 d. to Pt. Said; every Wed.)	2	3	3	0	3	9
Falkland Is. and So. Georgia	1	9	3	3	4	6
Fanning Is. (*vid* Australia; 6 yearly)	2	0	2	9	3	9
Fiji Islands (35 days; *vid* Canada)	2	6	5	0	7	0
Gambia (2 weeks; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Gibraltar (6 days; every Wednesday)	1	6	2	9	3	9
Gold Coast (3–5 weeks; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Grenada (about 3 wks.; about wkly.)	1	9	3	3	5	0
Hong Kong (39 d.; fortnightly)	1	9	2	9	3	9
India* (23 days to Bombay; ev. Wed.)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Jamaica and Cayman (16 d.; 4 mthly)	1	6	3	0	4	0
Kenya and Uganda (Wednesdays)	2	9	4	6	6	3
Leeward Islands & Tortola (v. U.S.A.)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Malay States (30 d. to Singapore; 2my.)	2	0	3	3	4	6
Malta (11 days; al out weekly)	1	3	2	6	3	3
Mauritius and Rodriguez	1	6	2	9	3	9
,, ,, *vid* France (2lb. 3s.)	4	6	4	6	4	9
Newfoundland (12 d.; abt. 2 weekly)	2	0	3	6	5	0
New Zealand, &c. (6 wks; fortnightly)	2	3	4	0	5	6
,, *vid* Australia (7–8 weeks)	3	3	4	9	6	0
Nigeria (2½–5 weeks; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
North Borneo (5 weeks; fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	6
Nyasaland Prot. (6 weeks; 2 monthly)	3	6	4	9	5	9
Pitcairn I. (direct, every 6 weeks)	2	0	4	0	6	0
Rhodesia N. (6 wks.; about 2 mthly.)	4	0	5	6	8	0
,, S. } *see next paragraph* {	3	6	4	6	5	6
St. Helena (17 days; monthly)	1	9	3	0	4	3
St. Lucia (23 days)	1	9	3	3	5	0
St. Vincent (3 weeks)	2	0	3	9	5	6
Samoa (Apia (about 3 months)	2	3	4	0	5	6
Sarawak (fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	6
Seychelles (*vid* India)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Sierra Leone (14 days; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Straits Settlements (fortnightly)	1	9	2	9	4	0
Sudan (Egyptian)	2	6	3	6	4	3
Tangan- yika Territory } Laugenbg. and Songea P. Lake Victoria Area elsewhere	4	6	7	0	9	6
	3	6	5	3	7	6
	2	9	4	6	6	3
Tonga (Friendly Is.; 3 months)	2	9	4	3	5	9
Trinidad and Tobago (3 w.; abt. wkly)	1	9	3	3	4	9
Turks and Caicos Islands (monthly)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Zanzibar (Wednesdays)	2	3	3	9	5	6

* Including French India, Andaman's, Indian P.O. Agencies at Guadur and Pasni, and others on the Persian Gulf: Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat; dc., do., in Tibet: Gyangtse, Pharijong, Yatung (Chumbi).

The charges to other parts of the Empire *for the first lb., and for each succeeding lb. to* 11 *lb.*, are as follow:—

Australia (with Norfolk I.), 1*s.* 4*d.*, 6*d.*; South Africa (British Prot. with Brit. Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland), 9*d.*, 2*d.*; Bechuan. Prot. with S.W. Africa (formerly German), 1*s.*, 1*s.*; Rhodesia (every Thursday; mark "*vid* Cape Town," and "Southern" or "Northern," as the case may be); rates Southern R., 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, Northern R., 1*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*: (there is also a different rate and service for parcels marked "*vid* Harrison, Rennie, or Union Castle Lines." *See* table above). Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, Brit. Solomon Is., and Brit. New Guinea (Papua), also (formerly German) New Guinea, Nauru (Marshall Is.), and Bismarck Archip., 1*s.* 4*d.*, 10*d.*

General Regulations: Foreign and Colonial Post.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES (except in certain cases) must be sent by Parcel or Insured Box Post.

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries. Fee, 3*d.* Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see* † *p.* 376), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels,

REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries (not U.S.A.) at the following rates: –5*d.* for £12 ; and 2*d.* for every additional

Foreign Parcel Rates, with approximate duration and frequency of post.	*a*=2lb *b*=3lb	7 lb.		11 lb.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Abyssinia(over 14 days, 3 townsonly)	*a* 3	0	5	3	5
Albania (daily)	*a*	6	4	0	6
Algeria (5–8 days, daily)	*a* 1	9	2	9	3
Argentine (over 23 days, 6 monthly)	*b* 3	0	4	3	5
Austria (Tu., Th. & Sat.)	*a* 2	6	3	3	3
Azores, *vid* Lisbon (2 3 weeks)	*b* 3	6	4	0	4
Balearic Is.(dly ; mthly. 3*d.* to 6*d.* less)	*a* 2	6	3	6	4
Belgium (daily)	*b* 1	6	2	3	2
Bolivia, *vid* Chile (7 weeks)	*b* 3	0	4	0	5
Brazil (37 towns only ; about 3 wks)	*b* 3	3	4	3	5
Bulgaria ,by sea, irregular, 3 4 wks)	*b* 2	0	2	9	3
Cameroons, French (27 days)	*b* 1	6	2	6	3
Canary Is. (about weekly)	*a* 2	3	3	3	3
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	*b* 3	0	3	6	4
Caroline Is. *vid* Japan	*b* 2	9	2	9	3
,, *vid* Canada or U.S.A.	*b* 3	9	4	6	5
Chile *vid* Valparaiso (ove. 38 d.)	*b* 2	9	4	0	5
,, exc. Ft. Arenas *vid* Argent.	*b* 4	6	5	9	7
China (Yunnan, *vid* Hong Kong)	*a* 3	0	4	3	5
,, elsewhere *vid* Suez; 6 weeks)	*b* 2	3	3	3	4
,, elsewhere *vid* N. Amer.; 4 w.)	*b* 4	3	7	0	10
,, Jap. agenc. & Kwantung	as Japan.				
,, Macao	*b* 2	3	3	6	4
Colombia (Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Narino Depts.) (over 23 days)	*b* 3	6	4	9	5
,, (elsewhere) (over 25 days)	*b* 3	0	4	0	5
Congo, Belgian (ab. 24 d., monthly)	*a* 2	3	3	9	4
,, ,, (Katang & E. Prov.; ev.W.)	*b* 3	6	5	3	7
,, ,, (Katanga *vid* Cape)	*b* 5	6	10	6	15
,, ,, (,, *vid* Beira)	*b* 4	9	6	9	9
Corsica, *vid* France (4 days)	*a* 1	9	2	9	3
Costa Rica (18 days ; fortnightly)	*b* 2	3	4	0	5
Cuba *vid* France (1–8 weeks)	*a* 2	9	4	0	4
,, ,, Germany (4 5 wee's)	*a* 3	3	4	6	5
Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemia, &c., 3 wy.)	*a* 1	9	2	9	3
Dahomey, Niger (Military Territory), (5 wks.) and Ivory Coast (3 wks.)	*b* 1	6	2	6	3
Danzig (3 weekly)	*a* 2	6	3	6	4
Denmark,Tu. W.,F.,Sat.) (Greenland	*a* 1	6	2	3	3
Dominican Republic, *vid* France	*a* 3	3	4	3	5
Dutch East Indies fortnightly)	*b* 4	0	5	0	6
,, Guiana (about fortnightly	*b* 2	3	3	9	5
,, West Indies (abt. ev. 10 days)	*b* 3	3	4	6	5
Ecuador, *vid* Guayaquil (31 days)	*b* 3	0	4	0	5
Esthonia (8 d to Reval ; weekly)	*a* 2	3	3	0	3
Faroe (3 days)	*a* 1	6	2	3	3
Finland (direct 6 days ; weekly)	*a* 2	6	3	9	4
Fiume (daily)	*a* 3	3	3	9	4
France (Rly. deliv. exc. Als.-Lor.)	*a* 1	6	2	3	2
French Equat. Africa & Guiana	*a* 2	6	4	0	4
,, Guinea and Togoland	*b* 1	6	2	6	3
,, Indo-China (*v* Singap ; 3 mv.)	*a* 2	6	4	0	5
,, Oceania (*vid* N.Z. (2 3 months)	*b* 3	6	4	9	6
,, ,, *vid* France	*a* 2	9	5	0	5
,, Somali Coast (2 weeks)	*a* 2	6	3	9	4
,, Soudan, Senegal & Up. Volta	*b* 1	6	2	6	3
,, W. Indies (15 days)	*a* 2	6	3	9	4
Germany (Tu., Th. & Sat.)	*a* 2	0	3	0	3
,, (British Army of Rhine only)	*a* 1	9	2	6	3
Greece (by sea ; 18 d., about wkly.)	*b* 2	9	3	6	4
,, (rmarc ed *vid* France, 11 d.)	*a* 3	3	4	6	5
,, (Corfu only, *vid* Italy)	*a* 4	3	5	0	5
Guatemala (about 5 wks., monthly)	*b* 2	3	4	0	5
Hayti, *vid* France	*a* 2	9	4	0	4
Holland (1-2 days, daily)	*a* 1	9	2	6	3
Honduras, Rep. (Atlantic coast)	*b* 2	3	3	6	4
,, ,, (Pacific coast)	*a* 3	9	5	0	5
Hungary (Tu., Th. & Sat.)	*a* 2	3	3	3	3
Iceland (direct ; 2 m onthly)	*b* 2	3	3	3	4
Iraq and Koweit, *vid* Bombay (Wed.)	*b* 3	6	5	0	6
Italian Somaliland (Benadir, 3 wks.)	*a* 5	3	5	9	6
,, Erithrea	*a* 4	9	5	3	6
Italy (daily, *vid* France)	*a* 2	6	3	3	4
Japan, etc., *vid* Suez (7 w. ; 2 mthly.)	*b* 2	9	3	9	3
,, *vid* Canada or U.S.A. (4 wks.)	*b* 3	9	6	0	9
Lettonia (Latvia) (weekly)	*a* 2	0	3	0	3
Liberia (2-3 weeks ; 2–3 monthly)	*b* 3	3	4	0	4
Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica ; 11-24 d.)	*a* 3	9	4	3	4
Lithuania and Mem l (*vid* Lettonia)	*a* 2	3	3	0	3
Luxembourg (dai'y)	*a* 1	3	2	0	2
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3-4 wks.)	*a* 2	9	4	0	4
Madeira (every Thursday)	*b* 1	9	2	9	3
Marian Is., exc. Guam) *vid* Japan	*b* 2	0	2	9	3
Marshall Is., exc. Nauru) *vid* U.S.A.	*b* 3	9	6	6	9

Foreign Parcels Rates—continued.	*a*=2lb. *b*=3 lb.	7 lb.		11 lb.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Mauritania 14 days)	*a* 2	3	6	4	0
Mexico (direct 3½ w., 1–2 monthly)	*b* 2	3	3	6	5
,, (*vid* U.S.A. (12 d. ; 2 wkly.)	*b* 4	0	7	3	11
Montenegro ,Tu., Th. & Sat.)	*a* 2	9	3	6	4
Morocco (Tangier only ; every Wed.)	*b* 1	9	3	0	4
,, (Brit. Agencies ; 8-12 d.)	*b* 1	9	3	3	4
,, (French zone)	*a* 3	0	4	6	5
,, (Spanish P.O., daily)	*a* 2	6	3	6	4
,, ,, (about monthly	*a* 2	3	3	3	3
New Caledonia, *vid* Australia	*a* 3	0	5	3	7
Nicaragua (about 4½ weeks)	*b* 2	6	3	6	4
Norway & (in summer) Spitsbergen	*a* 1	9	2	9	3
Palestine (S. of Acre) *vid* Egypt	*b* 2	6	3	6	4
Panama Republic (22 days)	*b* 2	6	3	3	4
,, *vid* U.S.A. (2 wks.)	*b* 4	3	7	0	10
Paraguay *vid* Argentine. 5–6 weeks)	*b* 3	0	4	3	5
Persia (5 weeks ; Wednesdays)	*b* 2	9	4	3	6
Peru (4 8 w. ; 2nd rate Loreto Dept.)	*b* 3/3	4/0	4/6	5 0	5/6
Poland (about 1 week ; weekly)	*a* 1	9	2	3	2
Portugal (5 days ; weekly)	*b* 2	0	2	6	2
Portuguese E. Africa (fortnightly)	*b* 2	6	3	3	3
,, India (Wednesdays)	*b* 2	9	4	3	6
,, Timor (fortnightly)	*b* 3	6	4	3	5
,, W. Afr. (5–6 weeks)	*b* 3/3	0-3/9	3/6-4/3	4 0	4/6
,, S. Thomé & Principe	*b* 3	6	4	0	4
Reunion (about 4 weeks)	*a* 2	9	4	3	5
Rhodes	*a* 4	0	4	9	5
Rumania (Tu., Th. & Sat.)	*a* 2	3	3	6	4
Russia-in-Europe (about weekly)	*a* 3	6	4	0	4
Russia-in Asia	*a* 5	3	5	9	6
,, (E. Siberia, *suspended*)	*b* 3	9	4	6	5
St. Pierre and Miquelon (2-4 weeks)	*b* 3	0	4	3	5
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	*b* 3	0	4	0	5
Sarre Territory *vid* France)	*a* 1	9	2	3	2
Siam (6 weeks ; fortnightly)	*b* 3	6	4	9	5
Spain (*vid* France) (daily)	*a* 2	3	3	3	3
,, (by sea ; about monthly)	*a* †	0	3	0	3
Sweden, direct (4 days ; M., Th., Fr.)	*b* *	0	3	0	4
Switzerland, *vid* France (daily)	*a*	0	3	0	3
Syria		6	3	6	4
Trans Jordania *vid* Egypt)	*b* 3	0	3	9	4
Tunis (8–10 days ; 4 weekly)	*a* 2	6	3	9	4
Turkey-in-Europe (by sea, abt. wkly.)	*a* 3	3	3	9	4
,, ,, (*vid* Switz., daily)	*a* 4	3	5	6	6
,, -in-Asia (by sea, abt. weekly)	*b* 2	9	3	6	4
,, ,, (*vid* Switz., daily)	*a* 4	9	6	0	6
U.S.A. & *Dependencies* (twice weekly	*b* 2	0	3	9	5
Urugnay (over 22 days ; 6 monthly)	*b* 3	3	4	6	5
Venezuela (3 weeks ; about weekly)	*b* 4	0	5	3	6
Yugo Slavia (Serbs, Croats, &c.)	*a* 2	9	3	6	4

* Rate to Pushire, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mohammerah, Douzdap.

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi in French, Larache, Tetuan in Spanish zone.

£12 up to 5*s.* 11*d.* for £400. COMPENSATION up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A. if certificate of posting is produced. Only securities, etc., can be insured by *letter* post ; *other* valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes" (*see* below) :—

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* money, bearer securities, letters or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Palestine, Portugal, Sarre, Sweden, Switzerland. Postage 2*d.* per 2oz. (minimum 6*d.*) ; maximum weight 2lb., size 12×4×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limit as above.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and various Overseas Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection : 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*) but in some countries £20 or £30. Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs if any, 4*d.* (as in U.K.) to 9*d.* fee (not prepayable). If Trade Charge cannot be collected at first

or one alternative address, parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels) to or from certain countries (*e.g.* West and Central Europe (except Spain), and Union of S. Africa), or, certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 6*d.* is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee.

AIR MAIL SERVICES change frequently; latest information should therefore always be obtained from the nearest Head Office. Their general scope, however, may be gathered from the following notes, showing services which have been in operation at one time or another during 1924; those marked ° have been discontinued during the winter. The hour of closing of mail at G.P.O., London, is given; and relative time of delivery is shown after each destination.

(*a*) Every week-day from London:—(*a*) *at 3 a.m. to Paris* (central arrondissements 10.30 a.m., places near Paris same day); (*b*) *at a.m.* (Paris same evening, most of France next morning), saving up to 24 hours by connecting with night mails from Paris to *Spain, Austria* and *Balkan Peninsula*; (*b*)° at 3 *a.m.* to *Cologne* (same day); at 6.45 a.m. to *Brussels* (same evening, Antwerp ditto), *Cologne* (afternoon or evening) with saving for occupied areas, *Bavaria*, &c.; (*c*) at 6 a.m *Amsterdam* (same afternoon), *Hanover, Hamburg, Berlin* (same afternoon or evening, if "express": Dresden, Breslau, &c., first post next morning); with saving (by connecting with night mails from Berlin) for *Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Russia and East Baltic States*; at °1.35 p.m. to *Rotterdam, Amsterdam* (same evening), with saving up to 24 hours for *Germany* (Berlin next morning) and countries beyond. (*a*) Each week-day except Saturday:—(*a*) °at 7.30 a.m. to *Copenhagen* (next afternoon) and *South Sweden* (*viâ* Hamburg-Copenhagen morning air service); (*b*) °at 6.0 p.m. by ordinary route to Rotterdam, thence by air to *Hamburg* (next afternoon), *Copenhagen* (next evening) with saving, by connecting with night mails from Copenhagen, up to 24 hours for *Norway* and *Sweden* (*Christiania* afternoon, and *Stockholm* forenoon, of next day but one), and for *Finland*. (3) Daily 6.0 p.m. (Sunday 7.0 a.m. with late fee) by air Toulouse to (*a*) *Casablanca* (3rd evening inclusive) for Morocco (Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, and French zone), saving 2–3 days; (*b*) *Oran* (3rd evening or 4th morning) for *Western Algeria* (with saving up to 8 hours for *Algiers*). (4) Alternate Thursdays, 6.0 p.m.; by air Cairo to *Baghdad* (ninth day), saving up to 16 days for *Iraq* and *Persia* (N. and W.—Tehran, Isfahan, &c., as far as Bushire).

It should be noted that where ordinary mails are frequent, and the air passage short (*e.g.* to France, Holland and Belgium) time is saved by air mail only if packet reaches G.P.O., London, between the closing of the ordinary mail (*see* p. 375) and that of the next following air mail: "Air Mail" letters which would arrive sooner if forwarded by the ordinary mail are so forwarded unless specially marked otherwise.

The special Air Fee is (*a*) 2*d.* per oz. France, Belgium, Holland, Germany (occupied areas) and countries served *viâ* France, (*b*) 3*d.* per oz. Germany (unoccupied) and countries served by Air Mail to Germany, (*c*) 4*d.* per oz. Denmark and countries served by Air Mail to Denmark. Except parcels (*see* below), any kind of packet can be sent by Air Mail, registered or unregistered, but cannot be insured. "By Air Mail" must be very prominently marked (preferably the special labels obtainable *gratis* should be used), and the Air Fee *prepaid*, as well as (if any) the express fee 6*d.* (*see* preceding section).

AIR PARCELS are accepted for (*a*) *Paris only* (not the rest of France), delivery by Imperial Airways Ltd. (charge to addressee 2·75 fr. within, 6.50 fr. without the city walls, for customs clearance and delivery). Fee (inclusive of everything else): "non-express," 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*; "express," 1*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.*; (*b*) *Holland* (any part), saving 2–3 days. Fees (all-inclusive): 3 lb., 3*s.*; 7 lb., 6*s.*; 11 lb., 8*s.* 6*d.* (3) *Germany* (*viâ* Cologne), Rhine Army, 2*s.* to 8*s.*, civil address, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* for inland, 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may also be stopped: Fee, 4*d.*

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*; £40 (maximum), 1*s.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Customs, Excise and Inland Revenues (including Income Tax)* if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, Palestine, and at the British Agencies in Morocco (†p. 378 except Rabat) including Tangier. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at 53 Canadian offices, in Iraq, and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.* Poundage: 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; 3*s.* to 15*s.*, 1½*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* upward, 2*d.* The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pence. Half-pence are not paid.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1, 6*d.*; £2, 1*s.*; £3, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and thereafter 3*d.* per £1 or part thereof. (Special rates temporarily chargeable for M.O. to Australia, South Africa and Mozambique, owing to exchange conditions; at present 6*d.* per £1 or part thereof.) Limits of amount, £20 or £40. Period of validity, 6–12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, India and U.S.A., and to certain towns only in others, *e.g.*, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for Newfoundland and foreign countries, 1*s.* for British Possessions, Egypt and Palestine (for Canada 6*d.* if the telegram is sent at full rates).

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1*s.*, each further word 1*d.*; the address, which may be telephonic (*e.g.*, "Jones, London North 154"), is charged for; (an abbreviated address may be registered for £2 per annum, and is then inserted free of charge in

Sell's Directory, published at **8** & **9** Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. **4**). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged **6***d*. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to **48** words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within **12** months. Receipt for charges **1***d*. Certified copy **6***d*., sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within **3** miles (**1** in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is **6***d*. per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours **9** a.m. to **7** p.m.; larger offices **8** a.m. to **7** p.m. (*see* below and p. **383**). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, *see* above, below, and p. **383**.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: **1***s*. for the telegraphist, **1***s*. for the messenger, and **6***d*. an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of **1***s*. for the postmaster, **1***s*. for the telegraphist, and **1***s*. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters. *The following count one word*:—(*a*) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (*b*) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (*c*) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (*d*) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (*e*) each five *figures* (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (*f*) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (p. 376)—A.M.—P.M. —H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group; (*g*) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, c/o (/ counts as one word or as three figures); (*h*) names of telegraph offices abroad if (and written in the form in which) they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address, in plain language, for delivery (except on Sundays) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns marked *t* below (with the addition of Inverness and Londonderry), at **1***s*. for **36** words or less, and **1***d*. per **3** words beyond **36**.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—Central (Newgate St.) *t*, and West Strand *xt*, and the following railway§ stations (*nd*): King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford, Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *xt*, Bradford *t* (exc. Sun. to **8.30** a.m.), Brighton (exc. Sun. to **7** a.m.), Bristol *xt*, Cardiff *xt*, Derby (Midland Rd.) *t* (exc. Sun. **3.30–9, 10.30–6**), Dover (for despatch) *t*, Exeter *t* (exc. **3–7** a.m., Sun. to **7**, **10–5**), Holyhead *t*, Hull *xt*, Leeds *xt*, Liverpool *xt*, Manchester *xt*, Newcastle-on-Tyne *xt*, Newport (Mon.) *t*, Norwich *t* (exc. **12–7** a.m., Sun. **12–8.30**, **10–7**), Nottingham (for despatch) *t*, Plymouth *t*, Portsmouth *t*, Sheffield *xt*, Southampton Docks (branch office) *t*, Swansea *t*. *Scotland*—Edinburgh *xt*, Glasgow *xt*, and (for despatch), Aberdeen *t*, Dundee *t*. *Ireland*—Belfast *xt*, Cork *t*, Dublin *xt*, Queenstown. *Mo t Wireless Stations (nd)*, and *Railway§ or Signal Stations at*: Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Berwick, Blackburn §, Bradford (M.R.) *s*, Broxbourne (exc. Sun. **6** a.m.–**10** p.m.), Cambridge (G.E.) (exc. Sun. noon **1.15**, **1.30–4**), Carlisle (L.M.S.), Chester°, Chesterfield (L.M.S.) *s*, Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe°, Darlington (*nd*), Derby, Doncaster, Durham (exc. Sun.), Ely (Sun. **8.15–12.15** and **4.15–8.15** only), Exeter (G.W.), Ferry Hill *s*, Fishguard Harbour, Flamborough Head *d*, Fleetwood (exc. Sun. morn. boat train —Mon. **6** a.m.), Folkestone Harbour (exc. **1.30–6** a.m., Sun. *also* **1.30–5.30** p.m.; *d*, Sun. only, **10–1.30** p.m., **6–9**), Gloucester (G.W., M.R.), Godley *nd* (Sun. only train time), Grantham *s*, Hereford *nd*, Heysham Harbour, Hitchin *s*, Holyhead (exc. Sun. **3** p.m.–**10**), Hubbert's Bridge *s*, Huddersfield° (*nd*), Ipswich, Kettering *s*, Kildare *nd* (exc. **5–7** a.m.; Sun. exc. **5–8**, noon–7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin), Leicester (M.R.), Limerick Jun. (exc. **5–6.30**, **7.30–9** a.m.; Sun. exc. **5–8**, **12–7**; *d* **8** 7 p.m., Sun. **8.30–10** a.m.), Liverpool (Lime St.), Low Moor (Yorks) (exc. Sun. **5** a.m.—Mon. **6** a.m.), Lucker, Luton (exc. Sun., & Mon. to **7** a.m.), Mallow, Manchester (Lon. Rd. *nd*; exc. Sun. **6–2**), March (Sun. **10–1**, **2.30–7.30** only), Newton Abbot *nd*, Northallerton *nd* (exc. Sun. **8–6**), Northampton (N.W.) (exc. Sun., & Mon. to **6** a.m.), Norwich (Thorpe), Oxford (G.W.), Parkeston Quay (exc. Sun. noon **2**), Peterboro' (G.N.), Pontypool Road, Portarlington (exc. **5–9** a.m.; Sun. *also* noon–7), Potters Bar (exc. Sun. **10** p.m.–Mon. **6** a.m.), Preston (N.W.)°, Reading (G.W.), Retford *s*, Salisbury *nd* (S.W.) (exc. Sun. **6–8**, **8.30–11.30**, **1–5**, **9.30**–Mon. **6** a.m.), Scremerston *nd*, Seghill (exc. Sun. to **6** p.m.), Selby *nd* (exc. Sun. **4.35**-noon, **2**–Mon. **6** a.m.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Slough (*nd*), Stannington (Northumb.), Stillington (exc. Sun. from **5** a.m.), Stoke Jun. (N. Staffs) (exc. Sun.), Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon (G.W.), Taunton *s*, Thirsk (exc. Sun. **6–5.30**, **8**–Mon. **6** a.m.), Thurles (exc. **5–9** a.m. & Sun. **5–8**, noon–7), Tilbury Dock (exc. **12–7** a.m.; Sun. **9** a.m.–**11** p.m. only), Trent (exc. Sun.; *d* **8–8**), Tutbury (exc. **6–8** a.m., **8** p.m.–**10**; and exc. Sun.), Wakefield (Kirkgate) *s*, Wigan° (L.M.S.), Worcester (G.W.), York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed first by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, **10***d*.) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). Various OTHER RATES are then given (indicated by signs referred to in footnotes).

Besides the *Imperial Cable* to Canada, W. Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the State maintains several public wireless services to the Continent, as well as that from Oxford to Cairo. (*See* pp. **382–3**).

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland. *In address*, name of terminal office coming under class (**8**) p. **380** counts as one word. In plain-language telegrams (which must be in roman characters) **15** letters, in code **10**, in cipher **5** is the maximum number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (minimum **10***d*.) are allowed from most places, but not at any Reduced Rate. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RPD" if Urgent *q.v.*).

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies, at three times Full Rates, are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list *except* those followed by the sign *nu*, and *except* by Marconi or North Atlantic Cable Cos. Minimum charge, **2***s*. **6***d*.; the word "Urgent" must be paid for. Where the Urgent Service is not available, PREFERRED TELEGRAMS are accepted for certain places under which, in the list, the sign *p* occurs, followed by the increase per word beyond ordinary rate.

REDUCED RATES (not available for radio-telegrams): (*A*) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) French (LCF), or sometimes language of country of destination (LCD), are accepted at (usually) *half* the Full Rate on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This service applies to all regions, places, or rates in the list *except* (i) Europe, (ii) those marked thus §. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d*. (*B*) *Letter Telegrams*, charged at about quarter rates, must be in English or French. *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (TWT) normally delivered on Monday mornings, must reach Central Telegraph Office, London, by Saturday night; *Night Letter Telegrams* (TLT) may be handed in at any time of any day, for delivery next morning (unless it be Sunday). *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery not *less* than **48** hours after acceptance. The "indication" (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *twt*, *tlt*, *dlt* in the list below follow the full rates of the countries to which the respective

t Night Telegraph Letters allowed (*see* above).
x Express Sunday Delivery, Service **4**, p. **383**.
° Accepts only urgent telegrams and telegrams from railway passengers on Sundays (or at Wigan between **7** p.m. and **8** p.m. on week-days also).
§ Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.
s Except **6** a.m. Sun.–**6** a.m. Mon.

services extend; the two prices following the sign denoting (i) the cost of the first 20 words or less, (ii) the rate for each further word.

EUROPE§: *Albania* –/4; *Andorra* –/2½; *Austria* –/3½; *Belgium* –/2½ (*c* –/4 *m*); *Bulgaria* –/4 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Czecho-Slovakia* –/3½; *Danzig Free City* –/3 (*c* –/4); *Denmark* –/2½ (*c* –/3 *m*); *Esthonia* –/4½ (*c* –/3); *Finland* –/4 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Fiume* –/2½; *France* –/2½ (*c* –/4); *Germany* –/3 (*c* –/3 *m*8); *Gibraltar* –/3 (*c* –/6); *Greece*, with Eubœa and Poros –/6 or –/4½ *y* (*c* –/4 *m*), Corfu (*c* –/4 *m*), Crete, –/6, –/5 *y*, Chios, Icaria, Lemnos, Mytilene, Samos, –/6½, –/5½ *y*; other Greek Islands –/6½, –/5 *y*; *Holland* –/2½ (*c* –/4 *m*); *Hungary* –/4; *Italy* –/2½ (*c* –/6); *Lettonia* (Latvia) –/4 (*c* –/2½ *m*8); *Liechtenstein* –/2½; *Lithuania* –/3½ (*c* –/6 *m*); *Luxembourg* –/2½; *Norway* –/2½ (*c* –/3 *m*); *Poland* –/3½; *Portugal* –/3 (*c* –/4); *Roumania* –/4; *Russia-in-Europe* and Caucasus –/5½ (*c* –/6); *Sarre Territ.* –/2½; *Spain* –/2½ or –/4½ (*c* –/4½ *m*); *Sweden* –/2½ (*c* –/3 *m*); *Switzerland* –/2½; *Turkey-in-Europe* –/6; *Yugo-Slavia* –/3½.

ASIA: *Aden* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6); *Annam* 13 places 3/–, elsewhere 3/6 (*c* –/5 *m*); *Arabia* (*see* Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat); *Boukhara*§ –/5½; *Brunei* 3/3; *Burma* and *Ceylon* (as India); *China* 3/– (Macao 3/2) (*c* –/5); *Chosen* (Corea) 3/4; *Cilicia*§ –/6; *Cochin-China* 3/– (*c* –/5 *m*); *Hedjaz*§: Djedda, Mecca 2/4, elsewhere 3/2; *Hong-kong* 3/– (*c* –/6 *m*); *India* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, –/5 (*c* –/6); *Iraq*: Mohammerah 2/3, *vi* 1/9; elsewhere 2/6, *vi* 2/, *viâ* Egypradio 1/8 (*c* –/8); *Japan* 3/4 (*c* –/6); *Kwang Tung Peninsula viâ* Japan 3/4, *viâ* China (§ except Dairen) 3/– (*c* –/6); *Kwang-chowan* (*see* Quang-); *Laos* 3/–; *Malay Peninsula*: Kelantan 2/11 or 3/9; elsewhere 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, –/8½; *Manchuria* (*see* China); *Muscat* 2/2; *Palestine* 1/1 *w*; *Persia*: Mohammerah (*see* Iraq), Bunder Abbas§ 2/9 *vi* 2/1, Bushire§ 2/8 *vi* 1/10 (*c* –/6), elsewhere§ 2/8 *vi* 1/7; *Persian Gulf* 2/2 *vi* 1/7 (Bahrein, Lingah 2/8 *vi* 2/1) (*c* –/6); *Quang-Tchéou-Wan*§ 3/6 (*c* –/2½ *m*8); *Russia-in-Asia*§ and Transcaspia§ –/5½ (*c* –/6); *Saghalien* (Japanese) 3/4; *Sarawak* 4/– (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (*c* –/6 *m*5); *Siam viâ* Moulmein 2/10, *viâ* Saigon 3/6 (*c* –/4 *m*); *Straits Settlements* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, –/8½ (*c* –/6); *Syria* and *Liban* 1/3 *w* (*c* –/6); *Tonquin* 3/6 (*c* –/5 *m*); *Trans-Jordania* 1/3 *w*; *Turkey-in-Asia*§ –/6.

AFRICA: *EAST*:—*Erythrea* 1/6 *w* (*c* –/6); *Kenya* 2/3 *dlt* 11/8, –/7 (Kismayu 3/3, no *dlt*) (*c* –/6); *Portuguese*: Nyassa Co. and Trans-Zambesia Rly. Co. Offices 2/3, Beira and Mozambique Towns, Quelimane, Lorenço Marques 2/1, elsewhere 2/2, (*c* –/6); *Ruanda-Urundi* 2/9 (Usumbura 2/11); *Somaliland*, Brit. 2/6 (*c* included), French 2/3 (*c* –/6), Ital. 2/– *w* (*c* –/6); *Tanganyika Terr.* 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, –/7½ (Bukoba 2/11, *dlt* 14/7, –/9; Dar-es-Salaam 2/4) *dlt* 11/8, –/7); *Uganda* 2/3, *dlt* 11/8, –/7; *Zanzibar* 2/–, *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (Pemba§ 2/2) (*c* –/2 *m*8). *NORTH*:—*Algeria*§ –/3 (*c* –/4); *Egypt w*: Alexandria 1/–; elsewhere: 1st region 1/–, 2nd 1/1, 3rd including Soudan 1/4 (*c* –/6); *Libya* (Tripoli)§ –/5½ (*c* –/6); *Morocco*§: 11 places –/3½, 24 places (including Tangier *c* –/2½) –/4, Alcazarquivir –/5, Spanish –/2½, elsewhere –/6½ (*c* –/2½); *Tunis*§ –/3 (*c* –/4). *SOUTH* (British):—*Union* (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F.S., Transvaal) 2/– (*dlt* 10/–, –/6) (*c* –/6); *Rhodesia N.* 2/5 (*dlt* 14/2, –/8½); *Rhodesia S.* (with Bech. Prot.) 2/2 (*dlt* 11/8, –/7); *S.W. Africa* 2/2 (*dlt* 10/–, –/6) (*c* –/6). *WEST*:—*British*: *Gambia*: Bathurst 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, –/7½ (*c* –/6); Georgetown-MacCarthy I., 2/9 *dlt* 13/9, –/8½; *Gold Coast*: Accra (*c* –/4), Secondi 3/– *dlt* 15/–, –/9, elsewhere 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, –/9½; *Nigeria*: Lagos (*c* –/6) Bonny 3/– *d.t* 15/–, –/9; elsewhere 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, –/9½; *Sierra Leone*: Freetown, Cline Town, Water Street 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, –/7½ (*c* –/6), elsewhere 2/9 *dlt* 13/9, –/8½. *Belgian*: *Congo*: 8 places 2/9, 8 others 2/10, Banana (*c* –/3) and elsewhere 2/11. *French*: *Cameroons* 2/11 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Dahomey* 2/8 (*c* –/4½); *Equatorial Africa*, 1st zone 2/11 (*c* –/3 *m*), 2nd 2/11, 3rd 3/–; *Guinea* 2/2 (*c* –/4½); *Ivory Coast* 2/8 (*c* –/4½); *Senegal* 1/4½ (*c* –/4½); *Tchad*§ 1/10½; *Togo* 2/8. *Liberia* 3/4 (*c* –/4½). *Portuguese*: *Angola* 5/6 (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes towns 5/5) (*c* –/4); *Cabinda* 3/1 (*c* –/4); *Guinea*: 3/7 (Bissau and Bolama 3/6, *c* –/4); *Principe I.* 5/–; *St. Thomé I.* 5/– (*c* –/4 *m*). *Spanish*: *Fernando Po* 3/7 (*c* –/5½ *m*). *REST* (not included above): *Abyssinia*§ 1/7 *w*; *Brit. Central Africa* (Nyasaland) 2/5 (*dlt* 14/2, –/8½).

AMERICA: *CENTRAL nu*—*Costa Rica* (*p* –/3) 2/11 (San José C.R., Limon C.R., Puntarenas 2/7); *Guatemala* (*p* –/3) 2/10 (San José de G. 2/7); *Honduras*: Republic (*p* –/3) 2/10; British (*p* –/2) 2/4 (*c* –/5 *m*); *Mexico*§ (*p* –/3): M. City, Pto. M., Salina Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz 1/9; 12 places 1/3; elsewhere 1/10 (*c* –/4½ *m*); *Nicaragua* (*p* –/3) 2/10 (San Juan del Sur 2/7); *Panama* Republic and Canal Zone (*p* –/3): Colon, Panama 2/5; Bocas Del Toro§, Almirante§ 3/6; elsewhere 2/6; *Salvador* (*p* –/3) 2/10 (Libertad 2/7). *NORTH nu*:—*Canada* (*p* –/3 extra): *C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Queb.* Provinces –/9 *d* –/4 (*twt* and *tlt* 4/6, –/3) (*c* –/5); *Manitoba* 1/2 (*twt* and *tlt* 7/–, –/4½); *Alta., Sask., B.C.* 1st zone 1/3 (*twt* and *tlt* 7/10, –/5) (*c* –/5); *B.C.* 2nd to 8th zone 1/5 to 1/8; *Yukon* 2/6. *Newfoundland* (*p* –/3): –/9 (*twt, tlt*, 4/6, –/3) (*c*: Belle Isle –/3, Cape Race –/8½); *Labrador* –/11, *d* –/6½. *United States*: *New York*: City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and certain other places in the State –/9 (*p* –/3) (*twt* and *tlt* 5/–, –/3); elsewhere in N.Y. State, *see* below; *Conn., Mass., Maine, N.H., R.I., Vt.* and *N.J.* (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill only): –/10 (*p* –/2) (*twt* and *tlt* 5/–, –/3); *District of Columbia* (Washington City), *Del., Md., Pa.*, and Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and all places not already referred to in *N.Y.* or *N.J.*: –/11 (*p* –/3) (*twt* and *tlt* 5/10, –/3½); *Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W.Va., Wis.*, with *Fla.* (Pensacola only), *Lou.* (New Orleans only), *Minn.* (Duluth, Minneapolis, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stockyards, Winona only), *Mo.* (St. Louis only): 1/1 (*p* –/2) (*twt* and *tlt* 6/8, –/4); *Ark., Col., N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Wyo.*, and all places not already named in *Fla.* (except Key West, *see* below), in *Lou., Minn., Mo.*: 1/3 (*p* –/2) (*twt* and *tlt* 7/6, –/4½); *Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.* (State) and Key West in *Fla.*: 1/4 (*p* –/2) (*twt* and *tlt* 8/4, –/5); *Alaska*§ 2/5 (*p* –/2). *SOUTH*:—*Argentine* 2/9†¶ (*c* –/6 *m*); *Bolivia*:

N.B.—For explanation of symbols in table, *see* p. 382.

N.B.—For explanation of symbols in table, *see* p. 382.

Ballivian, Cachuela-Esperanza, Cobija, Dorbigny, Esteros, Riberalta, Trinidad, Villa Bella† 3/9 (*d* † 2/4½); elsewhere 2/9‡; *Brazil:* Pernambuco *town* 1/7; Fernando Noronha 2/7; Amazon Co. offices: 1st zone 3/10‡¶, 2nd zone 5/–†¶; Acre District 4/7§ (*vm* 4/4 *d* 2/2); elsewhere 2/7‡¶ (*c* throughout –/6 *m*); *Chile* 2/9† (Punta Arenas 2/9†¶) (*c* –/6 *m*); *Colombia nu* (*p* –/3) 3/2 (Cartagena *c*–/6) and Buenaventura 2/6); *Guiana:* Brit. (*p* –/4) 2/8 (*c* –/6); Dutch (*p* –/3) 6/6; French 5/7 (*p* –/3) (*c* –/4); *Ecuador nu* (*p* –/3) 2/6 (*c* –/6 *m*); *Paraguay* 2/9†¶; *Peru:* El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pto. Maldonado 3/7 *d* 2/2 (*vm* 3/3 *d* 2/0½); elsewhere† 3/2 *d* 1/9½ (*c* –/6); *Uruguay* 2/6†¶ (*c* – 5 *m*); *Venezuela*) *nu* (*p* –/2) 4/10 *d* 2/6; do. *vid* Trinidad 3/4§ (*c* –/6 *m*.).

AUSTRALASIA: *Australian Commonwealth:* Maria I. 3,4* (*twt* 14/2, –/8½, *dlt* 16/8, –/10); Flinders I. and King I. 3/1* (*twt* 12/11, –/7½, *dlt* 15/5, –/9); elsewhere 3/–* (*twt* 12/6, –/7½, *dlt* 15/–, –/9) (*c* throughout –/6); *New Zealand* 2/8* (*twt* 11/8, –/7, *dlt* 13/4, –/8) (*c* –/6).

ISLANDS, ETC., not included in foregoing: *Ascension* 2/0 (*dlt* 10/–, –/6); *Azores*§ –/9 (*c* –/4); *Bahamas nu:* Nassau 2/1 (*p* –/4) (*c* –/6), Gov. Hbr. and Hbr. I. (*c* –/3), Hopetown, Normanscastle, West-End 2/4 (*p* –/4), Bimini (*c* –/6) and Inagua§ (*c* –/3) 2/2 (*p* –/3); *Bermuda nu* 2/2 (*p* –/4) (*c* –/6) (*twt* 12/6, –7½); *Bismarck Archip.:* Admiralty I. [Manus] & New Ireland [Kawieng] 3/11* (*twt* 17/1, –/10½, *dlt* 19/7, 1/–) (*c* –/6); New Britain [Rabaul] 3/5* (*twt* 14/7, –/8½, *dlt* 17/1, –/10) (*c* –/6); *Canaries*§: –/4½ (*c* –/4½ *m*); *Cape Verde Is.*: St. Vincent 2/2, St. Thiago 3/1 (*c* –/4½ *m*); *Carolines tr:* Yap 3/4, Ponape 4/7§**, Truk 4/6§**; *Chatham Is.** 3/2 *d* 1/10* (*c* –/6); *Christmas I.* 3/10; *Cocos* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6); *Comoro* (same as Madagascar); *Cook or Hervey* [Rarotonga] 4/2§** (*c* –/6); *Cyprus* 1/–; *Dutch E. Indies* (Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.) 3/2 (*c* –/6); *Falklands*†: Pt. Stanley 3/11, Fox Bay 4/5 (*c* –/6); *Fanning I.* 2/6* (*twt* 11/8, –/7, *dlt* 12/6, –7½); *Faröe*§ –/3 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Fiji**: Suva 2/8 (*twt* 11/8, –/7, *dlt* 13/4, –/8) (*c* –/6); Levuka 2/9 (*twt* 12/1, –/7, *dlt* 13/9, –/8); Labasa and Taveuni (*c*–/6), & Savusavu 2/11 (*twt* 12/11, –/8, *dlt* 14/7, –/9); Ba, Lautoka, Nausori, Navua 2/10 (*twt* 12/6, –/7½, *dlt* 14/2, –/8½); *Formosa* 3/4; *Gilbert & Ellice***§; Ocean I. 3/8 (*c* –/6), Tarawa *nu* 4/2; *Guam* 3/10; *Hawaii nu* 3/– (Honolulu and Oahu I. 2/5); *Hong-kong* 3/– (*c* –/6 *m*); *Iceland*§ –/4 (*c* –/4 *m*); *Labuan* 2/10 (*dlt* 14/2, –/8½); *Madagascar* 2/2 (*vid* French wireless *nu*§ 1/9) (*c* –/5); *Madeira* 1/– (*c* –/4); *Makatea* [Pomotou Archip.]§ 4/8**; *Malta*§ –/4 (*c* –/6); *Marshalls*§**: Nauru 4/6 (*c* –/6), Jaluit *tr* 4/7; *Mauritius* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6); *Midway nu* 3/– (*p* –/2); *New Caledonia* 3/8** (*c* –/6 *m* 6); *New Guinea, Brit.* [Papua]*: Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields, 3/5 (*twt* 14/7, –/8½, *dlt* 17/1, –/10), Aitapa, Madang, Morobe 3/11 (*twt* 17/1, –/10½, *dlt* 19/7, 1/–) (*c* throughout –/6); *New Guinea, Dutch, see* D. E. Indies; *New Hebrides*§ 3/8** (*c* –/6); *Norfolk I.* 2/8* (*twt* 11/8, –/7, *dlt* 13/4, –/8); *North Borneo* 3/2 (*c* –/4); *Palaos and Angaur*§ *tr* 4/7**; *Perim* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *Philippines:* Manila 3/–; Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2, *d* 1/8; elsewhere 3/9 *d* 2/3; *Poulo Condore*§ 3/2; *Réunion* 2/2 (*vid* French Wireless *nu*§ 1/9); *Rhods* § –/6 (*c* –/6); *Rodriguez* 2/–, *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *St. Andrews nu*§ 3/3 (*p* –/3); *St. Helena* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *St. Pierre and Miquelon nu* –/9 (*p* –/3, *twt* and *dlt* 5/–, –/3) (*c* –/6); *Saipan tr*§ 4/7**; *Samoa*§ *nu:* Apia 3/7 (*p* –/3) and 3/8 (*vm* 3/6) (*c* –/6); Ofu & Tau 3/2 (*p* –/3); Tutuila 3/– (*p* –/3) (*c* –/6); *Sandwich Is., see* Hawaii; *Seychelles* 2/–, *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *Society Is.* [Tahiti]§ 4/6** (*c* –/9); *Solomon Is.:* Bougainville I. [Kieta] 3/11* (*twt* 17/1, –/10½, *dlt* 19/7, 1/–) (*c* –/6); Tulagi§ 4/6** (*c* –/6); *Spitsbergen*§ –/6 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Timor* (Portuguese) *nu* 4/2 (*c* –/6); *Tonga* (Friendly Is.) [Nukualofa] 3/8* (*c* –/6); *Vestmann Is.*§ –/4; *Wallis Islets*§ (Dec. to March only) 3/2**. *WEST INDIES nu:—British* (*p* –/3): *Antigua, Dominica I., Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent* 2/8; *St. Lucia, Tobago, Trinidad* 2/8 (*c* –/6); *Barbados* (*c* –/6) 2/2; *Jamaica* (*c* –/6) and *Turks I.* 2/2 (*twt* 12/6, –7½). *Dutch: Aruba, Bonaire* 7/–§ (*p* –/2), *Curaçao* 6/6 (*p* –/3) (*c* –/6). *French* (*p* –/2): *Guadeloupe, Martinique* 4/2 (*c* –/3); *Les Saintes, Marie Galante* 4/2. *Independent, etc.:* Cuba (*p* –/3): Havana & Santiago de Cuba 1/5 elsewhere 1/7 (*c* –/6); *twt* 11/8, –/7 (Havana 8/4, –/5); *dlt* 13/4, –/8 (Havana 10/–, –/6); *Dominican Republic* (San Domingo) (*p* –/3) 4/1, also § 2/4 or 3/8 (*c* –/6); *Hayti* (*p* –/3): Pt. au Prince, Cap Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 3/3; elsewhere 3/5 *d* 1/9½; also all places § 2/5; *St. Martin*§ 3/2 (*p* –/3, *c* –/6); *Swan I.*§ 2/1 (*p* –/2). *U.S.A.: Porto Rico*, 2/5 (*p* –/3) (*twt*: San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez 13/4, –/8, elsewhere 14/9, –/8½); *Virgin Is.* (St. Croix and St. Thomas)§ (*p* –/4) 2/9, also § 2/2.

§§RADIOTELEGRAMS.

The *Address* of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Messages for *H.M. Navy* for transmission through coast stations in Great Britain and Ireland to ships known by the sender to be within 250 miles of the British Isles must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel and the word "Wireless." Such messages will be routed by the Post Office to the appropriate coast station after enquiry of the Admiralty. Messages for transmission through coast stations abroad must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel and the name of the coast station through which the message is to be sent. If the coast station is not known, the sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London, by telegram with prepaid reply, or by letter stating when it is proposed to send the radiotelegram. Radios to *H.M. Ships* cannot be sent through Oxford Radio. In the case of the *Mercantile Marine*, "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with name of some telegraph office is otherwise possible; if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (*see* Notes **1** and **2**), while if the name of

§ No Deferred Rate. *See* "Reduced Rates (*A*)," p. 380.
* *Vid* Marconi 2*d*. (def. rate 1*d*.) less.
† *Vid* Marconi 3*d*. (def. rate 1½*d*.) less.
‡ *Vid* Marconi 4*d*. (def. rate 2*d*.) less.
¶ *Vid* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d*. (def. rate 1½*d*.) less.
** *Vid* Marconi 2*d*. less than full rate.
c, m.—Coast-station charges. *See* "Radiotelegrams" below.
d, p.—*See* "Deferred Telegrams" and "Preferred" do. respectively (p. 380).
nu.—*See* "Urgent Telegrams" p. 380.
tr—"TR," charged as one word, must appear in address.
twt, tlt, dlt.—Letter Telegrams. *See* "Reduced Rates (*B*)," p. 380.
vm, vi.—Denote "*vid* Marconi," "*vid* Indo-European Co.," respectively.
w.—*Vid* Egyptadio –/3 (def. rate, where any, 1½*d*.) less.
y.—Denotes rate *vid* Yugo-Slavia.
§§ The term "Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services *A* 1, *B* 1, and *B* 2 only. *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible except for messages through Athens or St. Pierre and Miquelon. *Counting of words*, etc., is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad; the name of ship and (if written in standard form) name of coast station count as one word each.

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast station (denoted by *t* below); coast station charge (*c*); and ship charge (*s*). The charges and services may be classified as follows:—

A. ORDINARY DISTANCE, to all ships: **1.** *Through Post Office coast stations*[c] (range 200–250 miles): (*t*) + (*c*) = 7*d*. Ship charges (*s*) are as follows:—(i) H.M.Navy, *nil*; (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, 4*d*.; (iii) Argentine, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian and Portuguese ships, 4*d*., but with a minimum 3*s*. 4*d*.; (iv) Spanish and Swedish ships, 3*d*., minimum 2*s*. 6*d*.; (v) German ships, 4*d*., with a minimum equal to 8 words. **2.** *Through coast stations abroad*: (*t*) = rate for *full-rate* telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (*see* list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p. 380); (*c*) which varies from 2½*d*. to 9*d*., is given in the same list, after the name of a country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign *c* (*see* Note 3); (*s*) is the same as given under *A* 1 (*s*).

B. LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION with certain ships beyond range of ordinary stations: **1.** *Vià P.O. station "Devizesradio"* (range about 1,500) to or from certain ocean liners (at present about 226); rates same as under *A* 1. **2.** *Vià P.O. station "Oxfordradio"* (which must appear in address) at night only (range about 3,000 miles or more) to the above-mentioned 226 liners, as well as 420 others, but not H.M. Navy; the ships are unable to reply to this station. Rates, (*t*) + (*c*) = 1*s*. 2*d*., (*s*) = same as under *A* 1 (*s*). **3.** *Vià "Louisburgmvoascotia"* (which must appear in address) to those of the 226 liners mentioned under *B* 1, which are in the N. Atlantic services, when out of range of Devizes; rates (*t*) = 9*d*., (*c*) = 5*d*., (*s*) = same as under *A* 1 (*s*).

C. REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS CHANNEL AND SHORT-VOYAGE SHIPS: **1.** *Through home stations* the *inclusive* (inland, coast and ship) rates per word are as follows, *in each case subject to a minimum charge* equal to that for 10 words: (*a*) to 333 such ships 3½*d*.; (*b*) to 113 ships, 5½*d*.; (*c*) to *Mecklenburg* PDA, *Oranie Nassau* PDE, *Prins Hendrik*, *Prinses Juliana* PDF, 2½*d*.; (*d*) to *Batavier II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, *VI*, 3*d*. **2.** *Through foreign coast stations* for the same groups of vessels respectively: (*a*) Charges calculated as under *A*2, but ship charge is reduced to 1*d*., with minimum of 10*d*. [Exceptions in group (*a*) are (i) To the 8 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, *t* = 2½*d*.; *c* + *s* = 2*s*. 6*d*. for 10 words or less, 2*d*. each further word; (ii) To 18 cross-Channel boats through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, *t* = 2½*d*.; *c* = 1½*d*.; *s* = 1*d*.] (*b*) Charges calculated as under *A* 2, but ship charge is 1½*d*., with a minimum of 1*s*. 3*d*. (*c*) and (*d*) Through Scheveningen Haven the *all-inclusive* charge per word is (*c*) 10 words or less (3*s*. 4*d*.) + (2½*d*. per word); over 10 words, 6½*d*. per word; (*d*) 10 words or less (3*s*. 9*d*.) + (2½*d*. per word); over 10 words, 7*d*. per word.

NOTE 1.—In the case of services *A* 1 and *B* 1, but *not C* 1, the word "Wireless" may be substituted for name of P.O. coast station; and *must* be so substituted in messages for one of H.M. ships known by the sender to be within 250 miles of the British Isles (service *A* 1).

NOTE 2.—Messages intended to pass through ordinary-distance coast stations in Newfoundland or *east* coast of Canada (not Louisburg) may have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station; similarly (hose for coast stations on east coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "Newyork." The total inclusive charge in both cases is 1*s*. 11*d*. per word.

NOTE 3.—If *m* follow the coast-station charge shown after *c* in list, and not otherwise, this charge is subject to a minimum equal to the cost of 10 words; but if a number follow the *m*, then the minimum is equal to the cost of that number of words. Thus (*c* –/2*m* 8) denotes a coast-station charge of 2*d*. per word, with a minimum of 16*d*.

[c] Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. *no Parcel Post*, *Money and Postal Order*, or *Savings Bank* business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. *In London* all but 28 post offices are closed. These open in the morning, 26 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, on p. 380, or on p. 214, also in evening (stamps, telegrams). 62 stations, chiefly S. of the Thames, besides those on p. 380, send telegrams, mostly at train times. There is a general collection for Mon. mails and deliveries between 10 p.m. and midnight. Correspondence for Sun. night mails, if not posted in time for last Sat. collections, must bear an extra ½*d*. stamp (late fee) and be either (*a*) posted in special boxes at one of 24 among the 28 offices already referred to as open on Sundays, or at one of 5 other offices, up to times ranging from 4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. (it may be registered at the counter of the same 24 offices not less than 5 minutes before closing of box); or (*b*) posted in special boxes, open from Sat. night till 6 p.m, Sun., at St. Pancras, Victoria (S.E.), or *any* of the railway terminilisted under "Late Fees; Inland Mails" (p. 376); or (*c*) posted at sorting carriage at the *appropriate* terminus (same list p. 376, but for Cannon St. substitute Charing+) up to times ranging from 8.25 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.; (registration may be effected at the sorting carriage up to the same times on payment of 1*s*. 6*d*. late fee). *Outside London* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9–10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9–10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration; but all town Sub-offices, and usually all non-telegraphic offices, are closed. Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

EXPRESS SUNDAY DELIVERY (Service 4) is available *only* in and to London and a few Head Offices in the Provinces. The offices marked *x* on p. 380, together with the following in London, complete the list:—G.P.O., W. and S.W. District Offices, and among Branch Offices: Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Except locally to Belfast, packets (other than parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails; fee 1*s*., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.—6*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*.).

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 374), is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District; but if addressee is a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area, a message reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to him, if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, and if the usual postage be prepaid on the envelope, and 3*d*. per 30 words or part thereof be paid by stamps affixed to the enclosed paper bearing the message.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none, even to callers, on Good Friday. Offices open on Sundays are usually opened on these days also for the same kind of business, but in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London:* In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels, and no Express (Service 1). Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London:* One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general); parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are not despatched. Head District Offices (pp. 214) open for most business except Savings, ordinary M.O., P. Draft and Pensions. *Outside London:* In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual. In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts); no Savings Bank, ordinary M.O., P. Draft or Pension business is transacted. Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning (Postal orders), some also in evening. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland*: Telegraph as usual (delivery only up to 10.30 a.m. from rural sub-offices under Glasgow), other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., and hours as on Sundays.

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1924.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° .....36 gals.	20 2 0
Exceeding 1215° ..36 gals.	23 11 0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° ..36 gals. And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	5 0 6
CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs	0 3 9
†CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried cwt.	0 13 3
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 1 9
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 4 4
†COCOA ....cwt.	0 14 0
Husks and Shells .....cwt.	0 2 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 1½
†COFFEE.....cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed ..lb.	0 0 2
COLLODION.....gal.	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC .....lb.	0 2 7
,, BUTYRIC .....gal.	1 1 10
,, SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE .....lb.	0 1 5
,, CHLORIDE .....gal.	1 1 10
,, IODIDE.....gal.	0 19 0
†FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:	
Currants .....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 7 0
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
KEY INDUSTRY DUTY. Chargeable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921 on certain goods from abroad: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article. (Goods consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in British Empire exempt.)	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s. d.
MATCHES: For every 10,000, on any number in a box not exceeding 80	■ 5 2
Do., in excess of 80	0 3 5
†SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use) .....oz.	0 3 9
§SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:—	
Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	*3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits:—	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*3 15 11
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	3 15 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable.....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested .....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 4

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s. d.
SPIRITS, &c.—*continued.*	
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 7
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles. Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Mineralised Methylated Spirits.	
SUGAR, &c.	
†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 5 7
Exceeding 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 5 9·4
,, 77 ,, 78 ,,	0 5 11·6
,, 78 ,, 79 ,,	0 6 1·9
,, 79 ,, 80 ,,	0 6 4·1
,, 80 ,, 81 ,,	0 6 6·4
,, 81 ,, 82 ,,	0 6 8·6
,, 82 ,, 83 ,,	0 6 10·8
,, 83 ,, 84 ,,	0 7 1·4
,, 84 ,, 85 ,,	0 7 3·9
,, 85 ,, 86 ,,	0 7 6·4
,, 86 ,, 87 ,,	0 7 8·9
,, 87 ,, 88 ,,	0 7 11·7
,, 88 ,, 89 ,,	0 8 2·5
,, 89 ,, 90 ,,	0 8 5·9
,, 90 ,, 91 ,,	0 8 9·2
,, 91 ,, 92 ,,	0 9 0·6
,, 92 ,, 93 ,,	0 9 4·0
,, 93 ,, 94 ,,	0 9 7·3
,, 94 ,, 95 ,,	0 9 10·7
,, 95 ,, 96 ,,	0 10 2·0
,, 96 ,, 97 ,,	0 10 5·4
,, 97 ,, 98 ,,	0 10 8·8
,, 98 ..... ,,	0 11 3
†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter ....cwt.	0 7 5
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 4
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 2 7
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
†GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 7 5
Liquid .....cwt.	0 5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER. If Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the undermentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the	

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products. § Reduced rates charged on British Empire products.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SUGAR, &c. *(continued).*	
rate of 3*d.* per lb., or, if ½*d.* per lb. is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1*d.* per lb. or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	
†BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt	0 2 7
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter .....cwt	0 2 7
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL ..cwt	0 8 5
†CARAMEL, Solid .....cwt.	0 11 8
Liquid .....cwt.	0 8 5
†CHUTNEY.....cwt.	0 5 4
†COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt.	0 5 4
†CONFECTIONERY :—	
Confectionery Fig ....cwt.	0 8 5
Licorice, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 3 9
A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods does not exceed 5*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 5 4
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c., on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 8 5
Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c., Carraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring .....cwt.	0 11 8
†FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit .....cwt.	0 11 8
†FRUIT, *preserved in Sugar* :—	
(1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such* :—	
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 1*s.* 6½*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 1 6½
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt.	0 2 7
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup).....cwt.	0 6 10½
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz cwt.	0 11 8
Drained .....cwt.	0 7 0
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup cwt.	0 2 7
In *thick* Syrup.....cwt.	0 8 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
†FRUIT, *preserved in Sugar—contd.*	
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such* :—	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies ....cwt.	0 11 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup.....cwt.	0 11 8
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 9*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 9 7
In all other cases.....cwt.	0 11 8
†GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar .....cwt.	0 8 5
†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such .....cwt.	0 8 5
†MARZIPAN .....cwt.	0 6 10½
†MILK :—	
Condensed, sweetened cwt.	0 5 4
Condensed slightly sweetened, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 2*s.* 1*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 2 1
†MILK POWDER :—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 4 3
In all other cases, including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt.	0 9 7
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup ..cwt.	0 2 7
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
†TEA .....lb.	0 0 4
†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars .....lb.	0 15 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 11 10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 10 4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb.	0 12 7
Other sorts.....lb.	0 10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. .....lb.	0 9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. .....lb.	0 11 10½
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb.	0 8 2½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 9 1
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 8 2
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb.	0 9 0½

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
WINE : Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit.....gal. (60 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)	0 2 6
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit .....gal. (66⅔ per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)	0 6 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal.	0 0 6
Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..gal. (50 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)	0 2 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles .....gal. (70 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)	0 12 6
All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations.	

Customs Drawbacks.

BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	5 0 3
The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1923.	
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance .....100 lb.	0 14 0
†MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits .....cwt.	0 2 7
SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid —upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.	
†TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid :—	
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post :	
Cigars .....lb.	0 9 3½
Cigarettes .....lb.	0 9 1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. ....lb.	0 8 10
Snuff not being offal Snuff).....lb.	0 3 7
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited :	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation : or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse lb	0 8 4½

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	5	0	0
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls. is less than £2 4s. a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity.			
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale : according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 100 barrels, £1 ; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) :—			
*For consumption on the premises : a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises : from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
,, for every pack ..... duty	0	0	3
CHICORY, raw or kiln-dried ..... per cwt.	0	10	0
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises : from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	0½
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence ; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			

	£	s.	d.
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence : according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10 ; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—			
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 6d.			no duty
Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 7d.	0	0	1
,, 7d. ,, ,, 8d.	0	0	1½
,, 8d. ,, ,, 1s. 1d.	0	0	2
,, 1s. 1d. ,, ,, 1s. 3d.	0	0	3
,, 1s. 3d. ,, ,, 2s. 0d.	0	0	4
,, 2s. 0d. ,, ,, 3s. 0d.	0	0	6
,, 3s. 0d. ,, ,, 5s. 0d.	0	0	9
,, 5s. 0d. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s. 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s. 0d.	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s.	0	2	0
and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	0	0	6
Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.			
GLUCOSE, *Solid* ..... the cwt.	0	6	2
Do., *Liquid* ..... ,,	0	4	5
GLUCOSE OR SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence	2	0	0
MATCHES :—			
On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000	0	5	0
On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000	0	3	4
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only :

Not exc. 1s.	3	Not exc. 20s.	0 4 0
,, 2s. 6d.	0 6	,, 30s.	0 6 0
,, 4s.	1 0	,, 50s.	1 0 0
,, 10s.	2 0	Exceed. 50s.	2 0 0

	£	s.	d.
MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :—			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter ..... Per cwt.	0	6	2
If containing less than 70% and more than 50% ..... Per cwt.	0	4	5
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt	0	2	1
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			

	£	s.	d.
OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold } Licence for a Year	10	0	0
} 1 day	2	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PLATE : Dealers in, annual licence. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence	5	15	0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6*d.* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.

	£	s.	d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares :—			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, under £30 rent	0	10	6
£30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN, (or like substance), the oz.	0	3	1
SPIRITS :—			
Home-made, per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ..... proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years ..... proof gal.	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.			
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises :—			
Annual value of licensed premises :—			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	10	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, ,, 50	15	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	16	0	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	17	10	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 250	19	0	0
,, 250 ,, ,, 500	30	0	0
,, 500	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual:— Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SWEETS (including British Wine) :—			
Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of : the same as for Cider.			
TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain :—			
Manufactured in bond...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	10	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	8	0
Less than 10% moisture...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	8	10½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, annual :—			
Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences :—			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.			

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

(Administered by the respective County Councils. Licences, except Licences to Drive Motor Cars and Cycles, Obtainable at any Postal Money Order Office.)

	£	s.	d.
Armorial Bearings, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
Carriages and Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding ,, ,,	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
(2) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
(3) Hackney Carriages :—	*		†
Tramcars	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15		£12
Seating 6 (but not) more than 14	£30		£24
,, 14 ,, 20	£45		£36
,, 20 ,, 26	£60		£48
,, 26 ,, 32	£72		£60
,, 32 persons	£84		£70
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	£	s.	d.
	0	5	0
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Tractors of any other description	21	0	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— *continued.*	£	s.	d.
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
Game Licences, taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
Gun Licences (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Licences expire 31st July.			
Male Servants, Annual Licence.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*Motor Driver's Licence	0	5	0

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts.

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum ; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration...	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50...	0	2	6
,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 100...	0	5	0
,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 200...	0	10	0
,, 40... 0 2 0 ,, 500...	0	15	0
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1... 5*d.* Not exceedg. £20...	2*s.*		
,, £2... 10*d.* ,, £30...	3*s.*		
,, £5.. 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, £50...	5*s.*		
,, £10. 1*s.* 9*d.* ,, £100	8*s.* 6*d.*		
BANKER'S Annual Licence.....	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days ; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 100 ...	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE ; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period : -			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security.....	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed.....	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) 2*s.* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).	0	2	6
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London ; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			

	£	s.	d.
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed £100			0	0	6
Exceeds 100	,,	500	0	1	0
,, 500	,,	1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000	,,	1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500	,,	2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500	,,	5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000	,,	7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500	,,	10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000	,,	12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500	,,	15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000	,,	17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500	,,	20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000			1	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5 ..... 0 0 6

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock 0 15 6

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred 0 5 0

Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 ..... 0 1 0

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10			0	2	0
,, 10	,,	15	0	3	0
,, 15	,,	20	0	4	0
,, 20	,,	25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300			0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50			0	10	0

Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.

*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 ..... 0 1 0

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0

Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.

COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 1 0

COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court..... 0 10 0

CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent. 5 0 0

(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.

DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head 0 10 0

DEMISE, *see* LEASE.

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper 0 10 0

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 5 0

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—

To hold the office of lecturer, &c.....	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof..... 0 1 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 31 July, 1919, where the principal value of all property,

Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	£150,000	£17
500	2	175,000	18
1,000	3	200,000	19
5,000	4	225,000	20
10,000	5	250,000	21
15,000	6	300,000	22
20,000	7	350,000	23
25,000	8	400,000	24
30,000	9	450,000	25
40,000	10	500,000	26
50,000	11	600,000	27
60,000	12	800,000	28
70,000	13	1,000,000	30
90,000	14	1,250,000	32
110,000	15	1,500,000	35
130,000	16	2,000,000	40

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:	£	s.	d.
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

INCOME TAX.	In the £
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1924–25 is	0 4 6

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of ⅓ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40 ..... ¼
Exceeds £40, but not £100... ⅛
Exceeds £100..... {£20 plus ⅙ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; *or*, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned :—

	£	s.	d.
1907–8 and 1908–9	0	1	0
1909–10 to 1913–14	0	1	2
1914–15	0	1	8
1915–1916	0	3	0
1916–17 and 1917–18	0	5	0
1918–19 to 1921–22	0	6	0
1922–1923	0	5	0
1923–1924	0	4	6

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000 :—

In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	6
For every £ of the next £12,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	6	0

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"*Assessable Income*" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"*Taxable Income*" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-tenth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £200 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £150 and £250 respectively. *See* above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) Housekeeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to

which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income.* The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, for the year ending April 5, 1925, at 2*s.* 3*d.* in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.* in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences ..... (10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)	5	0	0
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			

	£	*s.*	*d.*
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:			
For any Voyage:—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
" £500 " " " £750	0	0	9
" £750 " " " £1,000	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6
For Time:—			
Where the insurance is made for any time:—			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of ..... (1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	*100*	*0*	*0*

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, 1*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25. 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at yearly rent:—

Exceed.	Not Exceed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
£5	10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
15	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
20	25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
25	50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
75	100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50... 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part

of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased ..... } £6 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
LUNACY ACT, Licence for House	0	10	0
LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate	2	0	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—			
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.....	0	4	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).			
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland...	5	0	0
Not special (*see* page 405)	0	10	0
MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.			
Rate of Duty (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.			
Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.			
	£	*s.*	*d.*
MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.	1	0	0
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Not exc. £25...0 0 8 | Not exc. £200	0	5	0
,, 50...0 1 3 | ,, 250	0	6	3
,, 100...0 2 6 | ,, 300	0	7	6
,, 150...0 3 9			
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0	0	6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100.....	0	0	6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of	0	10	0
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification.....	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year.....£5 0 0 | 11th year.....	11	0	0
6th ,, ... 6 0 0 | 12th ,, ...	12	0	0
7th ,, ... 7 0 0 | 13th ,, ...	13	0	0
8th ,, ... 8 0 0 | 14th ,, ...	14	0	0
9th ,, ... 9 0 0 | 15th ,, ...	15	0	0
10th ,, ... 10 0 0 | 16th ,, ...	16	0	0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages.....	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind...	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—			
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case.....	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
Penalty for not stamping.....	10	0	0
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25.....	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines...	0	0	6
VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.			
VOTING PAPER OR PROXY	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d*. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements. —Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month.....	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).....	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £2,000:—

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s. up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Register General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Birth Control.

The relative fertility of different occupations in England and Wales is shown by the following table, which gives the number of children per 1,000 married couples, when the age of the occupied husband is below 55 years :—

Teachers	95	Policemen	153
Nonconformist ministers	96	Postmen	159
		Carmen	207
Church of England ministers	101	Dock labourers	231
		Barmen	234
Doctors	103	Miners	258
Authors & Editors	104	General labourers	438

Statistics of Births

	1920.	1921.	1922.
England & Wales	957,782	848,814	780,124
Scotland	136,546	123,201	115,085
Ireland	99,536	90,720	88,380
Total	1,193,864	1,062,735	983,589

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject does not affect the status on any person born *before* Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be natural-born British Subjects, namely :

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

3.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions :—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance ; or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization ; or

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality," p. 397.

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or

(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or

(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1915, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdon between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1919).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1922 a total of 316,159 alien passengers landed at United Kingdom ports, and 315,765 embarked for destinations overseas. The arrivals in 1921 were 294,569, and the departures 305,886; 1,997 were refused leave to land in 1922, as against 1,712 in 1921. The arrivals consisted of the following:—

Residents returning from abroad	61,117
Passengers in transit to other countries	33,205
Visitors on holiday	127,380
Visitors on business	68,554
Foreign diplomatic and other missions	5,492
Seamen	11,029
Other passengers	9,381
Total	316,159

Principal Nationalities.

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Refused leave to Land.
American	100,506	100,039	113
Belgian	25,314	26,432	129
Chinese	1,101	993	29
Dutch	27,531	27,204	29
French	59,123	59,544	343
German	9,615	9,122	114
Italian	13,147	13,019	312
Polish	5,107	5,162	149
Russian	6,637	7,328	49
Scandinavian	22,368	21,983	68
Spanish & Portuguese	7,032	6,777	92
Swiss	13,136	12,854	66

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414–415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The *Office* of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C. 2.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5*s.* 1*d.*) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s.* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s.* A fee of 20*s.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers' Hall is now necessary; copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, were explained on pp. 415–416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien* v. *Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the abovenamed fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is

sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the abovementioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40*s*., the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 549). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths.

	1920.	1923.	1922.
England & Wales	466,130	458,629	468,780
Scotland	68,179	66,210	72,905
Ireland	66,538	63,838	64,342
Total	600,847	588,677	624,027

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, of rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro* or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell* v. *Powell* (1922) P. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker* v. *Crocker* (1921), P. 15. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided *primâ facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of per-

sistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

Year.	Poor Persons.	Other Suits.	Total.
1914.....	88	1,260	1,348
1918.....	1,034	1,655	2,689
1919.....	2,341	3,422	5,763
1920.....	2,126	3,058	5,184
1921.....	677	2,787	3,464

In the occupation groups of husbands' professional employments account for 1,148 cases, manufactures 816, trade 899, inland transport 215, mining 85, agriculture 102, navigation and fishing 46, and domestic service 26. Among the professions are included :—

Soldiers and Naval Officers	162	Accountants	26
Seamen	341	Civil Servants	24
Engineers, Architects, &c.	208	Schoolmasters	18
Navy, Army and Air		Authors	15
		Police	14
		Students	11
Actors, musicians, &c.	105	Municipal Offrs.	9
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	79	Clergymen	6
Legal profession	47	Painters	3

Other Countries.

	Number.	Per 1,000 Pop.
Austria (1921)	5,230	0·85
Belgium (1922)	3,718	0·46
Denmark (1922)	1,308	0·40
England and Wales (1921)	3,464	0·08
France (1922)	33,000	0·82
Germany (1921)	39,216	0·63
Japan (1922)	53,053	0·91
U.S.A. (1922)	148,554	1·36

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers, but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required :—

PARLIAMENTARY.

MEN.—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN.—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for

the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

ABSENT VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTION.

In the lists which came into force on Oct. 15, 1922, the absent voters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland totalled 184,570, and for the contested constituencies in the General Election of 1922 172,451. Excluding three constituencies (in the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent) for which particulars are not available, 97,530 ballot papers were issued to absent voters whose recorded addresses where in the United Kingdom, and 40,295 of them were returned in time for the counting of the votes at the General Election of 1922. The number of absent voters who had appointed proxies in the contested constituencies was 4,173.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MEN.—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN.—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION.

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec. for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council; in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £20. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1923, the putative father may be ordered to pay 20*s.* a week, instead of 10*s.* as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill had not passed both Houses of Parliament at the time of going to press.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2*s.* The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14*s.* per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

Illegitimate Births.—Great Britain.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
England & Wales	38,618	34,138	30,959
Scotland	8,756	7,881	7,477
Total	47,374	42,019	38,436

Other Countries.

	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.
England & Wales (1923)	780,124	30,959
Scotland (1923)	115,085	7,477
Belgium (1922)	153,611	9,218
Chile (1921)	147,795	55,144
Denmark (1922)	73,866	7,681
Finland (1921)	82,165	7,803
France (1922)	759,846	65,568
Germany (1921)	1,611,420	173,169
Italy (1922)	1,124,512	49,841
Netherlands (1922).....	181,186	3,652
Norway (1921).....	64,857	5,018
Sweden (1919)	115,193	15,063

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided

that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (*i.e.* the *Ministry of Health*), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

Statistics of Notifiable Diseases. — The total numbers of cases of the chief notifiable diseases in England and Wales, excluding cases among soldiers and sailors, are set out below:—

	Cases notified.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) ...	61,655	1·65
Tuberculosis (other forms)...	15,851	0·42
Small-pox	263	0·01
Typhus fever	2	0·00
Scarlet fever	119,490	3·19
Diphtheria	69,481	1·86
Enteric fever	3,109	0·08
Continued fever.....	35	0·00
Relapsing fever	7	0·00
Puerperal fever	2,898	0·08
Erysipelas	16,051	0·43
Cerebro-spinal fever	583	0·02
Poliomyelitis	293	0·01
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	10,304	10·76*
Encephalitis lethargica	890	0·02
Polio-encephalitis	36	0·00
Trench fever	39	0·00
Dysentery.....	1,353	0·04
Malaria (contracted in England)	32	0·00
Pneumonia	38,859	1·04

* Rate per 1,000 births.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65, (60 after March 1, 1923), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—*i.e.*, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, *i.e.*, to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, *e.g.*, for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, *e.g.*, the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s. on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 406) The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Marriage with deceased brother's widow: This was legalised in 1921 by the statute 11 and 12 Geo. 5, c. 24.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the *Faculty Office* (23 Knightrider St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the *Vicar-General's Office* (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1), and at the *Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry* (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by *one of the parties* about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 0*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual

place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some parts of the country it is necessary for the surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 1 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate*:—
  a. If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
  b. If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence*:—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

Marriage Act, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

Naval Marriages Act, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

Fees.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

Miscellaneous Information Respecting Marriages.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907; the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

Marriage in England or Wales when one Party lives in Scotland or Ireland.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18,

1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if

the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 1*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

Statistics of Marriages.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
England & Wales.....	379,982	320,852	299,524
Scotland	46,754	39,273	34,394
Ireland.....	26,826	23,223	23,213
Total.....	453,562	383,348	357,131

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified by the recommender. Applications should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1" or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *four* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7*s.* 6*d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7*s.* 6*d.*, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2*s.*

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person *already abroad*; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less ..... ½*d.*

On goods pledged for more than 10*s.*..... 1*d.*

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month.....½*d.*

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½*d.* for each 5*s.* or part of 5*s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act*, 1922).

On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427–428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to

express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses ; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is :—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows :—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid ; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded : "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be :—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin :—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows :—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary ; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district

in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Probate Registries were enumerated on p. 431 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, *i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks; any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1924, was £216,858,552.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. He makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]
Cousins	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood.

II.—REAL PROPERTY.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of *Gavelkind* (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of *Borough English* (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The *Dower* (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1133) is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

Intestates' Estates, Scotland.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow. Remaining two-thirds to child or among children equally.
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	One-third to widow, one-third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children *per capita** and issue of deceased children *per stirpes.**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes.*
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita.**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per Capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to :—*
(1) Wife only ; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life ; rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres*.
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male ; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life ; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life ; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life ; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).....	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *All charges (except scale and certain County Court matters) are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals. £10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per ½ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	1½ Gs.	1½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.
Adminstrng. Chlfrm.	15s.	1½ Gs.	3 Gs.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs	2 Gs.	2 Gs.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1½ Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	15s.	15s.	15s.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

Scale of fees approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. On Nov. 6, 1918, the Institute resolved that a substantial increase in fees is justifiable. The Incorporated Society (Jan. 15, 1920) expressed opinion that increase should be 50 per cent. on pre-war standard, and the Scottish Chartered Accountants recommended a similar increase (June, 1920):—

Audits.—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered Accountants), 2 Gs.; (not Chartered Accountants), 1½ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. If at a distance: (*a*) in the U.K., Principal, 5 to 21 Gs.; Managing Clerks (C.A.), 2 to 3 Gs.; (not C.A.), 1½ to 2 Gs.; others, 1 G. (*b*) outside U.K.: Principal, 7 to 30 Gs.; Managing Clerk (C.A.), 3 to 10 Gs.; (not C.A.), 2 to 5 Gs.; others, 2 to 3 Gs. (The above rates are exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses.)

Arbitrations.—£10 10s. per day and upwards.

Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidator.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows :—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved :—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows :—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3*s*.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3*s*., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

For Measuring and Adjusting Variations the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

For Services in Connexion with Litigation or Arbitration, a charge per day (depen-

dent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3*s.* per cent. on the residue.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.* on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

9. *Valuations under the Finance* (1909–10) *Act*, 1910. *For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3*s.*

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

11. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

12. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patrons:

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.;

President: Colonel Sir W. R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.V.O., G.C.I.E., C.B.

Vice-President:

Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.

Comptroller of Club: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves, and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the *Patroness-in-Chief:* Her Majesty the Queen.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc.

Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but Honorary membership is open to those belonging to the Royal Malta Artillery, the West India Regiments and the Colonial Permanent Forces, as well as the Navies and Armies of foreign powers visiting England. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members. Already firmly established before 1914, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War, during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,131,338 men and 3,054,809 meals were served, whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France.

Work was commenced late in 1920 on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914–18 and to provide the increased accommodation so much needed. By permission of His Royal Highness, the new building, which is now complete, is known as "The Prince of Wales's Wing."

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbon, Black.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Association Ambulance and Brigade, and of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H.M. King George V; *Grand Prior*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; *Secretary-General*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Chapter-General*, the "Knights of Justice" and selected "Chaplains," "Knights of Grace" and "Esquires." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound £2	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign £1	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER COINS:			
§Crown 5s.	436·36363	—	2·000
§Double Florin 4s.	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d.	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin 2s.	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling 1s.	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence 6d.	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence 3d.	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence 2d.	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny 1d.	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny ½d.	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼d.	43·75000	—	0·875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1922, the market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1914, 25 5/16d.; 1915, 23 11/16d.; 1916, 31 5/16d.; 1917, 40 7/8d.; 1918, 47 7/16d.; 1919, 57 1/16d.; 1920, 61 9/16d.; 1921, 36 7/8d.; 1922, 34 7/16d.; 1923, 31 1/16d. On Oct. 2, 1924, the price of silver was 35 1/16d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

‡Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 1 troy; 1 oz. of *pure* silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1923 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 154,321,916, of which 91,022,173 were Imperial, 61,918,827 Colonial, and 1,380,916 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in:—

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI. GIBRALTAR. ST. HELENA.
WEST INDIES. *See also* JAMAICA, *below.*

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 925 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

Dominion.	Monetary Unit (Standard Coin).	Value. In British Currency.	Value. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	Gold Coins.	Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins.
Aden	(*see* India.)	*s.* *d.*			
Australia	BritishSovereign	20 0	1	British	*Silver*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Bronze*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*
British Honduras	Gold Dollar.....	4 1⅓	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
British North Borneo	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
§Canada	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
Ceylon	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
Cyprus	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
East Africa...	(*see* Kenya, &c.)				
Hong Kong (and Labuan)	Dollar, Mexican or British	2 7*	7·74*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.
§India	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies.	2 0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	*Silver*—½ Rs (8 annas. *Cupro-Nickel* (round)—½ Rs (8 annas) now obsolescent; (scolloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). *Nickel* (square) rounded corners, ½ Rs (2 annas); (scolloped) $\frac{1}{10}$ Rs (1 anna). *Bronze*—1 pice (¼ anna); ½ pice or 1½ pies (⅓ anna); 1 pie ($\frac{1}{12}$ anna or ⅓ pice). *Copper*—2 pice (½ anna) being *withdrawn*.
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	Shilling	1 0	20	...	*Silver*—1*s.*, 50 cents, *Rupee*=2*s.* *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
§Malaya	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
Mauritius (and Seychelles)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cents.
Mesopotamia .	Same as British India				
Newfoundland	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents *Bronze*—cents.
New Zealand	British Sovereign	20 0		British	*Silver*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Bronze*—1*d.*, ½*d.*
Palestine	Same as Sudan				
†Sudan	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20 3¾	1·016	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2, 5, 10, 20 piastres
West Africa...	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	*Silver and Mixed Metal or "Alloy"*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Nickel* (perforated)—1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 2, 1924) 35 5/16 pence per standard ounce.
† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.
§ The Exchange values of the Canadian *Dollar*, the Egyptian *Pound*, Indian *Rupee*, and Malaya *Dollar* (and the relative value of the £ sterling) will be found on p. 428.

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War.

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Moneys and Sterling at certain dates in 1923–1924 are shown on p. 428.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*	0 2 0	...	1, ½, ¼ & ⅛ *Talari*
Albania—*(No metallic currency)*	...	...	...
§Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 8¾	...	...
§Austria—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia—*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
§Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 1 3½	...	500 *Reis*
§Bulgaria—*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
§Chile—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 8½	...	...
§China—*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 2 6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 3¾	...	...
Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba—Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1·32	...	...
§Czecho-Slovakia—*(Krone currency proposed)*	...	...	...
Danzig—*Danzig gulden*	0 0 9·6	...	...
§Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador—Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucrés*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
§Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	1 0 3¼	Egyptian *Pound* 50 *Piastres*	5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
§Esthonia—*Nominal, Esthonian Mark*	0 0 9·513	...	..
Actual, Paper *Mark*	...	...	...
§Finland—Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*
§France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China—*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar—Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis—Same as France	...	...	...
§German States—*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
§Greece—*Nominal, Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala—*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti—*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 8½	...	...
Honduras—Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
§Hungary—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Italy—*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...
§Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Latvia—Proposed, Gold *Lat*, of 100 *graschi*	0 0 9·513	100,50,20,10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*; 50 *graschi*
§Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*...	0 4 1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Lithuania—Gold *Litas*	0 0 4·932	...	5, 2, 1 *Lits*.
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9·513	...	...
§Mexico—*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0 3 5½*	...	...
Monaco—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 & 100 *Francs*	...
§Montenegro—*See* Yugo-Slavia			
Morocco—Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs*	0 4 11½	...	1 *Piastre*; ½, ¼ *Piastre*
§Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*: 10, 25 *Cents*
Java—Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4½	...	...
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*...	0 4 1·32	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*	...	...
§Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1,2 *Kroner*; 10, 25,50 *Ore*
Omân—*Muhamâdi* of 20 *Gad*	1 0 1½	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay—*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia—Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis* or 1000 *Dinars*	0 0 4*	½, 1 *Toman* (10 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
§Peru—*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (=100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	1, ½, 1 *Libra*	⅕, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
§Poland—Gold *Zloty*	0 0 9·513	100, 50, 20, 10 *Zloty*	5, 2, 1, ½ *Zloty*
§Portugal—*Nominal*, Gold *escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 5¼	1/10, ⅕, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Teston*
Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4	...	1 *Rupee*.
§Rumania—Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9·513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
§Russia—*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0 2 1⅓	5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble*; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks*
Actual, Paper *Rouble*	†		
Salvador—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0 1 3½*	...	...
§Serbia—*See* Yugo-Slavia			
Siam—Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 8	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
§Spain—*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0 0 9	...	...
§Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1,2 *Kronor*; 10,25, 50 *Ore*
§Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
§Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2·165	...	...
§United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0 2 0·66	...	...
§Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
Actual, Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*
§Yugo-Slavia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*

* See note on p. 425. † See Exchange Rate, p. 428.

EXCHANGE RATES, 1923 and 1924.

THE following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the Method of Quoting, the maximum and minimum Rate of Exchange for 1923 and Jan. to Oct. 1924, and the local value of the £1 sterling at October 11, 1924.

City.	Method of Quoting.	Exchange Value of £. 1923. Average Maximum.	1923. Average Minimum.	Jan. to Oct. 11, 1924. Average Maximum.	Jan. to Oct. 11, 1924. Average Minimum.	£1 Local Value of £ (Oct. 11, 1924.) £ s. d.
New York ...	*Dollars* to £	$4·723	$4·258	$4·548	$4·203	0 18 5½
Montreal ...	*Dollars* to £	$4 824	$4·360	$4·558	$4·308	0 18 5½
Buenos Aires	Pence to $	44 1/16 *d.*	38 3/32 *d.*	44 1/4 *d.*	39 7/8 *d.*	1 1 3
Monte Video	Pence to $	44 1/16 *d.*	37 1/4 *d.*	47 1/2 *d.*	41 1/8 *d.*	1 1 7
Mexico	Pence to $	26½ *d.*	25 *d.*	30 *d.*	25 *d.*	0 18 8
Lima	£1 to *Libra* (£P)...	15 1/2 *p.*	7 1/2 *p.*	9 *p.*	4 *p.*	1 1 6¾
Riode Janeiro	Pence to *Milreis* ...	6 3/32 *d.*	4 1/32 *d.*	6 7/8 *d.*	4 1/8 *d.*	2 12 9
Valparaiso ...	*Dollars* to £	$41·20	$33·20	$45·50	$38·70	3 0 0
Paris	*Francs* to £	86·70 *fr.*	62·45 *fr.*	120·25 *fr.*	65·60 *fr.*	3 8 7
Brussels	*Francs* to £	107·20 *fr.*	68·05 *fr.*	138·50 *fr.*	76·63 *fr.*	3 14 7
Berne	*Francs* to £	25·91 *fr.*	24·45 *fr.*	25·00 *fr.*	23·29 *fr.*	0 18 6
Athens	*Drachmae* to £ ...	450·00 *dr.*	105·0 *dr.*	305·0 *dr.*	200·0 *dr.*	10 5 0
Rome	*Lire* to £	108·5 *lire.*	89·5 *lire*	104·5 *lire*	94·38 *lire*	4 1 6
Madrid	*Pesetas* to £	34·41 *p.*	29·47 *p.*	35·35 *p.*	30·95 *p.*	1 6 6
Belgrade	*Dinar* to £	650·00 *din.*	355·0 *din.*	390 *din.*	317 *din.*	12 10 0
Sofia	*Lev* to £	900·0 *lev.*	1325·0 *lev.*	622·5 *lev.*	540·0 *lev.*	24 5 5
Amsterdam	*Florins* to £	11·91 *fl.*	11·37 *fl.*	11·85 *fl.*	11·29 *fl.*	0 18 11
Lisbon	Pence to *Escudo* ...	2 1/4 *d.*	1 15/16 *d.*	1 7/8 *d.*	1 3/8 *d.*	26 12 6
Christiania ...	*Kronen* to £	31·05 *kr.*	24·35 *kr.*	32·87 *kr.*	29·60 *kr.*	1 14 7
Copenhagen	*Kronen* to £	26·67 *kr.*	22·46 *kr.*	28·20 *kr.*	24·43 *kr.*	1 8 1
Stockholm ...	*Kronen* to £	17·73 *kr.*	16·28 *kr.*	17·12 *kr.*	16·13 *kr.*	0 18 6
Helsingfors	*F. Marks* to £	189·5 *fm.*	162·0 *fm.*	182·0 *fm.*	168·5 *fm.*	7 1 8
Berlin	*Marks* to £	50 billions *m.*	32,000 *m.*	22·5 billions *m.*	17 billions *m.*	£925,300 million
Warsaw	*Zloty* to £	27,000,000 *pm.*	80,000 *pm.**	23·85 *zlotys*	22·30 *zlotys*	0 18 6
Reval	*Esthonian Mks.* to £	1,628	*E. m.*†	1,710	*E. m.* §	...
Riga	*Lats* to £	22·25	*lats.*	23·65 *lats.*	21·64 *lats.*	...
Bucharest ...	*Lei* to £	1,290 *lei*	775 *lei*	1,080 *lei*	750 *lei*	33 0 1
Prague	*Kronen* to £	171·0 *kr.*	147·5 *kr.*	154·3 *kr.*	141·3 *kr.*	6 5 7
Vienna	*Kronen* to £	350,000 *kr.*	300,000 *kr.*	323,000 *kr.*	296,500 *kr.*	13,300 0 0
Budapest	*Kronen* to £	110,000 *kr.*	10,250 *kr.*	395,000 *kr.*	85,000 *kr.*	14,360 0 0
Constantinople	*Piastres* to £	870 *pstrs.*	660 *pstrs.*	876·5 *pstrs.*	797·5 *pstrs.*	7 12 3
Alexandria ...	*Piastres* to £	97·50 *pstrs.*	97·47 *pstrs.*	97·50 *pstrs.*	97·47 *pstrs.*	0 19 11¼
Guayaquil	*Sucrés* to £	18·41 *sucrés*	14·75 *sucrés*	18·15 *sucrés*	17·18 *sucrés*	1 15 7
Caracas	*Bolivares* to £	25·00 *bol.*	23·00 *bol.*	23·75 *bol.*	22·00 *bol.*	0 18 3
Barranquilla	*Pesos* to £20	101·00 *pes.*	80·00 *pes.*	91·86 *pes.*	85·76 *pes.*	0 18 0
Managua	*Cordobas* to £	4·80	*cord.*	4·80	*cord.*	0 19 8¼
San Salvador	*Colones* to £	9·60 *col.*	8·75 *col.*	9·35 *col.*	8·55 *col.*	0 18 6
Guatemala City	*Pesos* to £	296 *pes.*	264 *pes.*	275·5 *pes.*	255 *pes.*	2 19 2
Costa Rica ...	*Colones* to £	21·85 *col.*	20·05 *col.*	19·70 *col*	17·17 *col.*	1 14 3
La Paz (Bolivia) ..	Pence to *Boliviano*	17 5/16 *d.*	15¾ *d.*	18 *d.*	16¼ *d.*	1 1 11
Bombay	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/5 1/16	1/3 31/32	1/6	1/4 9/16	1 6 9
Calcutta	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/5 1/16	1/3 31/32	1/6	1/4 9/16	1 6 9
Hong Kong...	Sterling to $	2/5	2/2⅜	2/5⅜	2/3¾	...
Shanghai ...	Sterling to *Tael* ...	3/5¼	3/0	3/5⅞	3/2	...
Singapore ...	Sterling to $	2/4¼	2/3⅞	2/4⅛	2/4	...
Kobe	Pence to *Yen*	2/31/16	2/0½	2/1 7/8	2/1	1 4 0½
Moscow	Tchervonetz to £1,000	940	*Tchz.*†	937 *Tchz.*	820 *Tchz.*	...
Danzig	D. Gulden to £ ...	...	...	25	*D.g.*	...

* Polish Marks, currency prior to the introduction of the Zloty in May, 1924.
† Rate on Dec. 31, 1923. § Rate on Oct. 11, 1924.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under :—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted ; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet ; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark. — The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for *silver* articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720 ; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5¾
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 *to* 1936.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 ,, 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 to 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 ,, 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 ,, 1815-6
	Roman letter, small...	1816-7 ,, 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 ,, 1855-6
	Old English, small ...	1856-7 ,, 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876-7 ,, 1895-6
	Roman letter, small...	1896 7 ,, 1915-6
	Old English, small ...	1916-7 ,, 1935-6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.	*Style.*
I.	Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625 Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830. Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent. to present time	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 701; and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (6th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford.)

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1) (= 1·296 *Grammes*).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒ1) (= 3·888 *Grammes*).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= ℥1·1035 *Grammes*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3·552 *Millilitres*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2·84123 *Centilitres*).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents :—
1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*)
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*) (= 28·350 *Grammes*).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0·45359243 *Kilogram*).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6·350 *Kilograms*).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*) (= 12·70 *Kilograms*).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45·359243 *Kilograms*).
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*) (= 50·8022 *Kilograms*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1·0160 *Tonnes* or 1016·0 *Kilograms*).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) (= 1·5552 *Grammes*).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= ℥1·1035 *Grammes*).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (℥1·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1·136 *Litres*).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*)
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9·0919 *Litres*).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= (3·637 *Dekalitres*).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2·909 *Hectolitres*).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*) (= 0·30480 *Metre*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*) (= 0·914399 *Metre*).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1·8288 *Metres*).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5·0292 *Metres*).
22 yards = 1 chain (= 20·1168 *Metres*).
220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201·168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1·6093 *Kilometres*).
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A *Pole* of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A *Badminton Court* is 44×20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft high at centre.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9·2903 *Sq. Decimetres*).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0·836126 *Sq. Metre*).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25·293 *Sq. Metres*).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10·117 *Ares*).
4 roods (4840 sq. yards) = 1 acre (= 0·40468 *Hectare*).
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2·58995 *Sq. Kilometres*).

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0·028317 *Cubic metre*).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0·764553 *Cubic metre*.

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) =4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
,, (Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
,, (Bushel) = 80 lb.
,, (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
,, (Ton) = 10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
,, (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
,, (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
,, (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
,, (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 400 to 500 lb.
,, (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
,, (Indian Bale) = 500 to 600 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
,, (Sack) = 280 lb.
,, (U.S. Barrel) = 196 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
,, (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder):—
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
,, (Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 168 lb.
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
,, (Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb.
,, (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
,, (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—
Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 56 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.
A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels).....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—
Corbyn..... ..... =40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart =80 ,, (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia:—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3⅜ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft, 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	× 4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 ,,	× 4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	× 4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	× 9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	× 6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼ ,,	× 3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each ; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide ; a Deal not more than 9 inches ; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies.....	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled.....	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium.....	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2·86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1·02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum.....	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brass	8·00	Sand, river	1·90
Chalk	1·08	,, pit	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.....	1·60
Clay	1·90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch	1·60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper.....	8·94	Thames ballast...	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.....	0·87
Glass.....	2·89	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood :—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0·85
Ice.....	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1·33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0·67
Marble.....	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl.....	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 62½ lb. ; salt water 63½ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb. ; beech 43 lb. ; birch 49 lb. ; cork 15 lb. ; elm 36 lb. ; pine 41 lb. ; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb. ; of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of *anthracite* coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb. ; *bituminous* 2,025 lb. ; *cannel* 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb. ; of hay in stack, 126 lb. ; of compressed straw, 145 lb. ; of straw in stack, 90 lb. ; of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132 ; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320. 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb. ; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb. : a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length ; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$ $\quad R = \frac{4}{9}(F - 32)$ $\quad F = \frac{9}{4}R + 32$ $\quad C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$

CONVERSION. Let F = Fahr. ,, C = Cent. ,, R = Réaum.

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F., or 37 (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R. *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R. ; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute*" *Temperature* is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	*zero*	32	*zero*
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·4	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour, except at certain times towards the end of a watch, when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour, partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch*	... ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,, ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,, ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,, ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,, ...	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	,, ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,, ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 78.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second)= 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British thermal unit (B.T.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.T.U. If V = cu. ft. consumed, H=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.T.U. per cu. ft.), P = cost of therm in pence, B=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.	*Printing Paper.*
24 sheets = 1 quire.	516 sheets = 1 ream.
20 quires = 1 ream.	2 reams = 1 bundle.
	5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17 ,,
Crown	=	20	× 15 ,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20 ,,
Post	=	19¼	× 15½ ,,
Double Post	=	31½	× 19½ ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½	× 19½ ,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17½ ,,
Double Demy	=	35	× 22½ ,,
Music Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Medium	=	23	× 18 ,,
Royal	=	25	× 20 ,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½ ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48 inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31 ,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾ ,,
Grand Eagle	=	42	× 28¾ ,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26 ,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Cartridge	=	26	× 21 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19 ,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½ ,,
Large Post	=	21	× 16½ ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼ ,,
Pinched Post	=	18½	× 14¾ ,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ⅓ Foolscap	=	22	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	24½	× 13½ ,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½	× 16½ ,,
Double Post	=	30½	× 19 ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Double Demy	=	31	× 20 ,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13¼ ,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½ ,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½ ,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18 ,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝	× 4⅜ inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¾	× 3¾ ,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾	× 4¼ ,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	× 5 ,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	× 5¼ ,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅜	× 5⅝ ,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	× 6 ,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	× 6¼ ,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼	× 6⅞ ,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	× 7½ ,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	× 6¾ ,,
Crown 4to	=	10	× 7½ ,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	× 8¾ ,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	× 10 ,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	× 11 ,,
Crown Folio	=	15	× 10 ,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	× 11¼ ,,
Royal Folio	=	20	× 12½ ,,
Music	=	14	× 10¼ ,,

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is $\frac{11}{12}$ inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0·013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, (12 point) 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0·39370113 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 3·9370113 inches.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) = 10·936143 yards.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 109·36143 yards.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0·62137 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*) = 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·15432 grains.
10 centigrams = 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams = 1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes = 1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 2·2046223 lb.
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q.*) = 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (*t.*)... = 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*) = 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·17598 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) = 1·7598 pints.
10 litres ..... = 1 dekalitre (*dal.*)... = 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 2·7497 bushels.

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (*a.*)..... = 0·0988 rood.
100 ares ..... = 1 hectare (*ha.*) = 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre = 0·38611 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre..... = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal..... = 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare... = 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre ..... = 3·6*d.* a bushel (par).
1 ,, a quintal ..... = { 4·3*d.* a cental (par). / 21·3*d.* a quarter (par).
7 francs ,, (duty)..... = 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are identical with those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—*Same as* British.

Canada and Newfoundland.

Same as British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= ·44 acre	·4 acre.
Bushel.....	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound.....	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. .....(104 lb.)	= 112·3 lb.	(100 lb.)= 108·9 lb.

British India.

Ungul ..... = ·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.
Koss ..... = 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) .....usually = ·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) ..... ,, = 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)..... = 180 grains.
Chittak ..... = 2 oz. av.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas ..... = 2·204 lb.
Maund, 40 seers ..... = 82·287 lb.
,, (Madras)..... = 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid) ..... = 1·760 pints.
Candy ,, ... = 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali ..... = 3 pints.
Parah ..... = 15 gallons
Catty (Singapore)..... = 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, ... 100 catties = 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—*Same as* British.

Malta.

Piede ..... = 11·166 inches.
Canna ..... = 2·2283 yards.
Libbra ..... = 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo ..... = 1·745 lb.

Sudan.—*See* Egypt.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·116502 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	=	1·33 oz.
Catty ,,	=	1·33 lb.
Picul ,,	=	133·33 lb.
Ts'un	=	1·41 inches.
Ch'ih	=	1·175 feet.
Chang	=	11·75 feet.
Li	=	2,115 feet.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows :—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)= 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) .....= 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)= 11·65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat .....=209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qirats).....= 1·038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kêla .....= ·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kêlas) .....= 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl.....= ·99 lb.
1 Oke .....= 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) .....= 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb. ; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*.

Greece.

1 occque	= 2·84 lb.	1 livre	= 1·1 lb.
1 quintal	= 132·2 lb.	1 drachma	= 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System from July 1, 1924.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun).....	=	11·931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku).....	=	1·9884 yards.
Ri.....	=	2·4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Tsubo	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku.....	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	=	1·3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Mommo)=		8·2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok	=	1 arshin.
3 arshin	=	1 sajen.
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	=	3·0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	=	5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen	=	5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0·4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	=	65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt.
40 funt	=	1 pood (36·1128 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka = 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas) = 1·0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs) = 2·705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5·771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu	=	·83 inch.
Ru'p	=	10 inches.
Sen	=	44·4 yards.
Rôeneng	=	2·525 miles.
Tael	=	936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang	=	2·675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke	= 400 drams	= 2·8264 lb.
Batman	= 6 okes	= 16·958 lb.
Cantar	= 44 okes	= 124·3616 lb.
Cheki	= 180 okes	= 508·752 lb.
Kileh		= 0·9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)		1·5 drams = 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)		= 26·96 inches.
Endaze		= 25·555 inches.
Arshin (land)		= 29·830 inches.
Deunum		= 1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)		= 2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
Hand (horses)	=	4 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.
Scottish acre.....	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land.....	=	¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23·44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·914 in. ; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6·477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—**1** centimetre = 0·394 inch and **1** inch = 2·540 centimetres. **1** metre = 1·094 yards and **1** yard = 0·914 metre. **1** kilometre = 0·621 mile and **1** mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·540	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·232	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	10·08	9	8·032	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·772	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres, per Hectare.		English Bushels, per Acre.
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·226
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 0	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10*s.* 0*d.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6*s.* 11*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14*s.* 3*d.* per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £105 yield £4 15*s.* 3*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr Ct.	5½ Pr Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr Ct.	7½ Pr Ct.	8 Pr Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅜	123⅞	133⅓	152⅓	171⅓	190⅓	209⅓	228⅓	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167⅔	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅔	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅜	100	109	118	127⅙	145⅓	163⅔	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104⅓	113	121¾	139	156⅓	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅓	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	133¼	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118⅛	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63⅓	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅝	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅛	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅛	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅝	39⅓	43	46½	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅓	37½	41	44½	47⅞	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅙	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30½	33⅞	37	40	43⅓	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅝	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37½	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅞	28½	31	33½	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45				IN PERPETUITY.		
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunds.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.....	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure.....	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile.....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the Census of 1911, and deaths for 1910-11-12) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	51·50	55·35	53	613,135	663,897	18·22	20·29
1	879,559	902,330	57·51	60·31	54	601,936	654,610	17·55	19·58
2	849,444	873,522	58·53	61·28	55	590,120	644,775	16·89	18·87
3	838,091	861,976	58·32	61·09	56	577,662	634,363	16·24	18·17
4	831,235	855,063	57·80	60·58	57	564,540	623,350	15·61	17·48
5	826,276	850,055	57·14	59·94	58	550,742	611,725	14·98	16·80
6	822,238	845,976	56·42	59·22	59	536,265	599,481	14·37	16·14
7	818,976	842,678	55·64	58·46	60	521,103	586,599	13·78	15·48
8	816,346	840,011	54·82	57·64	61	505,253	573,051	13·19	14·83
9	814,205	837,828	53·96	56·79	62	488,713	558,798	12·62	14·20
10	812,414	835,983	53·08	55·91	63	471,507	543,844	12·07	13·58
11	810,844	834,345	52·18	55·02	64	453,673	528,212	11·52	12·96
12	809,376	832,791	51·27	54·12	65	435,232	511,876	10·99	12·36
13	807,907	831,222	50·37	53·22	66	416,189	494,770	10·47	11·77
14	806,351	829,556	49·46	52·33	67	396,543	476,795	9·96	11·19
15	804,646	827,744	48·57	51·44	68	376,311	457,843	9·47	10·64
16	802,758	825,768	47·68	50·56	69	355,545	437,865	9·00	10·10
17	800,681	823,646	46·80	49·69	70	334,308	416,875	8·53	9·58
18	798,445	821,439	45·93	48·83	71	312,679	394,951	8·09	9·09
19	796,031	819,159	45·07	47·96	72	290,752	372,229	7·66	8·61
20	793,435	816,814	44·21	47·10	73	268,618	348,877	7·25	8·15
21	790,673	814,405	43·37	46·23	74	246,395	325,048	6·86	7·72
22	787,778	811,930	42·53	45·37	75	224,249	300,900	6·49	7·29
23	784,798	809,389	41·68	44·51	76	202,383	276,590	6·14	6·89
24	781,767	806,789	40·84	43·66	77	181,024	252,280	5·80	6·51
25	778,699	804,126	40·00	42·80	78	160,377	228,095	5·49	6·14
26	775,587	801,395	39·16	41·94	79	140,619	204,202	5·19	5·81
27	772,403	798,580	38·32	41·09	80	121,935	180,863	4·90	5·49
28	769,123	795,672	37·48	40·24	81	104,499	158,402	4·64	5·20
29	765,735	792,660	36·65	39·39	82	88,464	137,168	4·39	4·92
30	762,227	789,536	35·81	38·54	83	73,938	117,461	4·15	4·67
31	758,580	786,290	34·98	37·70	84	60,975	99,458	3·93	4·42
32	754,774	782,909	34·16	36·86	85	49,578	83,240	3·72	4·19
33	750,787	779,382	33·33	36·03	86	39,705	68,810	3·51	3·96
34	746,597	775,692	32·52	35·19	87	31,289	56,114	3·33	3·74
35	742,191	771,835	31·71	34·37	88	24,210	45,074	3·15	3·53
36	737,558	767,801	30·90	33·55	89	18,349	35,612	3·00	3·34
37	732,694	763,590	30·11	32·73	90	13,608	27,641	2·87	3·16
38	727,603	759,200	29·31	31·91	91	9,880	21,055	2·76	2·99
39	722,284	754,633	28·53	31·10	92	7,042	15,733	2·67	2·83
40	716,727	749,881	27·74	30·30	93	4,945	11,527	2·60	2·68
41	710,914	744,932	26·97	29·50	94	3,435	8,277	2·52	2·54
42	704,817	739,766	26·20	28·70	95	2,368	5,820	2·43	2·39
43	698,409	734,368	25·43	27·91	96	1,620	4,002	2·32	2·26
44	691,673	728,729	24·67	27·12	97	1,009	2,685	2·18	2·12
45	684,590	722,833	23·92	26·34	98	734	1,753	2·01	1·98
46	677,138	716,660	23·18	25·56	99	478	1,108	1·82	1·83
47	669,296	710,184	22·45	24·79	100	298	674	1·61	1·69
48	661,054	703,392	21·72	24·02	101	174	392	1·40	1·55
49	652,407	696,274	21·00	23·26	102	92	215	1·20	1·42
50	643,333	688,808	20·29	22·51	103	42	111	1·02	1·29
51	633,796	680,955	19·50	21·76	104	16	52	·87	1·16
52	623,745	672,667	18·90	21·02	105	5	22	·75	1·05

DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO EUROPEAN CITIES (with the Mails).

From this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: *e.g.*, (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,915 from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.

	(1) London	(2) Liverpool	(3) Paris	(4) Madrid	(5) Lisbon	(6) Antwerp	(7) Hamburg	(8) Berlin	(9) Berne	(10) Turin	(11) Vienna	(12) Munich	(13) Rome	(14) Trieste	(15) Warsaw	(16) Constantinople	(17) Odessa	(18) Moscow	(19) Leningrad	(20) Copenhagen	(21) Stockholm
(1)																					
(2)	202																				
(3)	287	489																			
(4)	1195	1397	908																		
(5)	1610	1812	1323	415																	
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530																
(7)	657	859	587	1495	1804	412															
(8)	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178														
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611													
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297												
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720											
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266										
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647									
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510								
(15)	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806							
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205						
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363					
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950				
(19)	1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1733	1356	406			
(20)	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846		
(21)	1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	416	

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

The following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e.g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5*s.* 2*d.* on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11*s.* 8*d.*, and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm
	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	14 3
11	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	13 9
12	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	13 3
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 2	43	1 2 8	58	12 9
14	5 13 7	29	2 2 11	44	1 1 9	59	12 4
15	5 4 4	30	2 0 9	45	1 0 11	60	11 11
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	1 0 1	61	11 5
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 19 4	62	11 1
18	4 2 11	33	1 15 3	48	0 18 7	63	10 8
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 10	64	10 4
20	3 12 3	35	1 12 1	50	0 17 2	65	9 11
21	3 7 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	9 7
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	9 3
23	2 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	9 0
24	2 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	8 8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. *Two steamships passing.*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboad RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper;—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple Interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1	0·164	0·329	0·658	1·315	1·644	1·973	2·630	3·288	3·945
2	0·329	0·658	1·315	2·630	3·288	3·945	5·260	6·575	7·890
3	0·493	0·986	1·973	3·945	4·932	5·918	7·890	9·863	11·835
4	0·658	1·315	2·630	5·260	6·575	7·890	10·521	13·151	15·781
5	0·822	1·644	3·288	6·575	8·219	9·863	13·151	16·438	19·726
6	0·986	1·973	3·945	7·890	9·863	11·836	15·781	19·726	23·671
7	1·151	2·301	4·603	9·205	11·507	13·808	18·411	23·014	27·616
8	1·315	2·630	5·260	10·521	13·151	15·781	21·041	26·301	31·562
9	1·479	2·959	5·918	11·836	14·795	17·753	23·671	29·589	35·507
10	1·644	3·288	6·575	13·151	16·438	19·726	26·301	32·877	39·452
20	3·288	6·575	13·151	26·301	32·877	39·452	52·603	65·753	78·904
30	4·932	9·863	19·726	39·452	49·315	59·178	78·904	98·630	118·356
40	6·575	13·151	26·301	52·603	65·753	78·904	105·205	131·507	157·808
50	8·219	16·438	32·877	65·753	82·192	98·630	131·507	164·384	197·260
60	9·863	19·726	39·452	78·904	98·630	118·356	157·808	197·260	236·712
70	11·507	23·014	46·027	92·055	115·068	138·082	184·110	230·137	276·164
80	13·151	26·301	52·603	105·205	131·507	157·808	210·411	263·014	315·616
90	14·795	29·589	59·178	118·356	147·945	177·534	236·712	295·890	355·068
100	16·438	32·877	65·753	131·507	164·384	197·260	263·013	328·767	394·521
200	32·877	65·753	131·507	263·014	328·767	394·521	526·027	657·534	789·041
300	49·315	98·630	197·260	394·521	493·151	591·781	789·041	986·301	1183·562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ *s.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¾	2 14 9½

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·5673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a municipal loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 50 years, would cost the ratepayers £54,781 5s. annually for that period.

Years.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.	5½ per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6½ per Ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	12 0 5½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 5 4½	13 11 8½	13 18 2½
20	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½	8 7 4½	8 14 4½	9 1 6½
30	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1½	6 17 7½	7 5 3½	7 13 1½
40	4 13 7½	5 1 0½	5 8 8½	5 16 6½	6 4 7½	6 12 11	7 1 4½
50	4 5 3½	4 13 1½	5 1 2½	5 9 6½	5 18 1½	6 6 10½	6 15 10
60	4 0 2½	4 8 4½	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 7½	6 3 9	6 13 0½
80	3 14 9½	4 3 7½	4 12 9	5 2 0½	5 11 6½	6 1 1½	6 10 10½

Retrospect of Sport.

THE DERBY, 1881–1924.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1880 see 1921 edition.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1881	Mr. P. Lorrilard's ‡Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	15
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien, dead Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester, heat	100 to 8 100 to 7	C. Wood S. Loates	R. Sherwood Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *‡Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *‡Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's ‡Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *‡Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbius's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *‡Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s * Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" §Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's †Fifinella*	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	12
1917	*Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader*	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough*	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton	27

Marked ° also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

Notes.—1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time, 2 min. 34⅕ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920; next best, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

	2,000 Guins.	1,000 Guins.	Oaks.	Eclipse Stakes.	Ascot Cup.	St. Leger.
1917	Gay Crusader..	Diadem	Sunny Jane°	No race. War	No race. War	No race. War
1918	Gainsborough..	Ferry	My Dear*	No race. War	No race. War	No race. War
1919	Panther	Roseway	Bayuda	Buchan	By Jingo	Keysoe
1920	Tetratema	Cinna	Charlebelle	Buchan	Tangiers	Caligula
1921	Craig an Eran..	Bettina	Love in Idleness	Craig an Eran	Periosteum	Polemarch
1922	St. Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Golden Myth..	Golden Myth	Royal Lancer
1923	Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownhylda	Saltash	Happy Man	Tranquil
1924	Diophon	Plack	Straitlace	Polyphontes	Massine	Salmon Trout

* Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.

	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1½ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs.
1920	Furious 4y 7st 4lb.....	Troytown 7y 11st 9lb	Cornsack 4y 7st 5lb	Tangiers 4y 7st 9lb
1921	Soranus 4y 8st 4lb.....	Shaun Spadah 10y 11st 7lb	No race—Coal Strike.....	Paragon 4y 8st 4lb
1922	Granely 4y 7st 9lb.....	Music Hall a 11st 8lb	Paragon 5y 9st	Silver Image 4y 7st 6lb
1923	White Bud 6y 6st 5lb	Sergt. Murphy 13y 11st 3lb	Dry Toast 4y 7st 12lb	Simon Pure 4y 8st 6lb
1924	Sir Gallahad III 4y 8st 5lb	Master Robert 4y 10st 5lb	Ulula 7y 6st 5lb	Parth 4y 9st

	N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT).	ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles.	ROYAL HUNT CUP (ASCOT)
1920	Allenby 9st	Alan Breck 8st 10lb (16) ..	Happy Man 4y 9st 3lb....	Square Measure 5y 8st
1921	Lemonora 9st	Scamp 8st 10lb (11)	Spearwort 4y 8st 3lb.....	Illuminator 4y 7st 6lb
1922	Pondoland 9st.....	Town Guard 8st 10lb.....	Double Hackle 4y 7st 12lb	Varzy 4y 7st
1923	Top Gallant 9st	Druid's Orb 9st 5lb	Juniso 5y 8st 11b	Weathervane 4y 6st 12lb
1924	Hurstwood 9st.....	Black Friar 8st 10lb	Scullion 4y 7st. 11lb.....	Dinkie 4y 6st 10lb

	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.	ALEXANDRA STKS. (ASCOT)	PCSS. OF WALES' ST Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1920	Kentish Cob 4y 9st 4lb ...	Haki a 9st 12lb	Attilius 3y 7st 7lb.....	Western Wave 4y 8st 7lb
1921	Copyright 3y 8st 3lb	Spearwort 4y 9st	Orpheus 4y 9st 3lb	Service Kit 4y 6st 12lb
1922	Golden Myth 4y 9st 4lb...	Air Balloon 5y 9st 6lb. ...	Blandford 3y 8st	Tetrameter 5y 7st 7lb
1923	Puttenden 4y 9st 4lb.	Bucks Hussar 4y 9st 3lb..	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	Epinard 3y 8st 6lb
1924	Audlem 3y 7st 12lb.....	Rose Prince 5y 9st 6lb....	Salmon Trout 3y 7st 2lb..	Compiler 4y 7st 9lb

	GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	CHAMPION ST. Now 1 mile 2 fur.
1920	Mount Royal 3y 7st 7lb	Buchan 4y 9st 11lb	M. E. de St. Alary's Comrade	Orpheus 3y 7st 7lb (6)
1921	Bucks 3y 7st 8lb	Flamboyant 3y 8st 4lb	Mr. J. Watson's Lemonora	Orpheus 4y 9st (3)
1922	Flamboyant 4y 9st 3lb	Devizes 5y 9st 12lb	M. Abateilos' Kefalin	Franklin 4y 9st (5) [4)
1923	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb ..	Silurian 4y 9st 11lb	M. Ramaci's Filibert de Savoie.....	Ellangowan 3y 8st 7lb
1924	Teresina 4y 9st.....	Santorb 3y 8st 4lb.....	M. Mantacheff's Transvaal	Pharos 4y 9st

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	MIDDLE PK. STAKES. 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur. of R.M.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m. & 220 yds. A.F.
1920	Bracket 3y 7st 7lb (32)	Monarch 9st 3lb (8)	No race—Coal Strike	No race—Coal Strike
1921	Yutoi 4y 8st 5lb (17)	Golden Corn 9st (5)	Lembach 9st 2lb (4)	Milenko 3y 7st 1lb (24)
1922	Light Dragoon 4y 7st 3lb(31)..	Drake 9st 3lb (7)	Hurry Off 8st 9lb (9)	Reecho 3y 7st 9lb (34)
1923	Rose Prince 4y 8st 3lb (29)	Diophon 9st 3lb (11)	Salmon Trout 8st 13lb (6)	Verdict 3y 7st 12lb (23)
1924	Charley's Mt. 3y 7st 10lb (34'	Picaroon 9st 3lb (8)	Zionist 8st 13lb (6)	Twel. P'ter 4y 8st 12lb(27)

THE TURF IN 1924.

THE feature of racing in 1924 was the success of the French invasion. Our neighbours carried off the Lincolnshire Handicap with Sir Gallahad III., but more important still the Ascot Gold Cup with Massine and the Alexandra Stakes with Rose Prince. It would appear that the French horses are at present the better stayers. As our five classic races were won by five different animals, no three-year-old of outstanding merit appeared on the racecourse. Lord Derby won his first Derby with Sansovino. There had been a period of 123 years since the house of Stanley had been credited with its first win in the race named after its founder. The Aga Khan won the Two Thousand Guineas with Diophon and the St. Leger with Salmon Trout; Lord Rosebery won the One Thousand Guineas with Plack; and Sir E. Hulton the Oaks with Straitlace, which had been second to Plack in the earlier race.

The race for the St. Leger will go down to history as the "Coughing Leger," on account of a disastrous epidemic of coughing which led to the elimination of Straitlace, St. Germans and four other Manton candidates. Sansovino, a son of Swynford, and others were slightly attacked, but were able to run. The winner, Salmon Trout, is the third St. Leger winner sired by The Tetrarch, the previous two being Caligula and Polemarch.

As mentioned above, the Ascot Gold Cup was taken by the French four-year-old Massine, but the remarkable thing was that another French horse, Filibert de Savoie, was second, only a short head behind, while a third, Le Capucin, was fourth, just in the rear of our English champion Inkerman. The valuable Eclipse Stakes was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Polyphontes, who had finished fifth in the Derby. This colt subsequently won the Ascot Derby, but starting favourite in the St. Leger was beaten into third place behind the second, Santorb, a son of Santoi.

Amongst the two-year-old colts the best seen out were Diomedes and Black Friar. The former is by the almost unknown sire Argos, and unfortunately he is not heavily engaged for the present season. Black Friar is a son of Friar Marcus, who promises to become one of the best stallions of the near future. Other good two-year-olds were Game Shot, Saucy Sue, Picaroon and Zionist. Margaritta, a daughter of Charles O'Malley, was probably the best of the two-year-old fillies. Heverswood proved himself the fastest three-year-old by winning the Portland Plate at Doncaster with 8st. 12lb. on his back.

Bloodstock was in great demand at the Doncaster sales of yearlings. Top price was paid by the Aga Khan for a colt by Pharlaris—Silver Wand, which fetched 9,700 guineas. The aggregate of the sales was 322,836 guineas, which is 45,000 guineas higher than the previous best.

The Aga Khan headed the list of winning owners with a total of over £40,000, with Lord Derby and Mr. S. B. Joel next. Son-in-Law was top of winning sires list. Mr. R. C. Dawson was the most successful trainer, and Elliott headed the winning jockeys.

Trotting.—Fastest m. in America, 1 min. 54½ secs., by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906. At Lexington (Ky.) last October Peter Manning trotted a mile in 1 min. 57⅘ sec., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case.

CRICKET IN 1924.

Yorkshire for the third year in succession won the County Championship. Middlesex jumped up from eighth to second place, and Surrey also made an ascent from fourth to third, displacing Lancashire. Notts fell from second to sixth, Kent occupying fifth position as in the former year. Owing to the rainy season there was an abnormal number of matches either abandoned altogether or decided on the first innings scores.

The highest individual scores of the year were 255 by Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), 247 by Dipper (Gloucestershire), 225 by G. J. Bryan, 219 by M. D. Lyon, 211 by Hobbs (Surrey), 202 by F. E. Woolley (Kent), and Holmes (Yorkshire). F. E. Woolley (Kent) scored most runs—2,344.

A South African team toured in England with poor results. They were beaten in three test matches, the other two being drawn. An England team was sent out to Australia in the autumn, and another, financed by Mr. S. B. Joel, went out to South Africa.

County Championship Table.

County.	Played.	Won.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	Lost.	No Result.	Points Obtained.	Points Possible.	Percentage.
Yorkshire (1)	30	16	2	2	3	7	88	115	76·52
Middlesex (8)	22	11	4	2	3	2	69	100	69·00
*Surrey (4)	24	9	6	4	1	4	67	100	67·00
Lancashire (3)	30	11	6	6	2	5	79	125	63·20
†Kent (5)	28	12	5½	4½	4	2	81	130	62·30
°Notts (2)	27	9	4	7	3	4	64	115	55·65
Gloucester (11)	26	9	6	1	7	3	64	115	55·65
*†Somerset (9)	22	9	1½	2½	7	2	52	100	52·00
*Warwick (12)	25	7	2	5	6	5	46	100	46·00
Sussex (6)	26	7	5	1	12	1	51	125	40·80
°Leicester (14)	25	7	4	2	12	4	49	125	39·20
Hampshire (7)	28	5	4	6	9	4	43	120	35·83
*Glamorgan (16)	21	5	3	1	11	1	35	100	35·00
Worcester (15)	24	4	3	5	11	1	34	115	29·56
°Essex (13)	26	2	4	5	12	3	27	115	23·47
Northants (17)	22	2	0	6	9	5	16	85	18·82
Derbyshire (10)	24	0	4	4	13	3	16	105	15·23

* Exclusive of the following matches abandoned without a ball being bowled, Warwickshire v. Notts, Surrey v. Essex, Leicestershire v. Surrey, Somerset v. Essex, and Glamorgan v. Somerset.

† Match, Kent v. Somerset, a tie on 1st innings, the four points being equally divided.

The figures in parentheses indicate the positions in the table at the close of the season 1923.

Eton and Harrow.

Yr.	Winner.
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
	1915-18, no match. War.
1919	Eton won by 202 runs.
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1921	Eton won by 7 wickets.
1922	Match drawn.
1923	Match drawn.
1924	Match drawn.

Totals, Eton 39, Harrow 35, drawn 21.

Batting Averages, 1924.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Times Not Out.	Total Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Sandham	37	2	2082	169	59·48
Hobbs	43	7	2094	211	58·16
Hendren	48	11	2100	142	56·75
Woolley (F. E.)	49	2	2344	202	49·87
Bryan, G. J.	13	0	644	229	49·53
Sutcliffe	52	8	2142	255*	48·68
Whysall	44	4	1852	151	46·30
Tyldesley (E.)	48	6	1824	148*	43·42
Blaikie, K. G.	13	1	507	120	42·25
Mead	45	6	1644	154	42·15
MacBryan, J. C. W.	41	2	1608	132	41·23
Hearne (J. W.)	43	6	1508	116	40·75
Jardine, D. R.	38	7	1249	122	40·29
Holmes	55	6	1954	202	39·85
Riches, N. V. H.	14	0	557	170	39·78
Dipper	48	2	1825	247	39·67
Shepherd	38	4	1301	192	38·26
Oldroyd	51	6	1607	138	35·71
Steveus, G. T. S.	22	2	724	114	36·20
Lyon, M. D.	25	1	837	219	34·87
Makepeace	49	5	1533	120	34·84

* Signifies not out.

After topping the list for three years Hendren falls below the two Surrey men, Sandham and Hobbs. Woolley, though only fourth, proved himself a very fine batsman. It will be noted that there are no new batsmen in the above list.

Bowling Averages, 1924.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Macaulay	1220·4	243	2514	190	13·23
Kilner (R.)	1159·4	464	1927	145	13·28
Parkin	1162·5	357	2735	200	13·67
Tate	1469·5	465	2818	205	13·74
Tyldesley (R.)	1075·3	346	2574	184	13·98
Parker	1303·5	411	2913	204	14·27
Rhodes	746·3	240	1576	109	14·46
Ryan	650·5	157	1750	120	14·58
Wells	452·1	125	953	64	14·89
Freeman (A. P.)	1035·2	250	2518	167	15·07
Durston	469·5	152	1023	67	15·26
White, J. C.	1099·4	357	2248	147	15·29
Marriott, C. S.	286	69	727	46	15·80
Thomas	703·2	253	1209	75	16·12
Root	1007·3	281	2503	153	16·39
Browne, F. B. R.	173·1	45	412	25	16·48
Fowler	63·1	7	201	12	16·75
Geary	958·5	329	1960	116	16·89
Wright (P. A.)	424·1	130	986	58	17·00
Wright (Kent)	500·2	119	1170	68	17·20

Wilfrid Rhodes descends from first to seventh position, but despite increasing years he keeps his form wonderfully well. Tate and Parkin again exceeded 200 wickets and they are joined by Parker of Gloucestershire. Rhodes for the fifteenth time in his career completed the double feat of scoring 1000 runs and taking 100 wickets, beating George Hirst's record of fourteen.

Miscellaneous Cricket Records.

Highest individual scores. A.E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A.C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1896; in Australia, W. H. Ponsford, 429, for Victoria *v.* Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, 1896. In Australia, New South Wales, 918, *v.* South Australia, Jan. 1901. Victoria, 1059, *v.* Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward (1906), C. B. Fry (1901), and E. Hendren (1923) hold the record of 13 centuries in one season. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons.

Aggregates of 3,000 runs in a season—Hayward, R. Abel, Mead, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. B. Fry, J. Tyldesley, and E. Hendren.

ATHLETICS IN 1924.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Event.	Winner.	Time.	Event.	Winner.	Dist.
		M. S.			Ft. in.
100 Yards	H. M. Abrahams	0 9 9/10	High Jump	L. Stanley	6 1
220 Yards	H. P. Kinsman	0 21 7/10	Long Jump	H. M. Abrahams	22 8½
440 Yards	E. H. Liddell	0 49⅘	Hop, Step and Jump	J. Higginson	45 11
880 Yards	H. B. Stallard	1 54⅘	Pole Jump	D. J. R. Sumner	10 3
1 Mile	W. R. Seagrove	4 21⅕	Weight	R. S. Woods	43 10
4 Miles	W. M. Cotterell	19 45⅗	Hammer	M. C. Nokes	167 8½
10 Miles	H. Britton	52 48⅕	Discus	P. J. Bermingham	136 1
2 Miles Walk	G. R. Goodwin	14 11⅘	Javelin	E. G. Sutherland	173 11
7 Miles Walk	G. R. Goodwin	52 0⅘	Tug of War (100 st.)	Training Bn. R.E.	—
120 Yards Hurdles	S. M. Atkinson	0 15 1/10	Tug of War (Catch Weight)	B Div. Met. Police	—
440 Yards Hurdles	W. G. Tatham	0 57⅕			
2 Miles Steeplechase	C. E. Blewitt	11 2			
1 Mile Relay	Surrey A. C.	3 36½			

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked °.)

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.	H. M. S.			
100°	0 0 9⅗	D. J. Kelly H. P. Drew	Spokane, U.S.A. Berkeley, Cal.	1906 1914
		C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
		C. Coaffee	Canada	1922
100	0 0 9⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
120	0 0 11⅗	R. E. Walker H. P. Drew	Johannesburg Rhode Island	1908 1914
130	0 0 12⅘	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
150	0 0 14⅕	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Oval, London	1912
220°	0 0 20⅕	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	1921
220	0 0 21⅕	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
300°	0 0 30⅘	B. J. Wefers	New York	1896
300	0 0 31⅘	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
440 (straight)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N.J.	1900
440°	0 0 47⅖	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 48⅗	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57⅗	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600°	0 1 10⅖	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 1 11	E. H. Montague	Stamford Bridge	1908
880°	0 1 52⅖	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
880	0 1 54	M. W. Sheppard	Stadium, London	1908
1000°	0 2 12⅘	L. Brown M. W. Sheppard	Philadelphia New York	1921 1910
1000	0 2 14⅘	W. E. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1898
1320*	0 3 2⅘	T. P. Conneff	New York	1895
1320	0 3 5⅕	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles.				
1°	0 4 10⅘	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1	0 4 13⅗	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
2°	0 9 9⅘	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
3*	0 14 11⅖	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4	0 19 8 7/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
5°	0 24 13⅗	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
6	0 29 7⅗	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
10°	0 50 40⅖	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
15°	1 20 4⅖	F. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1902
20°	1 51 54	G. Crossland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25°	2 29 20⅘	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36⅕	J. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	J. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913

WALKING.

1°	0 6 25⅘	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1	0 6 26	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
2*	0 13 11⅘	G. E. Larner	Manchester	1904
3*	0 20 25⅘	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
4°	0 27 14	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
5*	0 36 11⅖	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6°	0 43 26⅕	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7*	0 50 40⅖	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1915
7	0 50 50⅘	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
10°	1 15 57⅗	G. E. Larner	Stadium, London	1908
15	1 56 41⅘	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
20	2 49 26	J. Butler	Putney	1897
		H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
25	3 37 6⅘	S. C. H. Schofield	Herne Hill	1911
50	7 52 27	J. Butler	Putney	1905
72	11 49 23⅘	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
100	18 4 10	T. E. Hammond	Stadium, London	1908

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Oxford and Cambridge, a tie, 5½ each.

National Cross-Country Championship.—Birchfield Harriers, 1; Cpl. W. M. Cotterell (R. C. Signals) first man home.

International Cross-Country Race.—England, 21 pts., 1; France, 80 pts., 2; Scotland, 133 pts., 3; Wales, 163 pts., 4; Ireland, 180 pts., 5; Belgium, 181 pts., 6. Cpl. W. M. Cotterell, (England) first man home.

Marathon Race.—D. M. Wright, Scotland (2h. 53m. 17s.).

CROQUET IN 1924.

Champions.—D. L. G. Joseph (Men's); Miss Mona Bryan (Ladies').

Champion Cup.—Mrs. de la Mothe (open); Miss Mona Bryan (Ladies').

Gold Medal.—Col. C. E. Wilson (Men's); Mrs. de la Mothe (Ladies').

Gilbey Cup.—W. D. Halliburton Bell.

HOCKEY IN 1924.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Ireland, 4 goals; Wales, 1.
Ireland, 4 goals; Scotland, 2.
Ireland, 3 goals; England, 2
England, 11 goals; Wales, 2.
England, 3 goals; Scotland, 1.
Scotland, 3 goals; Wales, 2.
Ireland won the championship, having previously won in 1904 and 1920. England beat France, 9—0.

OTHER RESULTS.

Oxford, 3 goals; Cambridge, 0.
R. Navy, 4 goals; R.A.F., 1.
Army, 2 goals; R. Navy, 1.
Army, 7 goals; R.A.F., 1.
Army Tournament.—15th Beds. Regt.
Hospital Cup.—St. Thomas 2; Middlesex 0.

WRESTLING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS 1924.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

Feather—G. Mackenzie.
Light—G. Mackenzie.
Welter—S. V. Bacon.
Heavy—V. Bensen.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Light-Heavy—G. Bell.
Heavy—S. V. Bacon.

British-American Yachting Cup.

The British team of four yachts of the International Six-Metre class beat the American team in Oyster Bay last September by 4 events to 3. The match was for 6 events, but a 7th was necessary on account of a tie. The British boats were: Mr. G. E. Haldinstein's *Betty*, Lady Baird's *Thistle*, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats's *Echo*, and Mr. J. L. Lewis's *Zenith*.

HURDLE RACING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.				
120°	0 0 14⅘	E. J. Thomson	Philadelphia	1920
120.....	0 0 14⅘	E. J. Thomson	Queen's Club	1920
2 0 (2ft. 6in. hurdles) ..	0 0 23½	C. Brookius	Michigan	1923
440.....	0 0 53⅘	A. G. Desch	Philadelphia	1921

RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	m. s.			
440 yards (4×110) ..	0 42⅘	New York A.C.....	Pasadena (Cal.) ..	1921
880 yards (4×220) ...	1 27⅘	New York A.C.....	Pasadena (Cal.) ..	1921
1 mile (4×440 yds.)	3 16⅘	American Legion ...	Philadelphia ...	1921
2 miles (4×880 yds.)	7 47⅘	Boston College	Boston (U.S.A.) ..	1923
4 miles (4×1 mile)	17 21⅘	Univ. of Illinois	Chicago	1923

RECORDS BY TIME.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
hrs.	m. yds.			
1 °.. Running	11 1442	J. Bouin.....	Stockholm	1913
1 °.. Walking	8 438	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
2 °.. Running	20 952	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
2 °.. Walking	15 501	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
3 °.. Walking	21 471	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
4 °.. Walking	26 1593	J. Butler	Putney	1905
5 °.. Walking	33 75	J. Butler	Putney	1905
6 °.. Walking	39 1514	J. Butler	Putney	1905
12 °.. Walking	73 145	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
24 °.. Walking	131 580	T. E. Hammond ...	Stadium	1908

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS. (FIELD EVENTS.)

Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked °

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	° 6 7 5/16	E. Beeson	Berkeley, Cal....	1914
	6 5	B. H. Baker.....	Huddersfield	1921
Long Jump	° 25 5⅜	R. Legendre	Paris	1924
	24 11½	P. O'Connor.....	Dublin	1901
Pole Jump	13 9½	C. Hoff	Norway	1923
Hop, Step, and Jump.....	° 50 11½	A. W. Winter	Paris	1924
	48 11½	T. J. Ahearne	Stadium, London	1908
Hammer Throw ..	°189 6½	P. Ryan	New York	1913
Weight Putting ..	° 51 0	R. Rose	San Francisco....	1909
	158 4⅜	A. Taipale.....	Copenhagen	1913
Discus Throw ..	°156 1½	J. Duncan.....	New York	1912
Javelin Throw	°216 10⅜	J. Myrra	Stockholm	1919

BADMINTON IN 1924.

England beat Scotland. 9 matches to 0.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(*Men's Singles*), G. S. B. Mack; (*Men's Doubles*), Sir G. A. Thomas and F. Hodge; (*Ladies' Singles*), Miss K. McKane; (*Ladies' Doubles*), Mrs. A. D. Stocks and Miss K. McKane; (*Mixed Doubles*), J. F. Devlin and Miss K. McKane.

FENCING CHAMPIONS IN 1924.

Epée: C. H. Biscoe.
Sabres: E. Seligman.
Foils: F.-Lieut. F. G. Sherriff.
Ladies' Foils: Miss G. Daniell.
Cambridge beat Oxford 13 matches to 10.

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION.

1912	John Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915–19	No competition
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.
1921	W. I. Hunter.
1922	W. E. Holderness.
1923	R. H. Wethered.
1924	E. W. Holderness.

OPEN CHAMPION.

1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J. Hutchison (U.S.A.).
1922	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1923	A. G. Havers.
1924	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

(British Records marked °.)

Yds.	Time.	Name.	Year.
	H. M. S.		
100	0 0 9⅘	J. Donaldson.....	1910
100	*0 0 9⅘	J. Donaldson.....	1912
120	0 0 11¼	J. Donaldson.....	1909
120	*0 0 11⅗	H. Gent	1887
130	0 0 12	J. Donaldson.....	1911
150	*0 0 14½	H. Hutchens	1882
220	0 0 21⅖	L. C. McLachlan	1902
220	*0 0 21⅘	H. Hutchens	1885
250	0 0 25¼	H. Hutchens	1887
300	*0 0 30	H. Hutchens	1884
440	0 0 47¼	B. R. Day	1907
500	*0 0 59	E. C. Bredin	1898
600	*0 1 13	J. Nuttall	1864
		E. C. Bredin	1897
880	0 1 53¼	F. S. Hewitt	1871
1,320	*0 3 7	W. Richards	1866
Miles.			
1	0 4 12⅘	W. G. George	1886
2	0 9 11¼	W. Lang	1863
3	0 14 18⅗	G. McCrae	1928
4	0 19 25⅘	P. Cannon	1888
5	0 24 40	J. White.....	1863
10	0 50 55	G. McCrae	1918
20	1 49 29	H. Holmer	1911
25	2 22 20	W. Kolehmainen ...	1912
50	5 55 4	G. Cartwright	1887
100	13 26 30	C. Rowell	1882

PROFESSIONAL WALKING.

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Year.
	H. M. S.		
1	0 6 22	G. Cummings	1913
2	0 13 14	J. W. Raby	1883
3	0 20 21½	J. W. Raby	1883
4	0 27 38	J. W. Raby	1883
5	0 35 10	J. W. Raby	1883
6	0 43 1	J. W. Raby	1883
7	0 51 4	J. W. Raby	1883
10	1 14 45	J. W. Raby	1883
20	2 39 57	W. Perkins	1877
50	7 54 16	J. Hibberd.....	1888
100	18 8 15	W. Howes	1880

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS.

RUNNING.

Hours.	Distance.	Name.	Year.
	Mls. Yds.		
1	11 1286	H. Watkins	1899
2	21 1100	H. Holmer.....	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright	1887
12	89 1540	C. Rowell	1882
	WALKING.		
1	8 302	J. Meagher	1882
2	15 824	W. Perkins	1877
3	22 456½	H. Thatcher	1882
6	38 750	W. Howes	1878
12	70 677	J. Hibberd	1882
24	127 1210	W. Howes	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.	g.	g.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1920	England ..	2	1—rdg.	Gloucestershire.
1921	England ..	3	1—0 0.	Gloucestershire.
1922	England ..	1	2— 1 0	Gloucestershire
1923	England ..	1	1—0 2	Somerset.
1924	England ..	4	(rd.)—0	Cumberland.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance, the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1923-24.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Wales, who the previous season was at the bottom of the International contest, won the championship, beating Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Scotland won 1 game, lost 1 and drew 1, Ireland won 1 and lost 2, and England lost 2 and drew 1. Results :—

Oct. 20, at Belfast, Ireland beat England, 2–1.
Feb. 16, at Cardiff, Wales beat Scotland, 2–0.
Mar. 1, at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland, 2–0.
Mar. 3, at Blackburn, Wales beat England, 2–1.
Mar. 15, at Belfast, Wales beat Ireland, 1–0.
April 12, at Wembley, England drew with Scotland 1–1.

Totals (including ties): Scotland, 19; England, 19; Wales, 3; Ireland, 2. This series started in 1883–84. From 1915–19 there was no contest.

In Paris, England beat France, 3–1, and drew with Belgium at Antwerp, 2–2.

Two Amateur Internationals were played in which England beat Ireland at the Crystal Palace, 3–0, and England beat Wales at Llandudno, 2–1.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES.

In the Inter-League Tournament, the English and Scottish Leagues tied with a win and a draw each, the former being ahead on goal average. The Irish League lost both their matches. Results :—

Sept. 29, at Belfast, English L. beat Irish L., 6–2.
Oct. 31, at Belfast, Scottish L. beat Irish L., 1–0.
Mar. 15, at Glasgow, Scottish L. drew with English L. 1–1.

The Irish Free State League played a match with the Welsh League, at Dublin, on Feb. 9, which resulted in a draw of 3 goals each.

PRINCIPAL CUPS.

ENGLISH.—Newcastle United beat Aston Villa, 2–0, at the Stadium, Wembley, on April 26, before 91,695 spectators.
AMATEUR.—Clapton beat Erith, 3–0, on Millwall's ground, before 32,000 spectators, a record for this competition.
AMATEUR F.A.—Bank of England beat Eastbourne, 3–1.
SCOTTISH.—Airdrieonians beat Hibernians, 2–0.
IRISH.—Queen's Island beat Willowfield, 1–0.
WELCH.—Wrexham beat Merthyr Town, 1 0.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

LEAGUE I.—Huddersfield Town, 57 pts. (Cardiff also got 57 pts., but had a slightly inferior goal average).
LEAGUE II.—Leeds United, 54 pts.
LEAGUE III. (Southern Section).—Portsmouth, 59 pts.
LEAGUE III. (Northern Section).— Wolverhampton Wanderers, 63 pts.
SCOTTISH.—Glasgow Rangers, 59 pts.
IRISH.—Queen's Island, 26 pts.
WELCH (North).—Oswestry, 54 pts.; (South) Pontypridd, 51 pts.
CENTRAL.—West Bromwich Albion, 62 pts., won on goal average from Huddersfield Town, 62 points.
LONDON.—Leyton, 45 pts.
LONDON COMBINATION.—West Ham, 61 pts., on goal average from Tottenham Hotspur, 61 pts.
SOUTHERN (E. Section).—Peterborough, 42 pts.; (W. Section) Yeovil and Petters, 53 pts.
BIRMINGHAM.—Stourbridge, 52 pts.
MIDLAND.—Mansfield Town, 68 pts.
ISTHMIAN.—St. Albans City, 39 pts.
ATHENIAN.—Kingstonians, 36 pts.

RUGBY UNION IN 1924.

England retained the International Championship winning all her four matches against Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France. Scotland and Ireland had each two wins, Wales and France each one win. There were no drawn games. Results :—

		Points.
Jan. 1.	Paris—France beat Scotland	12 to 7
Jan. 10.	Swansea—England beat Wales	17 to 9
Jan. 26.	Dublin—Ireland beat France	6 to 0
Feb. 2.	Edinburgh—Scotland beat Wales	35 to 10
Feb. 9.	Belfast—England beat Ireland	14 to 3
Feb. 23.	Twickenham—England beat France	19 to 7
Feb. 23.	Edinburgh—Scotland beat Ireland	13 to 8
Mar. 8.	Cardiff—Ireland beat Wales	13 to 10
Mar. 15.	Twickenham—England beat Scotland	19 to 0
Mar. 26.	Paris—Wales beat France	10 to 6

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.	g.	g.
England	5	to 4
Scotland	3	to 0
Scotland	1	to 0
Drawn	2	to 2
Drawn	1	to 1

ASSOCIATION CUP.

Aston Villa *b.* Huddersfield T. 1–0.
Tott. Hotspur *b.* Wolverhampton W., 1–0.
Huddersfield *b.* Preston 1–0.
Bolton Wandrs. *b.* West Ham 2–0.
Newcastle *b.* Aston V. 2–0.

At Twickenham, Oxford beat Cambridge by 21 points to 14. Oxford have won in the series 21 games; Cambridge 16, and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was won by Cumberland, who beat Kent in the final by 14 points to 3.

An English XV touring in S. Africa lost the rubber in Test matches. An "All Black" team is touring in England.

THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1923–24.

Wigan headed the table of the Rugby League, followed by Batley, Oldham and Leigh. In the play off by these four for the club championship, Batley beat Wigan in the final by 13 pts. to 7. Wigan won the Challenge Cup, beating Oldham by 21 pts. to 4. Hull beat Huddersfield, 10–4, for the Yorkshire Cup, and St. Helen's Recreation beat Swinton, 17–0, for the Lancashire Cup. Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cumberland each won a game in the County Championship. A Rugby League team toured in Australasia with success.

AVIATION.

Aerial Derby (1914–24).

1914	W. L. Brock	Morane 80 h.p.	72 m.p.h.
1919	G. Gathergood ..	Airco 450 h.p.	129·5 ,,
1920	F. T. Courtney ..	Martinsyde	153·5 ,,
1921	J. H. James	Bamel	163·34 ,,
1922	J. H. James	Napier Lion 450 h.p.	178 ,,
1923	L. L. Carter	Napier Lion 450 h.p.	192·4 ,,
1924	No Race owing to failure of entries.		

The King's Prize, 1924.

The King's Prize over a course round Great Britain, starting from Martlesham, Suffolk, and flying *via* Leith, Dumbarton, the West Coast, to Lee-on-Solent, approximately 1,000 miles, was won by Alan J. Cobham on a D.H. 50 machine with a 230 h.p. Siddeley - Puma engine. It was a handicap in which Cobham received 3 hrs. 4 min. 12 sec. allowance. He completed the course in 8 hrs. 57 min., his average speed being 106·66 miles per hour.

The Schneider Cup, 1924.

England was unable to compete in the Schneider Cup for flying boats owing to the boat sinking on its trial.

Great Feats in 1924.

The first round the world flight by aeroplane was made by American team, starting together from Seattle and finishing there. Total elapsed time, 175 days; mileage, 27,534; days actually in the air, 66; actual flying time, 351 hrs. 11 mins.; average speed, 76·36 m.p.h. A British attempt by Squadron-Leader MacLaren failed, the machine being lost in the Behring Sea.

Mr. Alan J. Cobham flew from Croydon to Tangiers and back in 54 hrs.; flying time, 28 hrs.; distance nearly 3,000 miles; average speed, 107 m.p.h.; machine, D.H. 50 Havilland with Siddeley-Puma engine.

The German airship ZR3 flew in October from Friedrichshaven (Lake Constance) to Lakehurst (N.J.), about 5,000 miles across the Atlantic, in 80 hours. This feat had been previously performed in 1919 by a British airship, which also made the return journey.

Ballooning.

Gordon-Bennett Cup in 1924 was won outright by Belgium (E. Demuyter, pilot), distance covered, about 410 miles. He was in the air 43½ hours. It is probable that a new Cup will be offered for competition in 1925.

This Ballooning Record is 1,895 miles, held by Germany. British record, 1,127 miles; French record (Bienaimé, 1912), 1,375 miles.

BOXING IN 1924.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 1, 1924):—

Fly Weight (8 st.)—Pancho Villa; *Bantam* (8 st. 6 lb.)—Joe Lynch; (*Feathers* (9 st.)—Johnny Dundee; *Light* (9 st. 9 lb.)—Benny Leonard; *Welter* (10 st. 7 lb.)—M. Walker; *Middle* (11 st. 6 lb.)—Harry Greb; *Light-Heavy* (12 st. 7 lb.)—Mike McTigue; *Heavy* (any weight)—Jack Dempsey.

POLO IN 1924.

Buenos Aires Cup.—Optimists beat Somerles House.
Cicero Cup.—Grasshoppers beat Worcester Park.
Ranelagh Cup.—Crawley Court beat Pilgrims.
Roehampton Cup.—Freebooters beat Optimists.
Champion Cup.—Eastcott beat Templeton.
Inter-Regimental.—XVII-XXI Lancers beat R. Artillery.
Universities.—Oxford beat Cambridge. Old Cantabs beat Old Oxonians.
Harrington Cup.—Commons beat Lords.
Coronation Cup.—Eastcote beat XVII-XXI Lancers.
Subalterns' Cup.—XVII.-XXI Lancers beat Life Guards.
Olympic Tournament.—(Final positions). Argentina 1; U.S.A. 2; Gt. Britain 3; Spain 4; France 5.

BILLIARDS IN 1924.

Thomas Newman of London regained the title of Professional Champion of Billiards, but the contest was almost farcical, for William Smith, the holder, did not compete owing to a late entry. Newman had only two moderate opponents, McConachy (New Zealand), whom he beat by 7,297, and Thomas Reece by 1,155 in 26,000 up. In the final heat with the latter, Newman made a break of 1,021, which is the highest ever scored in a championship match. Newman's previous breaks of over a thousand were 1,024, 1,274 and 1,208. Many other large breaks were made during the season by Newman and Smith. The latter raised his personal record break to 1,173 against Newman, and a break of 922 against Inman. Newman was prolific in large breaks. In addition to the break of 1,021 mentioned, he scored a world's record (ivory balls) of 1,370. Davis, the winner of the second class professional championship, made a break of 980 against Carpenter.

Amateur Championship.—W. P. McLeod (Middlesbrough) retained the title by defeating J. Graham Symes (London) by 138 points in 3,000. The previous year McLeod had beaten Graham Symes by 133 points.

Breaks.—On Nov. 1, 1924, T. Newman scored an all-round break of 1,370 with ivory balls, this being the record under modern rules and conditions. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,394, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money, 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by John Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1891. With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,196 (324 and 1,620 off the red), by George Gray, 1911; 1,016, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct., 1912. Other large breaks with ivory balls, under either B.A. or B.C.C. Rules, are 1,134 by G. Gray; 994 by H. W. Stevenson; 972 by T. Newman (October, 1922); and 821 by John Roberts, in 1905. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746. The highest break broke was 499.135 by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907. In Australia with composition balls Walter Lindrum made a break, in 1922, of 1,417.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1924.

British Open.—Walter Hagen (U.S.A.).
British Amateur.—E. W. Holderness (Walton Heath).
Ladies' Open.—Miss Joyce Wethered.
French Open.—C. J. Tolley (R. & A.).
French Amateur.—J. G. Anderson (U.S.A.).
American Open.—Cyril Walker.
Welch.—H. R. Howell.
Irish.—E. F. Spiller.
British Boys'.—R. W. Peattie (Cupar).
British Girls'.—Mlle. S. T. de la Chaume.
Walker Trophy.—America beat England, 9-3.
St. George's Cup.—R. H. Wethered.
Tournaments—(Deal, £1,000) C. A. Whitcombe. (Gleneagles 1,000 gns.) G. Duncan.
International Match.—Macdonald Smith (U.S.A.) beat G. Duncan (Gt. Britain).

LAWN TENNIS IN 1924.

The Championships.

Men's Singles.—J. Borotra (Fr.) beat R. Lacoste (Fr.).
Men's Doubles.—V. Richards and F. T. Hunter (U.S.A.) beat R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn (U.S.A.).
Ladies' Singles.—Miss K. McKane (Gt. Britain) beat Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.). Mlle. Lenglen did not compete.
Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. Wightman and Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. McKane and Mrs. Covell (Gt. Britain).
Mixed Doubles.—J. B. Gilbert and Miss McKane (Gt. Britain) beat L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Shepherd Barron (Gt. Britain).
All England Plate.—J. Condon (S. Africa) beat J. M. Hillyard (Gt. Britain).
Davis Cup (Final).—America (holders) beat Australia.
American Championship.—W. T. Tilden won for the fifth year in succession, beating W. M. Johnston.

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1924.

Mile.	Winner.	H.	M.	S.
¼	H. E. Fuller	0	0	30
1	G. Owen	0	2	38
5	A. White	0	12	46
25	A. White	1	6	10
50 (paced)	F. H. Wyld	1	43	27
1 (tandem)	J. E. Sibbit, A. White	0	2	2

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1924.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—L. Michard (France).
1 Kilometre (Professional).—P. Moeskops (Holland).
100 Miles (Amateur).—Leducq (France).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced.)

Kil.	M. yds.	M. s.	
1	1093	53⅘	Gombault.
2	1 427	1 37⅕	A. E. Wills.
3	1 1520	2 17	A. E. Wills.
4	2 854	2 56	A. E. Wills.
5	3 188	3 14⅘	L. Vanderstuyft.
10	6 376	5 56⅘	L. Vanderstuyft.
20	12 752	11 26⅘	L. Vanderstuyft.
50	31 120	28 7⅘	L. Vanderstuyft.
100	62 240	55 35⅘	L. Vanderstuyft.

1 Hour—69 m. 1526 yds., Jean Brunier.
6 Hours—220 m. 1410 yds., T. Robb.
12 Hours—349 m. 1447 yds., A. E. Walters.
24 Hours—634 m. 774 yds., A. E. Walters.
Best Official time for 1 mile Flying start 61⅕ secs., W. T. Hall.

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 5 h. 9 m. 41 s., F. H. Grubb, 1912.
London-Bath and back (212 miles), 11 h. 47 m. 52 s., C. F. Davey 1923.
London-York (188 miles), 10 h. 19 m., H. Green, 1909.
London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1906.
London-Land's End (300 miles,) 17 h. 28 m., C. F. Davey, 1923.
Land's End-John o' Groats (900 miles), 2 days 19 h. 50 m., H. Green, 1908.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.
1912	E. Barry *beat* E. Durnan.
1913	E. Barry ,, H. Pearce.
1914	E. Barry ,, Jas. Paddon.
1919	A. Felton ,, E. Barry.
1920	E. Barry ,, A. Felton (in Australia).
1921	D'A. Hadfield *beat* R. Arnst (in N.Z.).
1922	J. Paddon *beat* Hadfield (in N.Z.).
1923	J. Paddon ,, Hadfield (in Australia).
1924	J. Paddon ,, A. Felton (in Australia)
1924	J. Paddon ,, Major Goodsell ,,

HENLEY REGATTA, 1924.

Grand Challenge Cup.—Leander R.C., 8m. 3s.
Thames Cup.—Maidenhead R.C., 8m. 20s.
Ladies' Plate.—Shrewsbury School, 8m. 4s.
Diamond Sculls.—J. Beresford (Thames R.C.), 10m. 32s.
Goblets.—Third Trinity (Cambs.), 10m. 6s.
Visitors' Cup.—Third Trinity (Cambs.), 9m. 14s.
Wyfold Cup.—Royal Chester R.C., 9m. 16s.
Stewards Cup.—Third Trinity (Camb.), 8m. 37s.
Inter-School Match.—Bedford Modern beat Monkton Combe, 9m. 1s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1924.

Wingfield Sculls.—J. Beresford, jun. (5th year in suc.).
Doggett's Coat and Badge.—H. Green (Poplar).
Punting Championship.—W. Bossom.

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon.
1920	Mr. N. Dunn	Fighting Force.
1921	Countess of Sefton	Shortcoming.
1922	Lord Tweedmouth	Guards Brigade.
1923	Lord Lonsdale	Latto.
1924	Mr. Thomas Cook.....	Cushy Job.

In 1917, 18 and 19, not decided. War.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ lengths.
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	Cambridge	19	19	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ lengths.
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths.*a*
1911	Oxford	18	29	2½ lengths.*g*
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths.*h*
1913	Oxford	20	53	¼ of a length.
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths.
1915-19	No race —War.			
1920	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths.
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length.
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths.
1923	Oxford	20	54	¾ of a length.
1924	Cambridge	18	41	4½ lengths.

a Rowed on a Wednesday; *g* Best on record; *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion —the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs.. but the race was not then an annual event.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 40, Cambridge 35; dead heat in 1877.
Cricket—Cambridge 42, Oxford 36; drawn 9.
Rugby Football—Oxford 21, Cambridge 16; drawn 9.
Association Football—Cambridge 21, Oxford 20; drawn 5.
Sports—Cambridge 26, Oxford 24; ties 6.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Men—Free Style.	m.	s.	Date.
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	52⅕	May 27, 1922
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	57⅘	Aug. 18, 1924
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	27⅘	Sept. 27, 1921
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2	15⅗	May 26, 1922
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	16⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
300 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	35⅕	Mar. 25, 1922
400 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4	57	Mar. 6, 1923
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4	57	Mar. 6, 1923
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	5	50⅘	Jun. 27, 1923
500 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	6	24⅕	Sept. 30, 1922
880 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	10	57⅗	Jan. 1924
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12	16⅓	Sept. 3, 1924
1,000 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	13	19⅘	Jul. 15, 1924
1,500 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	20	6⅘	Jul. 15, 1924
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	22	34	Jun. 30, 1924
Men—Back Stroke.			
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	4⅘	May 27, 1922
100 metres—W. Kealoha, U.S.A.	1	12⅕	Oct. 27, 1922
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	45⅘	Apr. 20, 1922
200 metres—Otto Fahr, Germany	2	48⅘	Apr. 30, 1922
400 metres—G. Blitz, Belgium	5	59⅕	Sept. 16, 1921
Men—Breast Stroke.			
100 metres—W. Lutzow, Germany	1	16⅘	May 24, 1914
200 yards—Rademacher, Hungary	2	55⅘	Aug. 26, 1924
200 metres—Rademacher, Hungary	3	54⅘	1922
400 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	6	14⅘	Dec. 11, 1912
500 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	7	51	Dec. 11, 1912
Women—Free Style.			
100 yards—Miss M. Wehsalau, U.S.A.	1	3	May 26, 1923
100 metres—Miss M. Wehsalan, U.S.A.	1	12⅕	Jul. 19, 1924
150 yards—Miss H. James, Gt. Britain.	1	48	Sept. 20, 1922
220 yards—Miss H. M. James, Gt. Britain	2	46⅘	Oct. 10, 1923
300 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	3	58⅘	Sept. 4, 1922
300 metres—Miss H. James, Gt. Britain	4	21	Nov. 29, 1923
400 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	53⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
440 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	54⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
500 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	6	45⅘	Sept. 4, 1922
500 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	7	22⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
880 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	13	19	Aug. 25, 1923
1 mile—Miss F. Durack, Australia	26	8	Feb. 23, 1924
Women—Breast Stroke.			
200 yards—Miss I. Gilbert, Gt. Britain	3	2½	May 26, 1922
Women—Back Stroke.			
100 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	12⅘	Jan. 19, 1924
100 metres—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	23⅕	Jul. 20, 1924
150 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	59⅗	Feb. 22, 1922

TENNIS IN 1924.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.
University Matches.—Cambridge (L. Lees, first string, W. Ross Skinner, second string) won first and second string Singles and Doubles.
M.C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) E. M. Baerlein; (*Silver*) Hon. C. N. Bruce.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1924.

Event.	Winner.	H.	M.	S.
100 yards	E. Henry	0	0	58
150 yards, back	A. Rawlinson	0	1	48⅘
200 yards, breast	R. Flint	0	2	51
220 yards	H. E. Annison	0	2	35
440 yards, Salt Water—J. G. Hatfield		0	5	52⅘
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield		0	6	24⅘
Half-mile—J. G. Hatfield		0	12	11⅘
Mile—J. G. Hatfield		0	25	22⅘
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.)—J. G. Hatfield		x	8	25
Diving—R. Weil.				
Plunging—A. Beaumont, 75 ft. 5½ in.				
Club Team—Penguin S. C.		0	14	58

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans		0	1	7⅗
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss W. Shaw		0	2	18⅘
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss M. Harrison		0	3	7⅘
220 yards—Miss H. M. James		0	2	58⅕
440 yards—Miss H. M. James		0	6	27
Long Distance—Miss H. M. James		x	1	24⅗

WATER POLO.

England beat Ireland 8 goals to 2.
England beat Scotland 5 goals to 4.
Wales beat Scotland 6 goals to 5.
County Championship, Final—Staffordshire 5 goals, Somerset 1 goal.
Club Championship—Hyde Seal beat Weston-Super-Mare 7 goals to 5.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

Men.	m.	s.
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	54⅕
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C.	1	32⅘
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	24⅘
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24⅘
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	1
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton	11	25⅘
1,000 yards—D. Billington, Bacup	13	34⅘
Mile—T. S. Battersby, Southport	24	1⅘
150 yards, Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1	48⅘
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford	2	41
Plunging—W. Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		

Women.	m.	s.
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Seacombe	1	6⅘
150 yards—Miss H. M. James, Garston	1	46⅘
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	2	45⅘
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	3	58⅘
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6	1⅘
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6	57⅘
880 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garstan	13	57⅕
1,000 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	15	57⅘
Mile—Miss Hilda James, Garston	28	49
150 yards, Back Stroke — Miss May Spencer, Garston	2	13⅘
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3	2⅕
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 67ft. 11 in.		

CHANNEL SWIMS.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.
THOS. WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.
HENRY SULLIVAN, U.S.A., swam from Dover to Calais, on Aug. 5 and 6, 1923, in 27 hrs. 23 mins.
SEBASTIAN TIRABOSCHI, Italy, swam from Calais to Dover, on Aug. 11 and 12, 1923, in 16 hrs. 23 mins.
CHARLES TOTH, U.S.A., swam from Calais to Dover, on Sept. 8 and 9, 1923, in 16 hrs. 54 mins.
Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29⅘ secs. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2 1912.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

IN 1886 the Westchester Club of America invited the Hurlingham Club to send a team to the U.S.A. to compete for a challenge cup and the following matches have been played:—

1886	*England beat America	2 matches to 0
1902	§England beat America	2 matches to 1
1909	*America beat England	2 matches to 0
1911	*America beat England	2 matches to 0
1913	*America beat England	2 matches to 0
1914	*England beat America	2 matches to 0
1921	§America beat England	2 matches to 0
1923	*America beat England	2 matches to 0
1924	*America beat England	2 matches to 0

* Played in America. § Played in England.

In 1922 both the British and American Championships were won by Argentina.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF PARIS, 1924.

ATHLETICS.

	H.	M.	S.
100 metres—H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain	0	10	4/5
200 metres—J. V. Scholz, U.S.A.	0	21	4/5
400 metres—E. H. Liddell, Great Britain	0	47	2/5
800 metres—D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain	1	52	2/5
1,500 metres—P. Nurmi, Finland	3	53	2/5
5,000 metres—P. Nurmi, Finland	14	31	2/5
10,000 metres—V. Ritola, Finland	30	23	2/5
Marathon (26 mls. 385 yds.)—A. Stenroos, Finland	2	41	22
110 metres hurdles—D. Kinsey, U.S.A.	0	0	25
400 metres hurdles—H. M. Taylor, U.S.A.	0	52	3/5
3,000 metres steeplechase—V. Ritola, Finland	9	33	2/5
10,000 metres walk—U. Frigerio, Italy	0	47	49
10,000 metres cross-country—Finland (11 points)			
P. Nurmi (1st)	0	32	54 3/5
400 metres relay—United States	0	0	41
1,600 metres relay—United States	0	3	16
3,000 metres team—Finland (8 points).			

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—H. M. Osborne, U.S.A.	6	5 7/8
Broad Jump—D. H. Hubbard, U.S.A.	24	5 1/2
Hop, Step and Jump—A. W. Winter, Australia ..	50	11 1/2
Pole Vault—L. S. Barnes, U.S.A.	12	11 1/2
Javelin—J. Myrra, Finland	206	6 1/2
Discus—C. Houser, U.S.A.	151	5 1/2
Weight—C. Houser, U.S.A.	49	2 1/2
Hammer—F. D. Tootell, U.S.A.	174	10 1/2

Athletic Pentathlon—E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.
Athletic Decathlon—H. M. Osborne, U.S.A.
Modern Pentathlon—Lindmann, Sweden.

BOXING.

Fly—F. Le Barbara, U.S.A.
Bantam—W. Smith, S. Africa.
Feather—J. Fields, U.S.A.
Light—H. Nielsen, Denmark.
Welter—J. Delarge, Belgium.
Middle—H. W. Mallin, Great Britain.
Light Heavy—H. J. Mitchell, Great Britain.
Heavy—O. Von Porat, Norway.

CYCLING.

	H.	M.	S.
Road Race (188 kil.)—Team Event, France	19	30	14
Road Race (188 kil.)—Individual, Blauchonnet, France	6	20	48
1,000 metres—Michard, France.			
50 kilometres—Willem, Holland	1	18	24
2,000 metres Tandem—Cugnot & Choury, France.			
4,000 metres Team—Italy.			

EQUESTRIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Training—De Linder, Sweden.
Endurance—Major S. Doak, U.S.A.
Obstacles—Van der Woort, Holland.
Aggregate—Van der Woort, Holland.

PRIX DE NATIONS (RIDING).

Individual—Lieut. Gemusens, Switzerland.
Team—Sweden.

FENCING.

Foils, Individual—R. Ducret, France.
Foils, Team—France.
Epee, Individual—Delporte, Belgium.
Epee, Team—France.
Sabre, Individual—Posta, Hungary.
Sabre, Team—Italy.
Ladies' Foils—Mme. Osiier, Denmark.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby, Final—United States beat France 17-3.
Association, Final—Uruguay beat Switzerland 3-0.

GYMNASTICS.

Individual—Stukels, Czecko Slovakia.
Team—Italy.

LAWN TENNIS.

Singles—V. Richards, U.S.A.
Doubles—V. Richards and F. T. Hunter, U.S.A.
Ladies' Singles—Miss Helen Wills, U.S.A.
Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills, U.S.A.
Mixed Doubles—R. N. Williams & Mrs. Wightman, U.S.A.

ROWING.

	H.	M.	S.
Single Sculls—J. Beresford, Jr., Great Britain ..	0	7	49 1/5
Double Sculls—Kelly, Costello, United States ..	0	7	45
Pairs with Cox—Candevean, Felber, Switzerlando		8	39
Pairs without Cox—W. H. Rosingh, A.C. Reynen, Holland	0	8	19 2/5
Fours with Cox—Switzerland	0	7	18 4/5
Fours without Cox—Third Trinity B. C., Gt. Britain	0	7	8 3/5
Eights—Yale University, U.S.A.	0	6	33 1/5

SHOOTING.

Rifle—Individual, Fisher, U.S.A.
Rifle—Team, United States.
Rifle (Miniature)—Individual, C. de l'Isle, France.
Rifle (Miniature)—Team, France.
Revolver—Individual, Bailey, U.S.A.
Revolver—Team, United States.
Running Deer (Single shot)—Individual, Major Boles, U.S.A.
Running Deer—Team, Norway.
Running Deer (Double shot)—Individual, L. Olsen, Norway.
Running Deer (Double shot)—Team, Great Britain.
Clay Pigeons—Individual, Halasy, Hungary.
Clay Pigeons—Team, United States.

SWIMMING.

MEN'S EVENTS.

	H.	M.	S.
100 metres (Free style)—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A...	0	0	59
400 metres (Free Style)—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A..	0	5	4 1/5
1,500 metres (Free Style)—A. Charlton, Australia	0	20	6 2/5
100 metres (Back Stroke)—W. Kealoha, U.S.A. ..	0	1	13 1/5
200 metres (Breast Stroke)—R. D. Skelton, U.S.A.	0	2	56 2/5
800 metres—Team, United States	0	9	53 4/5

High Diving (Plain)—R. Eve, Australia.
High Diving (Fancy)—A. O. White, U.S.A.
Springboard Diving, A. O. White, U.S.A.
Water Polo (Final)—France beat Belgium 3-0.

LADIES' EVENTS.

	H.	M.	S.
100 metres (Free Style)—Miss E. Lackie, U.S.A...	0	1	12 2/5
400 metres (Free Style)—Miss Moreliis, U.S.A. ..	0	6	2 1/5
100 metres (Back Stroke)—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A...	0	1	23 1/5
200 metres (Breast Stroke)—Miss L. Morton, Gt. Britain	0	3	33 1/5
400 metres—Team, United States	0	4	58 2/5

High Diving—Miss C. Smith, U.S.A.
Springboard Diving—Miss E. Becker, U.S.A.

WEIGHT LIFTING.

Feather Weight—Gabetti, Italy.
Light Weight—De Cottignies, France.
Middle Weight—Galimberti, Italy.
Light Heavy Weight—Rigoulot, France.
Heavy Weight—Tonani, Italy.

WRESTLING (CATCH AS CATCH CAN).

Bantam Weight—K. Pihalajamaki, Finland.
Feather Weight—R. Reed, U.S.A.
Light Weight—R. Vis, U.S.A.
Welter Weight—H. Gehri, Switzerland.
Middle Weight—F. Haggmann, Switzerland.
Light Heavy Weight—J. F. Spellman, U.S.A.
Heavy Weight—H. Steele, U.S.A.

WRESTLING (GRÆCO ROMAN).

Bantam Weight—Putzep, Esthonia.
Feather Weight—Antilla, Finland.
Light Weight—Friman, Finland.
Middle Weight—Westerlund, Finland.
Light Heavy Weight—Westergren, Sweden.
Heavy Weight—Deglane, France.

YACHTING.

Monotype—M. Huybrecht, Belgium.
6 Metres Class—Elizabeth V., Norway.
8 Metres Class—Bera, Norway.

WINTER SPORTS.

	H.	M.	S.
Speed Skating 500 metres—Jewtraw, U.S.A.	0	0	44
,, ,, 1,500 metres—Thunberg, Finland	0	2	20 2/5
,, ,, 5,000 metres—Thunberg, Finland	0	8	39
,, ,, 10,000 metres—Skutnabb, Finland	0	18	4 4/5
,, ,, (Aggregate)—Thunberg, Finland.			
Figure Skating (Men)—Grafstrom, Sweden.			
,, ,, (Ladies)—Mme. Plank Szabo, Austria.			
,, ,, (Pairs)—Mme. Engelmann, M. Berger, Austria.			
Ski Running (18 kilometres)—T. Haug, Norway	1	14	31
,, ,, (50 kilometres)—T. Haug, Norway	3	44	32
,, ,, (Aggregate)—T. Haug, Norway.			

Ski Jumping—T. Thams, Norway.
Ski Running (Military Teams)—Switzerland.
Bobsleigh Race—Switzerland.
Curling—Great Britain.
Ice Hockey (Final)—Canada beat U.S.A. 6—1.

BRITISH EMPIRE *versus* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—1924.

ATHLETICS.

400 yards Relay—U.S.A., 1; British Empire, 2: 37⅘s.
1 mile Relay—British Empire, 1; U.S.A., 2: 3m. 18⅘s.
2 miles Relay—British Empire, 1; U.S.A., 2; 7m. 56⅘s.
4 miles Relay—U.S.A., 1; British Empire, 2; 17m.46⅘s.
1 mile Medley Relay—U.S.A., 1; British Empire, 2; 3m. 29⅘s.
8 laps Steeplechase Relay—U.S.A., 1; British Empire, 2; 8m. 13⅘s.
480 yards Hurdle Relay—U.S.A., 1; British Empire, 2; 1m. 1⅘s.
3 miles Team Race—British Empire (16 pts.), 1; U.S.A. (20 pts.), 2.
High Jump—U.S.A. (aggregate of three, 18ft. 10in.), 1; British Empire (17ft. 7in.), 2.
Long Jump—U.S.A. (20ft. 3½in.), 1; British Empire (—), 2.
Pole Jump—U.S.A. (37ft. 3in.), 1; British Empire (35ft.), 2.
Putting the Weight—U.S.A. (145ft. 4in.), 1; British Empire (123ft. 11½in.), 2.
Throwing the Hammer—U.S.A. (503ft. 6½in.), 1; British Empire (464ft. 3½in.), 2.
Throwing the Javelin—U.S.A. (542ft. 2in.), 1; British Empire (448ft. 11½in.), 2.

SWIMMING—MENS' EVENTS.

110 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A. (6⅕s.), 1; E. Henry, Australia (63⅘s.), 2; D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A. (63⅘s.), 3.
440 yards—A. Charlton, Australia (5m. 33s.), 1; L. Smith, U.S.A. (5m. 45s.), 2; R. Howell, U.S.A. (5m. 46⅘s.), 3.
110 yards Back Stroke—W. Kealoha, U.S.A. (1m. 14⅘s.), 1; P. Wyatt, U.S.A. (1m. 18⅘s.), 2; H. Luning, U.S.A. (1m. 18⅘s.), 3.
220 yards Breast Stroke—W. T. Kirschbaum, U.S.A. (3m. 7⅘s.), 1; R. Flint, England (3m. 8⅘s.), 2; E. Maw, England (3m. 9⅘s.), 3.
880 yards, Team—U.S.A. (10m. 20⅘s.), 1; British Empire (10m. 39⅘s.), 2.
Water Polo—U.S.A. beat British Empire 2—1.

SWIMMING—LADIES' EVENTS.

110 yards—Miss M. Wehselau, U.S.A. (1m. 12⅘s.), 1; Miss P. M. Gant, England (1m. 20⅘s.), 2; Miss I.V. Tanner, England (1m. 20⅘s.), 3.
440 yards—Miss M. Ravier, U.S.A. (6m. 30⅘s.), 1; Miss G. Shand, New Zealand (6m. 36⅘s.), 2; Miss D. E. Molesworth, England (6m. 37⅘s.), 3.
110 yards Back Stroke—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A. (2m. 24⅘s.), 1; Miss P. Harding, England (1m. 31⅘s.), 2; Miss E. King, England (1m. 33⅘s.), 3.
220 yards Breast Stroke—Miss O. Carson, England (3m. 32⅘s.), 1; Miss D. H. Hart, England (3m. 37⅘s.), 2; Miss E. Coleman, U.S.A. (3m. 49⅘s.), 3.
440 yards, Team—U.S.A. (5m. 23s.), 1; British Empire (5m. 27⅘s.), 2.
United States, 9 events; British Empire, 2 events.

A.A.A. ENGLISH CHAMPIONS—1924.

	M. S.
100 yards—T. Matthewman	0 10⅕
220 yards—T. Matthewman	0 22⅘
440 yards—E. J. Toms	0 50
880 yards—C. Ellis	2 0⅘
1 mile—H. A. Johnstone	4 22⅘
4 miles—H Britton	19 58
2 miles Steeplechase—J. E. Webster	10 23⅘
2 miles Walk—G. R. Goodwin	14 11⅘
120 yards Hurdles—F. R. Gaby	0 15 7/10
440 yards Hurdles—F. J. Blackett	0 59⅘
1 Mile Relay—Surrey A.C.	3 46⅘
	FT. IN.
High Jump—R. J. Dickenson	5 10
Long Jump—H. M. Abrahams	23 8
Hop, Step and Jump—R. J. Dickenson	43 1
Putting the Weight—R. S. Woods	42 9
Throwing the Hammer—M. C. Nokes	158 1
Throwing the Discus—M. C. Nokes	121 1
Throwing the Javelin—R. F. Eyles	141 1½

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

London County Council.

Ambulance Stations.

A. 239 North End Road, Fulham.
B. 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
C. 5 Montclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
D. 142 High Road, Lee, S.E.
E. 5 Buckner Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
G. Woolmore Street, Poplar, E.
H. Calabria Road, Highbury, N.
K. Lyons Place, Paddington, W.
L. Battersea Rise, S.W.
M. Woolwich (*authorised*).

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1916, 9,244; 1917, 12,632; 2918, 15,911; 1919, 18,182; 1920, 19,414; 1921, 20,879; 1922, 23,966; 1923, 27,469.

Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., *Chief Officer L.F.B.*

Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1.

The Service is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed from private houses, places of business, &c., to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7200.

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7203.

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7204.

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7205.

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7202.

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath). Tel. No., City 7201.

A fleet of 150 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night.

Full particulars may be had on inquiry from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations mentioned above.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., to the Office, Tel. No., City 7200, and at any hour of day or night, to one of the Stations.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive) :—

Game.	England.	Scotland.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.
Deer, Male	None.	None.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muirfowl."
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail.	Dotterel.	‡Guillemot.
Auk.	Dunbird.	Gull (except black-backed)
Avocet.	Dunlin.	Hoopoe.
Bee-eater.	Eider-duck.	Kingfisher.
Bittern.	Fern-owl.	Kittiwake.
Bonxie.	‡Fulmar.	Lapwing.
Colin.	‡Gannet.	Lark.
Cornish chough.	Goatsucker.	Loon.
Coulterneb.	Godwit.	Mallard.
Cuckoo.	Goldfinch.	Marrot.
Curlew.	Grebe.	Merganser.
Diver.	Greenshank.	Murre.
Redshank.	Spoonbill.	
Night-hawk.	Reeve or Ruff.	Stint.
Night-jar.	Roller.	Stone curlew.
Nightingale.	Sanderling.	Stonehatch.
Oriole.	Sandpiper.	Summer snipe.
Owl.	Scout.	Tarrock.
Ox-bird.	Sealark.	Teal.
Oyster-catcher.	Seamew.	Tern.
Peewit.	Sea parrot.	Thicknee.
Petrel.	Sea swallow.	Tystey.
Phalarope.	Shearwater.	Whaup.
Plover.	Sheldrake.	Widgeon.
Ploverspage.	Shoveller	Wild duck.
Pochard	Skua.	Willock.
Puffin.	Smew.	Wimbrel.
Purre.	Snipe.	Woodcock.
‡Razorbill.	Solan goose.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—This Act came into force on 1 Jan., 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" [18 July, 1923]. By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements.

This Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to fishery boards, riparian owners, anglers, and to the inland fisheries generally. The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections :—

Section 8 enables police-court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the fishery boards or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a fishing board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables fishery boards to regulate by bye-law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution, procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given fishery boards to acquire fisheries, by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one-third of the total number of members of the fishery board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order, on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish, i.e., coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse-fish, as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale may be seized by an authorized officer.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov. ; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows :—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire‡‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to ,, **	,, ,,
Wye	,, to ,, **	16 Oct. to ,,
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 ,,
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	,, ,,	1 Nov. to ,,
Tamar & Plym,	,, ,,	,, ,,
Usk, Ribble,	,, ,,	,, ,,
Wear†	,, ,,	2 Nov. to ,,
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	,, to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	,, to ,,	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	,, to 28 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent)	,, to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	,, to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Eden‡	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Torridge	14 Sept. to 16 Apr.	,, to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	,, ,,
Dwyfach	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwnt. (Cum.)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	,, to 25 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	30 Sept. to 1 May	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	,, ,,
Fowey	§1 Nov. to ,,	,, ,, §§

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom; the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. §§ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. ‡‡ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are :—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb. ; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Forss	—	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug. and 1 March, unless for fish propagation, stocking or re-stocking of waters, or for some scientific purpose:—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seiont‡	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.).
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), *Conway;	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
*Norfolk ‡‡	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Camel, Fowey §§ *Esk, *Tees, *Ayron	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Severn	2 Oct. to 2 Apr.
Towy, ‖	
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent & Bela §	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee ¶¶	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.
‡ Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 25 Feb. for R. Bela.
§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.
‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.
¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.
** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.
†† In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.
¶¶ Bala Lake 14 Sept. to 14 Jan.

Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 25 April and 25 June both inclusive. Certain other local close-times exist for fresh-water fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year.

Licences for Fishing and Shooting.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welch rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £5 to £2. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	£3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	1	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Expire 31st July.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1919, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	Messrs. Hart, Jackson & Son, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	J. Jones, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester.
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	D. S. Watson, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	R. E. C. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	R. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	F. Bollam, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	C. L. Whiteman, Chichester.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	C. Y. Moses, Ouse B'dge Ch'mb'rs, Y'rk.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	C. E. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newc'stle-on-Tyne.
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	H. J. Percy, Alnwick.

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are **105** Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only **37** Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are **24** districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, **1888** to **1894**, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, **1895**.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful: the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Staghounds:—England, 9 packs (230 couples); Ireland, 1 pack (35 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 176 packs (about 5,000 couples); Scotland, 10 packs (329 couples); Ireland 8 packs (102 couples).
Harriers:—England and Wales, 48 packs (700 couples); Ireland, 8 packs (147 couples).
Beagles:—England and Wales, 55 packs (600 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 4 packs (37 couples).

Pack	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shackle	Cookham Dene, near Maidenhead.
Co. Down	35	Maj. D. Dixon	Ballykine, Ballynahinch, Co. Down.
Devon and Somerset	38	Col. W. Wiggin	Exford, Tiverton.
Essex	24	Lt.-Col. R. P. Croft	Fanhams Hall, Ware.
Lunesdale and Ovenholme	35	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal.
New Forest	25	Sir G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	22	Mr. J. A. Keith; Maj. R. W. Patteson	Burfield, Wymondham.
Quantock	36½	Lt.-Col. D. F. Boles	Quantock Lodge, Over Stowey, Bridgwater.
Foxhounds (40 couples or more).			
Albrighton	40	Br.-Gen. T. E. Hickman	Albrighton, Wolverhampton.
Atherstone	50	Capt. E. Ramsden	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	43	Maj. L. B. Holliday	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	40	A Committee	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	65	Capt. M. M. Roberts	Belvoir, Woolsthorpe, Grantham.
Berkeley	43½	Earl of Berkeley	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Bicester	60	Lord Chesham	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	50	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	45	Col. Willey, C.M.G., M.P.	Blankney, Lincoln.
Braes of Derwent	50	Mr. L. Priestman	Tinklar Hall, Shotly Bridge.
Bramham Moor	60	Visct. Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brocklesby	54	Earl of Yarborough and Sir Chas. Wiggins.	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. C. R. C. Foster,	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	60	Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	70	Mr. W. M. Midwood	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	45	Capt. T. Colville	Ossage, Andoversford, Glos.
Cottesmore	50	Mr. Jas. Baird	Baileythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Cowdray	50	Maj. Hon. H. Pearson: Hon. Clive Pearson.	Cowdray Park, Midhurst.
Craven	45	Capt. G. S. Barnes	Walcot, Kintbury.
Crawley and Horsham	43	Lt.-Col. R. W. McKergow	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Croome	45	Mr. W. J. Gresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Dartmoor	45	Com. C. H. Davey	Woodlands, Ivybridge, South Devon.
Dorset (South)	40	Lt.-Col. R. G. S. Gordon	Bere Regis, Wareham.
Durham (South)	50	Lord Southampton	Rockcliff Park, Darlington.
Essex	50	Col. S. F. Gosling	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's	43	Lord Stalbridge	Great Bowden, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	51	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford.
Fitzwilliam, The	40	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Garth	55	Major H. R. Cayzer, M.P., and Capt. H. S. Chinnock.	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	40	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Lord Hillingdon	Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford.
Hambledon	50	Mr. S. Hardy	Droxford, Bishops Waltham.
Heythrop	50	Mr. H. S. Brenchley	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	52	Capt. H. Broadley	Etton, near Hull.
Isle of Wight	50	Mr. J. Willis Flemming; Maj. A. Bovill.	Goathey Butts, Wootton, I.O.W.
Meynell	50	Sir H. Nutting	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	75	Lord Grimthorpe and Col. Borwick.	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Norfolk (West)	45	Lt.-Col. C. D. Seymour	Weasenham, King's Lynn.
Notts, South	45	Mr. R. W. Kaye	Gedling, Notts.
Oakley	45	Capt. E. F. W. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	56	Messrs. M. and E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	60	Sir C. Lowther & Maj. J. Lowther	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	50	Maj. A. Burnaby & Mr. E. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Somerset (West)	40	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles, Bart., C.B.E.	Carhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	42	Mr. J. Ramsden	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	40	Col. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Taunton Vale	45	Capt. P. G. R. Benson	Henlade, Taunton.
Tynedale	48	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge
Warwickshire	60	Mr. S. W. Buckmaster; Hon. E. C. B. Portman	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	58	Mr. A. Jones, O.B.E.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	48	Capt. H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.
Zetland	45	Mr. H. Straker & Lord Barnard	Manfield, Darlington.
Scotland.			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	58	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Dumfriesshire	40	Mr. J. W. Buchanan-Jardine	Glenholm, Lockerbie.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	42	Maj. J. C. Dunlop	Earlston, Kilmarnock.

January.

1. Dog licences renewable —France *v.* Ireland (Rugby) in Paris. Manchester Steeplehases (2 days).
3. England *v.* New Zealand (Rugby) at Twick'nh'm—Plumpton Chases.
5. Newman *v.* Smith at Bradford (12 days)—Birmingh'm Chases (2 days).
8. Boxing Tournament at Holborn Stadium.
9. Gatwick and Haydock Chases (2 days).
12. Derby Chases (2 days).
14. Hurst Park Chases (2 days).
16. Newbury Chases (2 days).
17. England *v.* Wales (Rugby) at Twickenham.
19. Smith *v.* McConachy (London, 12 days)—Leicester Chases (2 days).
21. Lingfield Chases (2 days).
23. Windsor Chases (2 days).
24. Scotland *v.* France (Rugby) at Edinburgh.
26. Warwick Chases (2 days).
28. Plumpton Chases (2 days).
30. Kempton Chases (2 days).

February.

1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends.
2. Nottingham Chases (2 days).
3. Polytechnic open boxing competitions.
4. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
6. Sandown and Manchester Chases (2 days).
7. Scotland *v.* Wales (Rugby) in Wales.
9. Derby Chases (2 days).
13. Lingfield and Haydock Chases (2 days).
14. England *v.* Ireland (Rugby) at Twickenham—Scotland *v.* Wales (Assoc.) in Scotland.
16. Alexandra Palace boxing tournament — Birmingham Chases (2 days).
18. Altcar Coursing (Waterloo Cup, 3 days) — Oxford *v.* Cambridge (hockey) at Beckenham—Windsor Chases (2 days).
20. Hurst Park (2 days).
23. Leicester Chases (2 days).
25. Newbury Chases (2 days).
27. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
28. Ireland *v.* Scotland (Rugby), at Dublin—Wales *v.* England (Assoc.) in Wales—Ireland *v.* Scotland (Assoc.) at Belfast.

March.

1. Wild Bird shooting ends.
2. Hawthorn Hill Chases (2 days).
4. Sussex County coursing (3 days) South England Cup — Kempton Park (2 days).
6. Lingfield and Manchester Chases (2 days).
10. N.H. Meeting at Cheltenham (3 days).
13. Hurst Park Chases (2 days).
14. Ireland *v.* Wales (Rugby) at Belfast—English League *v.* Scottish League in England (Assoc.)—Wales *v.* Ireland (Assoc.) in Wales.
16. Wolverhampton Chases (2 days).
18. Rugby Hunt at Chelmsford.
19. Sandown Park Chases.
20. Grand Military at Sandown (2days).
21. Scotland *v.* England (Rugby) at Edinburgh.
23. Flat racing opens at Lincoln (3 days).
26. Liverpool races (3 days).
27. Grand National Chase.
30. Warwick races (2 days).

April.

1. Newbury races (2 days).
3. Derby races (2 days) — Eglinton (2 days).
4. Scotland *v.* England (Assoc.) in Scotland.
5. Leicester races (2 days) — Folkestone Chases (2 days).
6. Nottingham races (2 days).

April (*continued*).

11. Scottish Cup Final.
13. Racing at Kempton, Birmingham and Newcastle (2 days)—England *v.* France (Rugby) in France—Manchester Chases (2 days).
14. R.A. Chases at Sandown.
15. Newmarket Craven Meeting (3 days)—Cheltenham Chases (2days).
17. Catterick races (2 days).
18. Alexandra Park races—Amateur Cup Final—Welch Cup Final.
20. Edinburgh races (2 days).
21. Epsom races (2 days).
22. Pontefract races (2 days).
23. Sandown Park (2 days).
24. Stockton (2 days).
25. English Cup Final at Wembley—Sandown Chases.
27. Ayr races (2 days).
28. Newmarket races (4 days)—Aldershot Chases (2 days).
30. Worcester Chases (2 days).

May.

1. Thirsk races (2 days) — United Hunts at Lingfield.
2. Hurst Park races.
4. Lingfield Park races.
5. Chester races (3 days).
8. Kempton Jubilee (2 days)—Ripon (2 days).
12. Newmarket 2nd Spring Meeting (3 days).
15. Gatwick races (2 days)—Haydock (2 days).
18. York races (2 days).
19. Bath races (2 days).
21. Salisbury races (2 days) Doncaster (2 days)—France *v.* England (Assoc.) at Paris.
22. Ayr races (2 days).
23. Windsor races.
26. Epsom races (4 days).
27. Derby Day.
29. Oaks Day.
30. Kempton Park races.

June.

1. Whit Monday—racing at Hurst Park, Redcar and Wolverhampton (all 2 days).
3. Manchester races (4 days)—Yarmouth (2 days).
5. Lingfield (2 days).
8. Birmingham and Lewes (2 days).
10. Newbury and Beverley (2 days).
12. Gatwick races (2 days).
16. Ascot races (4 days).
17. Royal Hunt Cup.
18. Gold Cup Day.
19. Wokingham Stakes.
20. Windsor races.
22. Folkestone (2 days).
23. Newcastle (3 days).
24. Brighton (2 days).
26. Sandown and Haydock (each 2days)
30. Newmarket 1st July (4 days)—Carlisle (3 days).

July.

2. Worcester races (2 days).
4. Alexandra Park races.
6. Nottingham (2 days)—Oxford *v.* Cambridge cricket at Lord's.
7. Ribury Club (3 days).
8. Pontefract (3 days).
10. Lingfield (2 days)—Eton *v.* Harrow cricket at Lord's.
14. Newmarket Second July (3 days).
15. Bath races (2 days). Gents. *v.* Players at Lord's.
17. Sandown Park (Eclipse, 2 days).
18. Ayr races.
20. Ayr races (2 days). Leicester (2 days).
22. Lanark (2 days). Liverpool (3 days).
24. Hurst Park & Eglinton (each 2days).
28. Goodwood races (4 days).
31. Catterick (2 days).

August.

1. Alexandra Park races.
3. Bank Holiday. Sandown Park; Birmingham (2days) and Ripon (2days).
4. Brighton races (3 days).

August (*continued*).

7. Lewes races (2 days).
10. Nottingham and Folkestone races (2 days each).
12. Grouse Shooting begins. Kempton and Redcar (2 days each).
14. Windsor (2 days).
17. Wolverhampton races (2 days).
18. Stockton races (3 days).
19. Bath races (2 days).
21. Hurst Park (2 days).
25. York races (3 days).
28. Gatwick and Haydock Park (each 2 days).
31. Lewes races (2 days).

September.

1. Partridge Shooting begins—Derby races (3 days).
4. Manchester and Folkestone races (each 2 days).
8. Doncaster races (4 days).
9. The St. Leger.
11. Doncaster Cup.
12. Alexandra Park.
14. Warwick races (2 days).
16. Yarmouth (2 days) and Ayr (3 days).
18. Windsor races (2 days).
21. Leicester races (2 days).
23. Pontefract and Gatwick (each 2 days).
25. Newbury and Catterick races (each 2 days).
28. Brighton races—Lanark (2 days).
29. Newmarket 1st October (4 days).
30. Edinburgh races (2 days).

October.

1. Pheasant Shooting begins.
2. Thirsk races (2 days).
3. Alexandra Park.
5. Nottingham (2 days).
7. Lingfield (2 days).
9. Kempton Park and Haydock (each 2 days).
12. Wolverhampton (2 days).
13. Newmarket Second October Meeting (4 days).
17. Lingfield Park.
20. Newcastle races (2 days).
22. Doncaster races (2 days).
23. Sandown Park.
24. Stockton races.
27. Newmarket Houghton Meeting (4 days).
29. Worcester races (2 days).
31. Alexandra Park.

November.

2. Fox Hunting begins.
4. Windsor (2 days)—Newport and Wetherby Chases (2 days).
6. Newbury (2 days).
8. Birmingham (2 days)—Wye Chases.
9. Lincoln (2 days) — Cheltenham Chases (2 days).
11. Liverpool (4 days).
16. Leicester (2 days).
18. Derby (3 days).
21. Hurst Park.
23. Warwick (3 days).
24. Hawthorn Hill Chases.
26. Manchester (3 days)—Chelmsford Chases.
27. Sandown Park Chases (2 days).
28. Flat racing ends.
30. Birmingham Chases (2 days).

December.

2. Newbury Chases (2 days).
4. Kempton Park Chases (2 days).
7. Leicester Chases (2 days).
9. Windsor Chases (2 days).
11. Hurst Park Chases (2 days).
14. Nottingham Chases (2 days) — Plumpton Chases.
16. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
18. Lingfield and Haydock Park Chases (2 days).
21. Derby Chases (2 days).
26. Kempton Park and Cheltenham Chases.
28. Wolverhampton Chases (2 days)—Sedgfield Chases.
30. Newbury Chases (2 days).

Acland, Sir Reginald Brodie Dyke, K.C., Judge Advocate of the Fleet, aged 67.—*Feb.* 18.
Acton, Richard, 2nd Baron, diplomatist, aged 53.—*June* 16.
Ailwyn, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., 1st Baron, noted agriculturist, aged 69.—*Sept.* 23.
Albanesi, Miss Meggie, gifted young actress, aged 24.—*Dec.* 9, 1923.
Allendale, Wentworth Canning Blackett Beaumont, 1st Viscount, a leading Liberal and landowner, aged 63.—*Dec.* 12, 1923.
Applegarth, Robert, pioneer of trade union movement, aged 89.—*July* 13.
Austen, Lt.-Col. Henry Haversham Godwin-, F.R.S., pioneer explorer and geologist, aged 89.—*Dec.* 2, 1923.
Bailhache, Sir Clement Meacher, Judge of the King's Bench Division, aged 67.—*Sept.* 8.
Bandon, James Francis Bernard, Earl of, K.P., aged 73.—*May* 18.
Barres, Maurice, the French novelist and politician, aged 61.—*Dec.* 4, 1923.
Bayliss, Sir William Maddock, distinguished physiologist, aged 64.—*Aug.* 27.
Beilby, Sir George, LL.D., F.R.S., student of fuel economy, aged 73.—*Aug.* 1.
Bell, Alderman Sir John, Bart., Lord Mayor of London 1907-8, aged 79.—*Feb.* 2.
Bendall, Ernest Alfred, M.V.O., Joint Examiner of Plays, aged 77.—*July* 12.
Bice, Sir John G., K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary of South Australia, aged 70.—*Nov.* 9, 1923.
Blackburne, James Henry, the English chess player, aged 82.—*Sept.* 1.
Bonney, Professor Thomas George, F.R.S., eminent geologist and former President of British Association, aged 90.—*Dec.* 9, 1923.
Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Albert, K.C., late Common Serjeant of City of London, aged 86.—*Nov.* 2, 1923.
Bradley, Francis Herbert, O.M., noted English philosopher, aged 78.—*Sept.* 18.
Braga, Theophilo, poet and first President of Portuguese Republic, aged 80.—*Jan.* 28.
Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur George, G.C.B., aged 85.—*Aug.* 16.
Bridge, Sir Frederick, C.V.O., Emeritus Organist of Westminster Abbey, aged 79.—*March* 18.
Brock, Arthur Clutton-, critic and essayist, aged 55.—*Jan.* 8.
Brodeur, Hon. Louis Philippe, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, aged 61.—*Jan.* 2.
Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson, the author and dramatist, aged 75.—*Oct.* 29.
Burnett, Sir Napier, K.B.E., M.D., eminent surgeon and Red Cross organiser, aged 51.—*Dec.* 25, 1923.
Cambon, M. Paul, former French Ambassador to Britain, aged 78.—*May* 29.
Carew, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B. C.V.O., distinguished soldier and former M.P., aged 75.—*Sept.* 19.
Chisholm, Hugh, editor of "Encyclopædia Britannica," aged 58.—*Sept.* 29.
Clifford, Dr. John, C.H., the eminent Nonconformist leader, aged 87.—*Nov.* 20, 1923.
Conrad, Joseph, the distinguished novelist, aged 67.—*Aug.* 3.
Corelli, Marie, the popular novelist, aged 59.—*April* 21.
Cripps, William Harrison, F.R.C.S., surgeon and sportsman, aged 73.—*Nov.* 8, 1923.
Devitt, Sir Thomas Lane, Bart., prominent shipowner, aged 84.—*Dec.* 8, 1923.
Dill, Sir Samuel, former High Master of Manchester Grammar School, aged 80.—*May* 26.
Downe, Maj.-Gen. Hugh Richard Dawnay, 8th Viscount, aged 79.—*Jan.* 21.
Drummond, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh, Bart., C.M.G., chairman of Southern Railway, aged 65.—*Aug.* 1.
Ducie, Berkeley Basil Moreton, 4th Earl of, former Australian Minister, aged 90.—*Aug.* 7.
Duke, Sir William, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Permanent Under Secretary for India, aged 60.—*June* 11.
Dunne, General Sir John Hart, K.C.B., survivor of Crimean campaign, aged 89.—*April* 20.
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., distinguished Ambassador, aged 73.—*June* 8.
Duse, Signora Eleanora, the great Italian actress, aged 64.—*April* 21.
Emery, Winifred (Mrs. Cyril Maude), the actress, aged 61.—*July* 15.
Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton Cole, 4th Earl of, aged 78.—*April* 28.
Escott, Thomas Hay Sweet, former editor of *Fortnightly Review*, aged 79.—*June* 14.
Fearon, Dr. William Andrewes, former Headmaster of Winchester, aged 83.—*April* 29.
France, Anatole, the French author, aged 80.—*Oct.* 13.
Gibson, Dr. Edgar Charles Sumner, Bishop of Gloucester from 1905 to 1922, aged 76.—*March* 8.
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., British Ambassador at Berlin at outbreak of war, aged 77.—*May* 20.
Gould, Rev. Sabine Baring-, author and hymnwriter, aged 89.—*Jan.* 2.
Hardinge, Henry Charles, 3rd Viscount, aged 66.—*April* 30.
Healy, Maurice, former Nationalist M.P., aged 64.—*Nov.* 9, 1923.
Hefferich, Karl Theodor, former German Finance Minister, aged 52.—*April* 23.
Herdman, Sir William Abbott, D.Sc., L.L.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., distinguished oceanographer and zoologist, aged 66.—*July* 21.
Holderness, Sir Thomas William, Bart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., former Under Secretary India Office, aged 75.—*Sept.* 16.
Holt, Sir Vesey, K.B.E., the army banker, aged 69.—*Dec.* 6, 1923.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., former Clerk of House of Commons, aged 82.—*May* 14.
Irving, Dan, M.P. for Burnley, one of the pioneers of English Socialism, aged 69.—*Jan.* 25.
Irving, Sir Henry Turner, G.C.M.G., Colonial Governor and administrator, aged 90.—*Nov.* 22, 1923.
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E., former chairman of London County Council, aged 61.—*Sept.* 3.
Jeans, Sir Alexander, editor of *Liverpool Post*, aged 74.—*March* 6.
Jenkins, Huntly, successful criminal lawyer, aged 50.—*Nov.* 1, 1923.
Jersey, George Henry Robert Child-Villiers, 8th Earl of, Senior Steward of Jockey Club, aged 50.—*Dec.* 31, 1923.
Johnston, Canon John Octavius, biographer of Pusey and Liddon, aged 71.—*Nov.* 6, 1923.
Jowett, Rev. John Henry, D.D., C.H., the eminent Nonconformist preacher, aged 59.—*Dec.* 19, 1923.

Joy, Albert Bruce-, the sculptor, aged 82.—*July* 22.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, aged 72.—*April* 18.
Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart. former M.P., solicitor and railway director, aged 89.—*Dec.* 18, 1923.
Knollys, Francis, 1st Viscount, private secretary to King Edward and King George, aged 87.—*Aug.* 15.
Lenin, Nikolai (Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov), the dictator of Soviet Russia, aged 53.—*Jan.* 21.
Leuchars, Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G., South African soldier and politician, aged 65.—*Feb.* 10.
Listowel, William Hare, K.P., Earl of, survivor of Crimean War, aged 91.—*June* 5.
Llewellyn, Sir Leonard Wilkinson, K.B.E., former Controller of Ministry of Munitions, aged 50.—*June* 13.
Long, Rt. Hon. Walter Hume, 1st Viscount, former Conservative Minister, aged 70.—*Sept.* 26.
Loreburn, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st Earl, the ex-Lord Chancellor, aged 77.—*Nov.* 30, 1923.
Lucy, Sir Henry, the veteran Parliamentary journalist ("Toby, M.P."), aged 78.—*Feb.* 20.
McCalmont, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh, K.C.B., soldier, politician and sportsman, aged 79.— *May* 2.
McCormick, Very Rev. Joseph Gough, D.D., Dean of Manchester, aged 50.—*Aug.* 30.
Macewen, Sir William, F.R.S., the great brain surgeon, aged 75.—*March* 22.
Mackenzie, Sir William, founder of Canadian Northern Railway, aged 74.—*Dec.* 6, 1923.
Marshall, Professor Alfred, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, aged 81.—*July.* 13.
Masham, John Cunliffe-Lister, 3rd Baron, aged 55.—*Jan.* 4.
Massingham, Henry William, the eminent Liberal journalist, aged 64.—*Aug.* 28.
Monckton, Lionel, musical composer and critic, aged 62.—*Feb.* 15.
Moore, Sir Edward Cecil, Bart., Lord Mayor of London 1922-23, aged 72.—*Dec.* 7, 1923.
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexander, K.C.V.O., the eminent dermatologist, aged 74.—*Feb.* 19.
Muir, Sir Richard, Senior Counsel for the Treasury at Central Criminal Court, aged 66.—*Jan.* 14.
Nicholson, Brig.-Gen. John Sanctuary Nicholson, M.P. for Abbey division of Westminster, aged 60.—*Feb.* 21.
Nivelle, General, first Commander of Allied Armies in Great War, aged 68.—*March* 23.
Paget, Sir Ernest, Bart., railway director and Turf patron, aged 82.—*Dec.* 30, 1923.
Pain, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Hacket, K.B.E., C.B., organiser of Ulster Volunteers, aged 69. —*Feb.* 14.
Parratt, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O., Master of the King's Musick, aged 83.—*March* 27.
Peel, Col. Robert Francis, Governor of St. Helena and former M.P., aged 50.—*Aug.* 10.
Phillips, Sir Claude, art critic and former keeper of the Wallace Collection, aged 76.—*Aug.* 9.
Pinkerton, William Allan, famous American detective, aged 77.—*Dec.* 11, 1923.
Pirrie, Rt. Hon. William James, 1st Viscount, famous shipbuilder, aged 77.—*June* 5.
Pomeroy, Frederick William, R.A., distinguished sculptor, aged .—*May* 26.
Probyn, General Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Queen Alexandra's Comptroller, aged 91.—*June* 20.
Quirk, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, aged 74.—*April* 26.
Radcliffe, His Honour Francis Reynolds Yonge, County Court Judge, aged 72.—*April* 23.
Rashdall, Dr. Hastings, Dean of Carlisle, noted theologian and scholar, aged 65.—*Feb.* 9.
Sadler, Walter Dendy, painter and exhibitor at Royal Academy for 50 years, aged 69.—*Nov.* 13, 1923.
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., noted diplomat, aged 86.—*April* 28.
Scott, Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., the great naval gunnery expert, aged 71.—*Oct.* 18.
Sharp, Cecil James, authority on folk song and dance, aged 64.—*June* 23.
Shattock, Professor Samuel George, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., noted surgical pathologist, aged 71. —*May* 11.
Shaughnessy, Thomas George, 1st Baron, leading Canadian railway director, aged 70.—*Dec.* 10, 1923.
Shaw, Dr. Lauriston Elgie, M.D., F.R.C.P., notable physician, aged 64.—*Dec.* 25, 1923.
Smith, Arthur Lionel, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, aged 73.—*April* 12.
Smith, Sir Harold, K.C., Recorder of Blackburn, aged 48.—*Sept.* 10.
Stanford, Sir Charles Villiers, the eminent composer, aged 71.—*March* 29.
Stephen, Miss Katharine, former Principal of Newnham College, aged 68.—*July* 16.
Stinnes, Hugo, the great German industrialist and financier, aged 54.—*April* 10.
Suffield, Sir Charles Harbord, 6th Baron, aged 68.—*Feb.* 10.
Taverner, Sir John, K.C.M.G., former Agent-General for Victoria in London, aged 67.—*Dec.* 17, 1923.
Terry, Kate (Mrs. Arthur Lewis), the gifted actress, aged 79.—*Jan.* 6.
Thompson, Rt. Rev. Dr. James Denton, Bishop of Sodor and Man, aged 68.—*Oct.* 31.
Townshend, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Vere Ferrers, K.C.B., D.S.O., the defender of Kut, aged 63. —*May* 18.
Treves, Sir Frederick, Bart., the great operating surgeon, aged 70.—*Dec.* 7.
Trower, Sir Walter, solicitor and ex-President of Law Society, aged 71.—*April* 5.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S., former President Royal College of Surgeons, aged 74.—*Jan.* 4.
Wace, Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, aged 87.—*Jan.* 9.
Waddington, Samuel, anthologist, sonneteer and biographer, aged 78.—*Nov.* 7, 1923.
Ward, Sir Adolphus William, Litt.D., Master of Peterhouse, aged 86.—*June* 19.
Warwick, Francis Richard Charles Guy Greville, 5th Earl of, aged 70.—*Jan.* 15.
Wells, Sir Sydney Russell, well-known physician and M.P. for London University, aged 55.—*July* 14.
Willoughby de Broke, Richard Greville Verney, 19th Baron, "Die-Hard" politician and sportsman, aged 54.—*Dec.* 16, 1923.
Wilson, Dr. Woodrow, President of United States from 1912 to 1920, aged 67.—*Feb.* 3.
Wingate, Sir James Lawton, distinguished landscape painter, aged 78.—*April* 22.
Young, Sir William Mackworth, K.C.S.I., former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, aged 83. —*May* 10.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is in a considerable proportion of the cases approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares, for which a definite value cannot be given. *Reversionary bequests* are included where the reversions are absolute, generally on the cessor of life interests or of a certain period of years, but generally speaking are not included where they are *contingent reversions*, depending on certain happenings (usually failure of issue to certain persons, or failure to secure the observance of certain conditions) unless there is reason to believe that such contingency is likely to be fulfilled. The amounts of residuary bequests are also subject to variation on the final winding-up of the estate owing to possible variations in the amount of duty payable, as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category (either higher or lower) as compared with the original valuation submitted on obtaining the grant of probate. This table records the chief bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year, and it does not include bequests recorded in previous years which have since become payable, either by the winding-up of the estate, or by the falling-in of reversionary or contingent reversionary interests.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Lucy, Sir Henry ("Toby M.P."), of Whitehorn, Hythe, Kent	250,000	200,000	On death of wife left many charitable bequests to hospitals for children and other institutions, £1,000 for "Toby M.P." Trust, income for the relief of Members of Press Gallery, and residue to 44 charitable institutions and hospitals.
Bell, Alderman Sir John Chas., of Stoke Poges and Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	506,274	200,000	On death of wife and daughter £40,000 specifically for hospitals and orphan asylums, and one-half of ultimate residue to Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, King Edward VII. Hospital Fund, Royal Hospital for Incurables, and British Home for Incurables, Streatham.
Fieldsend, James, of Sheffield, pawnbroker	272,897	190,000	£2,400 at death specifically to Sheffield hospitals and local charities and church institutions, principally for young people, and ultimate residue Royal Hospital, Royal Infirmary, Jessop Hospital for Women, Blind Institution, West Street, Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools, all in Sheffield.
Parr, James, of Ashton Old Road, Higher Openshaw, Lancashire	197,275	150,000	Bequests include £5,000 St. Clement's Church, Higher Openshaw, for erection of a rectory for church, and £2,000 for augmentation of curate's stipend, and residue to hospital and library founded by Humphrey Chetham, Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks Orphan Schools, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester and Salford Lying-In Hospital, Manchester Maternity Hospital, Ancoats Hospital and Dispensary, S.P.C.A. (Manchester), and Henshaw's Blind Asylum.
Burrell, Miss Augusta, of Botley, Hants	310,420	108,000	Bequests include £10,000 Royal Hants County Hospital, £5,000 Society for Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, and residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and St. Dunstan's Hotel.
Hobson, Albert John, of Sheffield	146,374	100,000	Reversionary bequest of residue of estate to Sheffield University.
Larnach, Sydney, of East Grinstead, Sussex	1,322,759	100,000	£10,000 each Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital, London Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, National Institute for Blind, Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £5,000 each Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institute, Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples Hospital, Salvation Army, and East Grinstead Cottage Hospital.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Prescott, William, of Aughton, Lancashire	135,182	100,000	About £47,000 for charitable purposes in Liverpool, including £20,000 to Liverpool University for founding Chair in Agriculture, and residue for such charitable objects as executors may select.
Simmons, Sydney, J.P., of North Finchley	140,333	100,000	About £100,000 for charitable purposes, including one-fourth of trust fund of £40,000 on death or re-marriage of widow for building Town Hall at Okehampton, Devon, and one-fourth of such fund for providing annual tea for workhouse inmates in Okehampton Castle, and for the poor, and residue for 38 institutions including Dr. Barnardo's Homes, N.S.P.C.C., and British Home for Incurables.
Griffiths, Miss Lucy, of Church Stretton, Salop	90,498	90,000	On death of sister one-third of residue Salop Police Court Mission, one-third Shrewsbury and Salop Refuge, and one-third Mission of Hope, Streatham, S.W.
Graystone, Sydney Wynn, J.P. of Newmarket and Sandgate, Kent	104,708	77,900	£2,000 Royal National Lifeboat Institution, £300 R.S.P.C.A., £100 Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, and on death of residuary legatees ultimate residue to Downing College, Cambridge.
Woodhouse, Edwin, J.P., of Calverley, Yorkshire	162,117	71,000	£1,000 for choir and organ fund of St. Peter's Church, Leeds, and on death of daughter about £70,000 for charitable objects in City of Leeds.
Halliday, Robert, of Dale House, Monyash, Bakewell, Derbyshire	93,374	70,000	£250 to Jas. and Isabella Seniors Institute for Widows and Children and residue to Sheffield Royal Infirmary, Sheffield Royal Hospital, Jessop Hospital for Women, and Cherry Tree Orphanage, Totley, Derbyshire.
Koettgen, Gustav Adolf, of 63 Belsize Park Gardens	96,921	70,000	On death of daughters ultimate residue for works of public utility or charitable purposes, preference being given to those for benefit loyal British subjects of German birth.
Lucas, Mrs. Alice Theresa, of 13 Cleveland Row, S.W.	124,951	70,000	In events defined by an Order of the High Court happening about £70,000 for charitable purposes including £10,000 each Jewish Board of Guardians, Royal National Lifeboat Institute and Guy's Hospital, and large sums to London Hospital and ultimate remainder of contingent fund to establish a Charity for ladies in reduced circumstances.
Wolfe, Frederick, of 10 York Gate, Regents Park, N.W.	117,591	70,000	About £70,000 to various hospitals including Charing Cross Hospital, and Middlesex Hospital for Cancer Research Fund.
Laming, Henry, of East Grinstead, Sussex	155,773	60,000	£1,000 Finchley Charity Trustees for Out-door Pensions, £25,000 and on death of wife further £25,000 to Queen's College, Oxford, for Laming Foreign Languages Scholarships, and other bequests include £500 Marine Society and £500 National Society for Promoting Education of Poor in Principles of Established Church.
Caitlin, George Cholmeley, of Gwydyr Mansions, Hove	89,134	60,000	About £60,000 for 18 Charitable and Church Institutes including Moon Society for the Blind, Charity Organisation Society, and Brighton and Hove Hospitals, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
O'Connor, Thomas, of Durrants Hotel, Manchester Square, W.	71,516	60,000	£1,300 for masses and on death of wife £1,000 specifically for Catholic Charities and ultimate residue for such Charitable objects in England and Ireland as wife may appoint.
Fermor-Hesketh, Dame Florence Emily, of Roehampton, Surrey, estate in England provisionally valued at	150,000	50,000	£40,000 for charitable purposes in California and £10,000 for like purposes in England as executors decide.
Stanton, Rev. Dr. Vincent, D.D., of Cambridge	64,874	50,000	£3,500 Trinity College, Cambridge, for studentship in Divinity and Philosophy of Religion; £3,000 Cambridge Graduates Ordination Fund; £3,000 Cambridge Mission to Delhi; and subject to other bequests residue to Clergy Training School, Westcott House, Cambridge.
Pilley, Frederick Hornshaw, of Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E.	280,586	50,000	£50,000 to wife and son Fredk., for such Hospitals, Orphanages, or other Charitable Institutions in England as they may select.
Campbell, Herbert James, of Hove, Sussex	77,804	50,000	£2,000 Vicar of Hove for poor widows residing in Parish, and on death of residuary legatees ultimate residue to Childrens' Hospital, Gt. Ormond St., S.P.C.C., S.P.C.A., Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind, Hove Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the Dogs' Home.
Seaverns, Joel Herbert, J.P., of Grosvenor Road, S.W.	65,845	44,000	£2,000 as a memorial to his father, and on death of several residuary legatees residue for care, maintenance, or benefit of any young people of any class of society being either orphans or children of poor people, preference being given to children or remote issue of officers of H.M. Forces who lost their lives in the War.
Hampson, Mrs. Jane Kay, of Wellington Court, Knightsbridge, S.W.	64,665	40,000	£1,000 each Hospital for Incurables, Mauldeth, Manchester, Cancer Hospital, Fulham, Home for Reduced Ladies, Higher Broughton; £500 each London Hospital, Salvation Army, National Institute for Blind and St. George's Hospital, and residue Salvation Army, National Institute for Blind, London Hospital and St. George's Hospital.
Dunlop, Archibald Claude, of 143 Haverstock Hill, N.W.	44,978	38,000	£20,000 R.C. Archbishop of Portsmouth, £2,500 Crusade of Rescue for Diocese of Westminster, £2,500 Provincial of Dominicans, £5,000 Rector of St. Ignatius, Stamford Hill, £250 Catholic Truth Society and residue R.C. Archbishops of Westminster and Portsmouth.
Mitchell, Miss Mary Wilson, of Ventnor	136,811	36,000	Bequests include many Church and charitable funds, and on death of a relative £1,000 Riley Recreation Ground, Marlow, and £10,000 for distribution among such War or other charities connected with War as executors may select.
Wells, Mrs. Florence, of 24 Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton	38,832	35,500	£2,500 each Dean of St. Albans for musical services in Cathedral, London Orphan Asylum and Infant Orphan Asylum; other bequests include £1,000 National Lifeboat Institution, Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond St., £1,000 and residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Chaine, Commander Francis William, R.N., of St. George's Court, S.W	63,248	35,000	Ultimate residue in 160 parts to hospitals and benevolent funds, including Lloyds' Patriotic Fund and Lloyds' Benevolent Fund, Charing Cross Hospital, and the London School of Tropical Medicine.
Pauling, Robert, of Coltman Street, Kingston-on-Hull	99,358	34,000	£4,000 specifically for charitable purposes principally in Hull, and residue for such charitable objects as executors determine.
Nies, Rev. Dr. James Buchanan, of Brooklyn, U.S.A. (English estate)	260	34,000	138,000 dollars (say £34,000) for charitable and educational purposes in New York and Jerusalem.
Abbey, Rev. Alfred James, M.A., of Long Buckby, Northants	39,475	32,000	About £13,000 for local charitable and church purposes, and residue to Royal Albert Orphanage, Consumption Hospital, Brompton, Free Cancer Hospital, Fulham, National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, National Orthopædic Hospital, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Society, St. Andrews Waterside Mission, Mission to Seamen, National Lifeboat Institution, Field Lane Institution, Surgical Aid Society, and Shipwrecked Mariners Aid Society.
Crossthwaite, Miss Jeanette Elizabeth, 51 St. Charles Square, Notting Hill, W.	40,437	30,000	Residue one half Bishop of London for building a church in the diocese where he may select, and one-half Catholic Apostolic Church, 16 Maida Hill, W.
Minet, Miss Julia, of 18 Sussex Square, Hyde Park	53,909	30,000	Bequests include £2,000 Girton College, Cambridge, £500 Paddington and Marylebone Branch of Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, £200 National Art Collection Fund, £100 Huguenot Society, £100 Minet Library, Camberwell, and residue to Charity Organisation Society and S.P.G.
Moore, Miss Eliza, of Beach Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lancs	39,793	30,000	Bequests include £4,000 Beckett Hospital and Dispensary, Yorks, £4,000 Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £4,000 on death of Companion to B. and F. B. Society, and bequests for Wesleyan Methodist Church purposes, and residue to B. and F. B. Society and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Rothschild, Hon. Nathaniel Charles, J.P., of Oundle, Northants, and Kensington Palace Gardens, W.	2,250,000	30,000	To National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, or to Society for Promotion of Nature Reserves, Sporting Rights over Tring Reservoirs and property near Woodwalton, Hunts, and in Essex, and £10,000 British Museum for salary of a proper custodian to look after collection of Siphonaptera or other Parasitic Insects, £5,000 Society for Promotion of Nature Reserves, and £1,000 Entomological Society of London.
Putt, Miss Matilda Lamacrate, of 18A Palace Road, Streatham	39,860	30,000	£1,000 each C.P.A.S., National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic, and British Home for Incurables, other legacies for hospitals and animal institutions, and residue Middlesex Hospital, Sons of the Clergy Corporation, and Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Leonard, William John, of 1 Lindfield Gardens, N.W.	389,023	26,000	Bequests include £10,000 to establish in neighbourhood of Hackney Wick Institute or Club for those employed in factories or workshops, £5,000 Clifton College, Bristol, £250 Whitechapel Art Gallery.
Walmsley, George William, of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire	32,761	25,000	On death or re-marriage of wife, £1,000 Blind Institute, Stockport, £1,000 Tubercular Hospital, Whitehill, £1,000 School for Mothers and Children's Day Nursery, and residue Stockport Infirmary.
Martin, Edward, of Ardrahan, Co. Galway (personal)	30,422	25,000	For Roman Catholic purposes in Ireland.
Harris, William Manning, of King's College, Cambridge	29,436	25,000	Residuary property to Provost and Scholars of King's College of Our Lady and St. Nicholas, Cambridge, usually called King's College.
Fisher, Harry, J.P., of Tapton Mount, Manchester Road, Sheffield	33,160	25,000	On death of wife bequests include £3,000 Cutler's Company, Sheffield, £2,000 Town Trustees of Sheffield for maintenance of open space at Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, £1,000 for such Charities as wife may appoint, and residue Town Trustees of Sheffield and Cutler's Company.
Dowling, James, of Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin (personal)	28,522	25,000	On death of brother for Roman Catholic purposes in Ireland.
Armitage, Dr. James Auriol, of St. Helens, Hastings, Sussex	191,150	25,000	About £25,000 to Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Heritage, Mrs. Jane, of 60 Elsworthy Road, N.W.	179,351	24,000	£5,000 St. Columba's Hospital, Avenue Road, N.W., £5,000 Hospital for Consumption, Fulham Road, £500 each London Hospital and St. Marylebone Almhouses, other bequests and residue one-eighth each London Hospital and St. Columba's Hospital.
Bartram, William Naizby, of Sunderland, shipbuilder	254,895	23,500	£5,000 each Sunderland Royal Infirmary and Children's Hospital, £10,000 Sunderland Technical College, and other legacies to Sunderland Institutions.
Fountain, Frederick, of 44 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, Kent	66,876	21,000	Bequests include his freehold premises and lands, Cedar Bank, Diamond Terrace, Greenwich, and £12,000 Miller General Hospital for "Fountain Convalescent Home," and cottages and land at Albury Heath to National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty.
Apcar, John Gregory, of Calcutta (estate in this country)	20,579	20,000	£10,000 Trustees of Harrow School, £10,000 Supreme Patriarch of All Armenians at Etchmadzin Erivan, Armenia, for alleviating sufferings among Armenians.
Berwick, Miss Jane Laurie, of Heriot Road, Edinburgh (personal estate)	58,833	20,000	£1,000 University Court of Edinburgh, and House in Heriot Road as residential home for lecturers in Medical School of University, £250 Edinburgh Dental Hospital, jewellery and watches to Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, and residue Society for Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland.
Gee, Harry Simpson, J.P., of Knighton Firth, Leicester	659,699	20,000	£20,000 to Endowment Fund of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland College.
Devitt, Sir Thomas Lane, Bart., Buckingham Gate, S.W.	512,090	20,000	Income to be applied in payment of annuities and donations to such poor ladies in reduced circumstances or for any other hardship as trustees may select.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Fell, James Compstone, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs	24,610	20,000	Two-thirds of residue United Methodist Church Missionary Society, one-third China Inland Mission.
Chisholm, Sir Samuel, Bart., of Belhaven, Glasgow (personal estate)	114,162	20,000	£20,000 for Scottish Religious and Charitable Institutions, Hospitals and Teetotal Organisations of United Free Church and the Salvation Army.
Chitty, Edward, J.P., of Dover, miller	42,772	20,000	On death of wife about £20,000 for charities, including Land Nationalisation Society, League of Nations, Union of British and Foreign Unitarian Association and Dover Preventive and Rescue Association.
Hinchcliffe, Mrs. Emma, of Victoria Street, S.W.	23,551	20,000	£6,000 St. Peter's College, Westminster School, for Scholarship. £2,000 Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, £1,000 Westminster Hospital, £1,000 Cancer Hospital, £1,000 each Homes for Incurables, Putney and Streatham, and residue to hospitals named above, and £1,000 Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Chorley Wood.
Inglis, Miss Charlotte, of Prestonville Road, Brighton	31,434	20,000	About £20,000 Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.
Chester, Henry Morris, LL.D., of Tongham, Seale, Surrey	30,111	20 000	Bequests to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Chester Memorial Hospital, Putney Heath, National Gallery, Harrow School, Jesus College, Cambridge and Vicar and Churchwardens of Tongham.
Smith, William, of Honeybourne, Glouc., farmer	26,261	20,000	About £20,000 to Evesham Hospital, Worcester Infirmary, Stratford-on-Avon Hospital, and Birmingham General Hospital.
Sperling, Rev. Monsignor, of Broom Bank, Leek, Staffs	19,607	19,000	£10,000 and residue to R.C. Archbishop of Birmingham, and other bequests for R.C. purposes in the district.
Marcus, Maurice, of Redhill, Surrey ...	3,145,751	19,000	£10,000 Reigate and Redhill Hospital, £5,000 Guy's Hospital, £1,000 each London Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Royal Institution and Jewish Board of Guardians.
Harrold, Miss Caroline, of Edgbaston, Birmingham	25,681	19,000	On death of sisters residue to Birmingham University for Research work.
Raven, Nicholas John, of Bath Row, Birmingham (English estate)	27,128	19,000 (exclusive of Australian residuary estate).	Bequests include £150 to Paris City Mission and residue of English property to C.M.S., British and Foreign Bible Society, and London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and residue of Australian property to Victorian Church Missionary Society, Melbourne, Australia.
Fletcher, Henry Marshall, of Loughton, Essex	55,028	18,000	One-half of residue for such Charitable Institutions in United Kingdom as trustees may select, suggesting Seamen's Orphanage, Officer's War Orphanage and School for Naval Officers' Daughters.
Waterer, Anthony, of Home Bush, Horsell, Surrey	72,165	18,000	Bequests include £1,500 Royal Surrey County Hospital, a field of 14½ acres to Woking and Horsell Urban Council for public park or recreation ground, and £2,400 Royal Gardeners' Benevolent Orphan Fund.
Corelli, Miss Marie, of Mason Croft, Stratford-on-Avon	24,076	17,000	On death of residuary legatee residence and residuary estate for a trust for benefit of distinguished persons, any connected with the stage being particularly excluded, and any person connected with Stratford-on-Avon being specifically debarred from participating in the trust.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Dick, Capt. Quintin, of Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.	336,952	16,000	If he has disposal of certain settled funds left £8,000 Brompton Hospital for Consumption and £4,000 each St. George's Hospital and R.S.P.C.A.
Davy, Miss Julia Mary Ann, of Holmlea, The Ave, Braintree	24,992	16,000	£400 specifically Missionary Societies and residue British Home for Incurables, Streatham, and National Institute for Blind.
Seal, Miss Mary, of Southborough Common, Kent	17,507	15,000	£500 each Royal National Lifeboat Institution, C.M.S., £200 B. and F. B. Society, £100 Home for Lost Dogs, £50 Society for Protection of Cats, and residue Great Northern Central Hospital, Royal Chest Hospital, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and National Benevolent Institution.
Cutler, John, K.C., of Addison Court Gardens, W., and Lincoln's Inn	20,421	15,000	On death of wife one-half King's College School, Wimbledon, for John Cutler Scholarships, and one-half Sherborne School for like purposes.
White, Graham Burnand, of Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.	111,951	15,000	On death of wife £5,000 Harrow School, £5,000 Christ's Hospital, Horsham, £5,000 Lloyds' Benevolent Fund.
Wood, Miss Elizabeth Ann, of Sunderland, Durham	15,111	15,000	£500 each Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Sunderland Branch R.S.P.C.A., other small bequests and residue Sunderland Royal Infirmary, R.S.P.C.A., Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Muller's Orphanage, and any institute for relief of those disabled in war.
Turner, Sir Samuel, J.P., of Chaseley, Rochdale, Lancs, asbestos manufacturer	456,644	14,500	£5,000 United Methodist Trustees for Sir Samuel Turner bequest, income for United Methodist Chapel, Baillie St., Rochdale, other bequests include £4,000 National Childrens' Home and Orphanage.
Thompson, James, J.P., of Farringford, Roker Park, Sunderland	51,546	14,500	Bequests include £11,000 Sunderland Orphan Asylum and £500 Sunderland Waifs Rescue Agency.
Reitlinger, Albert, of Queen's Gate, S.W	327,859	14,000	Bequests include £5,000 Corporation of City of Westminster for food for necessitous poor irrespective of religion or race, and £5,000 Jewish Board of Guardians for needy Jews and Jewesses.
Kershaw, Edwin, of Bolton, Lancs	28,724	14,000	£1,000 Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary and residue Cancer Pavilion and Christie Hospital, Manchester.
Woolland, Samuel, of Seville St., S.W., and Stockbridge	635,135	13,800	£1,000 Bloomsbury Mission Church, £2,000 each Pastors' College and Stockwell Orphanage, and other bequests include £500 Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution and £250 Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers' Schools.
Powell, Mrs. Catherine Price, of 21 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park. W.	46,552	13,000	£12,000 Magdalen College, Oxford, for Scholarships for Proficiency in Italian, French and German, and other bequests.
Bird, Miss Kate Rebecca, of Hove, Sussex	37,260	13,000	Bequests include £4,000 Bishop of Cork for Poor Parishes of Church of Ireland, £2,000 for Church purposes at Kilmademogue, and residue Miss Smyly's Birds' Nest Home, Dublin, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Rashdall, Very Rev. Dr. Hastings, D.D., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., of Deanery, Carlisle	17,518	12,000	£100 Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, £100 Cumberland Infirmary, £50 per annum Ripon Clergy College, Oxford, and residue on death of wife thereto also.
Murphy, Thomas, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire and Bournemouth	103,576	12,000	£10,000 Chesterfield Royal Hospital, £2,000 R.C. Bishop of Nottingham.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1923) Nov. 1.** King of Sweden arrived in London on visit to King George. Princess Mary opened nurses' home at Newmarket. **3.** Marriage of Crown Prince of Sweden to Lady Louise Mountbatten at Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. **6.** Duke and Duchess of York visited Manchester and Salford. Prince of Wales emphasised benefit of travel at Overseas League dinner to Dominion Premiers. **7.** Prince received freedom of Winchester and visited the College. **11.** King and Queen attended Armistice Day service at Westminster Abbey, and Prince of Wales was present at Cenotaph ceremony. **12.** Princess Maud married to Lord Carnegie at Guards' Chapel. **Dec. 12.** Prince of Wales spoke as a farmer at dinner of Farmers' Club and Central Chambers of Agriculture. **15.** His Royal Highness attended birthday festival of Toc. H, and lit new Lamps of Maintenance. **20.** Prince George came of age and was invested with the Garter. **25.** The Royal Family spent Christmas at Sandringham. **(1924) Jan. 1.** New Year Honours included one viscounty, three baronies, and ten baronetcies. **9.** Prince of Wales paid brief visit to Paris. **12.** Court returned to London. **15.** King opened fifth Parliament of his reign in state. **28.** Prince of Wales attended Australian Day luncheon and distributed prizes to London Chamber of Commerce students. **Feb. 8.** While exercising a hunter near Leighton Buzzard, Prince of Wales was thrown and fractured his collar-bone. **19.** King and Queen dined with Earl of Granard, Prime Minister and Mr. Clynes being among guests. Wearing his right arm in sling Prince of Wales carried out engagements in South London. **Mar. 1.** Prince of Wales inspected Welsh Guards at Aldershot. **3.** King and Queen announced to be suffering from slight colds and confined to Buckingham Palace. **4.** Prince of Wales attended Centenary meeting of National Life-boat Institution. **15.** While Prince of Wales was riding in point-to-point race near Wokingham, his horse fell with him and he suffered slight concussion. **17.** Prince Henry opened Deal and Walmer War Memorial Hospital. **20.** Prince of Wales returned to London from Aldershot, having made satisfactory progress. **28.** King saw the Grand National at Aintree, being guest of Lord Derby at Knowsley. **April 4.** Prince of Wales arrived at Biarritz to recuperate. Queen laid foundation stone of nurses' hostel at Windsor Hospital. **6.** Postponement announced of Prince of Wales's visit to South Africa owing to General Election in the Union. **10.** Duke of York visited Sheffield and inspected number of works. **21.** Prince of Wales returned to London from France. **23.** The King opened British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, ceremony being marked by impressive pageantry. Barony conferred on Sir James Stevenson, the Chairman, and knighthoods on architect and engineer. **24.** Prince George opened train-ferry service between Harwich and Zeebrugge. **26.** Prince of Wales at Chatham unveiled one of the three war memorials of Royal Navy. **28.** King and Queen visited Great Western Railway works at Swindon, His Majesty driving an engine. **May 3.** Prince of Wales and Duke of York attended Royal Academy banquet. **12.** King and Queen of Rumania arrived in London on official visit as guests of King and Queen, who gave State Banquet in their honour. **13.** Royal visitors were entertained by City of London. **14.** King and Queen, after escorting their visitors to Wembley, gave State Ball at Buckingham Palace. **15.** King of Rumania left England. **20.** Mr. James Brown, Lord High Commissioner, formally opened General Assembly of Church of Scotland. **23.** Prince George admitted Freeman of City of London. **25.** King and Queen attended Empire Day Thanksgiving Service in the Stadium. **26.** King and Queen of Italy arrived in London on visit to King and Queen. State Banquet took place in the evening. **27.** King and Queen of Italy warmly welcomed in the City. **28.** Italian visitors inspected Wembley Exhibition, and attended State Ball given in their honour by King and Queen. **29.** Their Majesties left England. **31.** Duke of Connaught opened Winchester College War Cloister. Queen opened extension of Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute. Queen of Rumania was given municipal welcome at Plymouth. **June 4.** King and Queen went to Epsom for the Derby, and His Majesty gave dinner party to the Jockey Club. **7.** King and Queen commenced short visit to Aldershot. **10.** His Majesty reviewed troops of the Command. **12.** Prince of Wales visited Stoke and Hanley. **17.** Their Majesties attended Ascot meeting. **21.** King and Queen were present at searchlight tattoo at Aldershot. **22.** King and Queen of Denmark arrived in London as guests of King George and Queen Mary. **23.** Their Majesties and Danish monarchs attended gala performance of International Horse Show. **27.** Prince of Wales opened Southern Railway's floating dry dock at Southampton. **28.** Danish royal visitors left England. **July 7.** Prince Regent and Heir Apparent of Abyssinia arrived in London as guest of the Government. **11.** King and Queen were entertained by Empire Parliamentary Association in Westminster Hall. **14.** Prince of Wales opened International Advertising Convention at Wembley. **17.** Prince unveiled at Bodmin, war memorial of Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. **19.** Duke and Duchess of York commenced short visit to Ulster. King and Queen were present at consecration of new Cathedral Church of Liverpool. **26.** King reviewed the Fleet at Spithead. **28.** His Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, inspected boy scouts from Overseas. **Aug. 1.** After attending Goodwood meeting King and Queen boarded royal yacht and proceeded to Cowes. **2.** Prince of Wales spent evening in boy scouts' camp at Wembley. **11.** Their Majesties returned to London. **12.** King went to Bolton Abbey. **14.** Queen paid visit to Princess Mary at Goldsborough Hall. **21.** King arrived at Balmoral. Princess Mary, at Goldsborough, gave birth to a son. **23.** Prince of Wales left Southampton on *Berengaria* on visit to United States and Canada. **29.** Queen arrived at Balmoral. **Sept. 28.** Duke of Connaught inspected cadets at Sandhurst. **Oct. 4.** Princess Mary's baby christened Gerald David at Goldsborough Church. **9.** King and Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace. **24.** Court removed to Sandringham. **27.** Duke of Connaught left London for South of France. **31.** Prince of Wales arrived home after his visit to Canada and the United States.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(*For Parliament, see pp.* 164–167.)

(1923) Nov. 2. Mr. Baldwin, at Manchester, outlined his policy of protection for British

industries. **5.** Mr. Asquith, at Dewsbury, reiterated Liberal opposition to tariffs. Mr. Bonar Law was buried in Westminster Abbey, pall-bearers including Prince of Wales, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Balfour, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. **8.** Imperial Conference held its final meeting. **9.** Mr. Lloyd George arrived in England from America and declared his opposition to tariffs. Mr. Baldwin, at Guildhall Banquet, dealt with Imperial Conference and the international outlook. **13.** Parliament reassembled and Mr. Baldwin announced an immediate dissolution. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George arranged for united Liberal campaign for General Election. **16.** Parliament dissolved. **19.** Mr. Baldwin opened Unionist campaign at Queen's Hall, London. **24.** Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George spoke from same platform at Paisley. **26.** Fifty M.P.'s returned unopposed and 1393 candidates nominated, including 34 women. **Dec. 6.** Polling took place and resulted in defeat of Mr. Baldwin's policy, though the Unionist Party remained the largest. Eight women were elected. **11.** Mr. Baldwin met his cabinet and decided to remain in office until the session began. **12.** Labour Party Executive and General Council of Trade Union Congress delared Labour ready to undertake responsibilities of government. **18.** Addressing Liberal M.P.'s Mr. Asquith declared Liberals controlled the situation and denied that there had been overtures to or from the other parties. **(1924) Jan. 1.** New Year's honours list included three baronies, ten baronets and six Privy Councillors. **8.** The new Parliament met, and after re-electing Mr. Whitley Speaker proceeded with swearing in of members. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald outlined Labour Party's intentions at a "victory celebration" in London. **15.** The King opened Parliament and read speech from the Throne. **21.** Mr. Baldwin's Government defeated by 328 to 256 on Labour amendment to the Address. **22.** Mr. Baldwin resigned and Parliament adjourned. Mr. MacDonald saw the King and accepted duty of forming a Government, first list of ministers being approved by His Majesty. **23.** First meeting of Labour Cabinet, presided over by Mr. MacDonald, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. **Feb. 1.** Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Conservative, elected M.P. for City of London by 12,962 against 5,525 for Liberal. **4.** Peerages conferred on three new ministers. Note issued by Government giving formal recognition to Soviet Government and proposing conference in London on outstanding questions. **8.** Resignation Honours contained one barony (Sir John Butcher), 5 Privy Councillors, 9 baronetcies and 16 Knighthoods. **11.** At Unionist Party Meeting Mr. Baldwin was confirmed in the leadership. **12.** Parliament reassembled and Mr. MacDonald outlined new Government's policy. **28.** Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, elected for Burnley by majority of 7,037. **Mar. 3.** Mr. H. E. Blain appointed Unionist Agent, in succession to Sir Reginald Hall. **13.** Government suffered its first defeat in Commons on question of suspension of 11 o'clock rule. **20.** Mr. Churchill, standing as Independent and Anti-Socialist candidate, beaten by 43 votes by Conservatives in Abbey division of Westminster. **Apl. 1.** Government announced their intention to submit all Treaties to Parliament for ratification. **7.** Ministry met with two defeats in Commons. **9.** Blows were exchanged in Commons between Mr. Amery and a Labour member. **10.** The Speaker warned members regarding unparliamentary expressions, and both M.P.'s concerned apologised. Commons decided that travelling expenses of members should be paid by the nation. **14.** Anglo-Soviet Conference opened at the Foreign Office. **29.** Mr. Snowden made his Budget statement. **May 2.** Commons defeated a Proportional Representation Bill by majority of 94. **14.** Mr. Frank Gray unseated for City of Oxford owing to his agent's practices, but acquitted of charge against himself. **22.** Labour won West Toxteth division of Liverpool from Conservatives by majority of 2,471. **June 5.** Conservatives won Oxford City from Liberals by majority of 1,842 in triangular contest. **July 16.** Inter-Allied Conference on reparation question opened in London, French and Belgian Premiers being among the delegates. **31.** Conservatives gained Holland division from Labour. **Aug. 2.** Allied Conference reached full agreement, and German delegates were invited to London. **8.** Treaties between British and Soviet Governments signed at Foreign Office, after protests in both Houses of Parliament. **9.** German delegates to London Conference signed agreements to execute reports under the Dawes plan. **14.** Sir Alfred Mond elected for Carmarthen. **16.** London Conference came to an end with signature of the Protocol, agreement being reached on date for military evacuation of the Ruhr. **29.** Mr. MacDonald entertained to dinner by Town Council of Lossiemouth, his native town. **Sept. 11.** Mr. Lloyd George declared that Liberals would vote against treaty with Soviet Government. **22.** Mr. Asquith in a letter opposed guarantee of loan to Russia. Mr. Churchill adopted as Constitutional candidate by Epping division Unionists. **25.** Mr. Churchill and Sir Robert Horne addressed Unionist demonstration at Edinburgh. **27.** Prime Minister spoke at Derby and defended Russian Treaty. **Oct. 2.** National Unionist Association adopted new constitution with view to secure more democratic methods. Mr. Thomas returned from South Africa. **8.** Government defeated in the House of Commons on Liberal amendment calling for Select Committee to enquire into withdrawal of prosecution of Communist editor. **9.** Prime Minister announced dissolution of Parliament. **13.** Mr. MacDonald opened his election campaign at Glasgow. **18.** Nominations for new Parliament took place, 1393 candidates coming forward and 32 being elected unopposed. **25.** Sensation caused by publication by Foreign Office of Government's protest to Soviet against letter purporting to be written by Zinovieff to British Communist Party inciting latter to stir up rebellion in this country. Zinovieff declared letter gross falsification. **27.** Prime Minister dealt with Zinovieff letter and placed responsibility for publication on Foreign Office officials. Soviet representative in London demanded apology for note of protest. **29.** Polling took place and resulted in defeat of Labour Government, which resigned, Mr. Baldwin's supporters numbering 413. Liberal Party suffered severely, Mr. Asquith being defeated.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1923) Nov. 1.** In Municipal elections 634 Labour candidates came forward and 251 were elected against 401 Conservatives, 201 Liberals and 185 Independents. **7.** Mr.

Baldwin was invested with freedom of city of Worcester. **9.** Sir Louis Newton became Lord Mayor of London. Premier's speech at Guildhall Banquet broadcast by wireless for first time. Country's civic chiefs included 149 Conservatives, 106 Liberals and 25 Labour. **(1924) Feb. 5.** Replying to deputation from Poplar Board of Guardians Minister of Health announced decision to rescind order of 1922 prohibiting excess of prescribed scale of outdoor relief and to remit surcharges made under it. **22.** City Corporation resolved to permit trams to cross Southwark Bridge. **April 8.** London County Council decided to rebuild Waterloo Bridge owing to subsidence of one of the piers. **May 11.** Waterloo Bridge closed to traffic. **June 30.** Waterloo Bridge reopened to foot traffic. **Sept. 1.** Nottingham City Council decided to buy Wollaton Hall near the city. **29.** Liverymen elected Sir Alfred Bower as Lord Mayor of City of London for ensuing year. King conferred baronetcy upon retiring Lord Mayor, Sir Louis Newton, and Knighthoods on the two Sheriffs. **Oct. 21.** London County Council decided to employ no more married women doctors.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1923) Nov. 23.** Explosion occurred on British steamer *Otterburn* off Marseilles resulting in loss of 10 lives. **Dec. 10.** News arrived of loss with all hands of small London steamer *Rosa*. **15.** Federal liner *Armagh*, 12,000 tons, totally wrecked on submerged wall of the Crosby Channel in the Mersey, crew and passengers being rescued. **(1924) Jan. 2.** White Star liner *Majestic* went aground off Cowes, in fog, but was refloated undamaged. **Feb. 9.** British ship *Mora* ran aground at Cape St. Vincent and totally wrecked, 17 of crew of 29 being drowned. **March 22.** *Olympic* collided with Furness-Withy liner *Fort St. George* off New York, latter being considerably damaged. **23.** On trial trip after conversion into oil fuel liner Cunarder *Carmania* went aground in the Mersey but got off with little damage. **24.** By collision between United States liner *American Merchant* and British steamer *Matatua* in Thames, eight men were killed and three seriously injured. **26.** German steamer *Heimdal* and Japanese steamer *Tokufuku Maru* collided in English Channel and 23 lives were lost. **April 2.** British steamer *Frangestan* carrying 1,200 pilgrims to Mecca, abandoned on fire in Red Sea, all on board being saved. **June 19.** Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama* collided with Italian steamer in dense fog off Cape Race, both being damaged but able to reach port, though former had to be beached on mudbank. **21.** *Clan MacMillan* foundered in Bay of Bengal in storm, crew being saved. **July 4.** American steamer carrying 350 passengers burned to water's edge on journey from Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, several lives being lost. **22.** New American passenger ship *Boston* rammed in dense fog off Rhode Island by a tanker, 1,000 passengers being rescued in lifeboats. **27.** Japanese vessel *Tairei Maru* lost off Cape Notoro, about 200 lives being lost. **Aug. 5.** Cross-Channel steamer *Newhaven* ran aground at Berneval Plage, passengers disembarking on sands. **27.** Liner *Arabic* ran into hurricane near New York and 24 passengers were injured. **30.** Liner *Bardic* ran on rocks near the Lizard in fog without loss of life. **Sept. 17.** Leyland steamer *Asian* struck rocks on South Irish Coast and became total wreck. **Oct. 27.** Fleetwood trawler lost with nine hands off coast of Islay.

ACCIDENTS GENERAL—**(1923) Nov. 20.** Raft capsized while crossing Surrey Docks to Cunarder *Ansonia* and of 30 men thrown into water five were drowned. **Dec. 2.** One man was killed and four injured by explosion in quarry near Bradford. **3.** While row of trolleys full of men was being hauled through Nunnery pit near Sheffield rope broke and cars were smashed, seven men being killed and about 30 injured. **11.** Train ran into gang of platelayers in Goodmayes Station, killing two and injuring others. **21.** Two persons killed in train accident at Burnley. **22.** Building being constructed at Plaistow collapsed and the contractor and another man were killed. **(1924) Jan. 3.** Through explosion of gelignite in colliery at Amman Valley, Carmarthenshire, seven men were killed. **7.** Great fire occurred in docks area in Poplar, enormous damage being done but without loss of life. **10.** Upper floor of spinning mill at Bradford collapsed and four persons were killed and 15 injured. **Feb. 10.** Man and woman burnt to death in fire in Islington boarding house. **18.** Fire suddenly broke out in hut near Erith where girls were discharging obsolete Verey lights, and 12 girls and one man lost their lives. **23.** Woman and her two children fell from top of tower of Westminster Cathedral and were killed. **April 26.** Electric train crashed into rear of special train conveying excursionists from Coventry to Cup Final in tunnel near Euston, four passengers being killed and 46 injured. **May 29.** Two boys and girl drowned through boat capsizing during beating the bounds ceremony at Charlbury, Oxfordshire. **June 1.** Serious floods in Midlands, Severn rising 22 feet near Worcester. Several lives lost. **July 28.** Two passenger trains collided at Haymarket Station, Edinburgh, four women being killed and about 30 injured, majority of them members of a Polytechnic touring party. Railway engine over-ran turn-table at Glasgow and crashed into wall which fell into street, killing two men. **30.** Bristol schoolmaster and four boys drowned while bathing at Bantham, South Devon. **Aug. 6.** Motor charabanc crashed into wall while descending hill at Blockley, Worcestershire, and seven of occupants were killed. **30.** Single decker omnibus crowded with passengers caught fire at Nuneaton, eight persons being killed and four seriously burned. **Sept. 3.** Dario Resta, famous motorist, killed at Brooklands while attacking world's records. By scaffolding collapse on new building at Westminster two men were killed. **4.** Five men were killed by gas in a Carmarthenshire colliery. **7.** Three men killed in collision between motor cycle and charabanc. **21.** Farm outhouse at Dunronald, Ayrshire, caught fire and nine potato diggers sleeping in it were killed. **Oct. 12.** Motor car skidded on bridge at Egerton, Cheshire, and fell into stream, three of occupants being killed.

AVIATION.—**(1923) Dec. 2.** Agreement signed by which the five companies operating air services were taken over by National Air Transport Company. **13.** American aviator, Lawrence Sperry, fell in sea off Hastings and was drowned. **(1924) Feb. 14.** Lt.-Col. J. L. Travers killed at Croydon while testing new design of monoplane. **Mar. 3.** In two aeroplane accidents four members of R.A.F. were

killed and two injured. **7.** Air estimates totalled £14,511,000, an increase of £2,500,000. **17.** Four American airmen started on flight round the world from Santa Monica, California. **20.** New Territorial Air Force explained by Lord Thomson. **25.** Squadron-Leader MacLaren and his two comrades commenced their attempt to fly round world at Calshot. **28.** MacLaren reached Rome and wrecked port float. **30.** British flyers forced to land at Corfu and machine damaged. **April 1.** Imperial Air Transport Company began operations, but services were suspended as pilots refused terms offered. **17.** MacLaren reached Cairo after 8½ hours flight from Athens. **23.** British flyers arrived at Karachi (Bombay). **24.** Frenchman, Lieut. Pelletier D'Oisy, left Villacoublay on flight to Tokio. **29.** D'Oisy reached Karachi in 38½ flying hours. **May 2.** Strike of pilots and men of Imperial Airways settled. **3.** D'Oisy reached Agra and passed MacLaren, delayed by engine trouble. Three of the four American world-flyers reached Aleutian Islands after long delay in Alaska, the fourth having crashed, though occupants were unhurt. **5.** D'Oisy arrived at Calcutta. **9.** D'Oisy flew to Rangoon, 800 miles. **13.** MacLaren resumed his flight and reached Nasirabad. **14.** MacLaren arrived at Allahabad. Government announced rejection of Burney airship scheme, but decided to experiment with airship development. D'Oisy reached Hanoi. **17.** The three American aviators flew across the Pacific from Attu to Paramashiru off Kamchatka, 936 miles. **18.** D'Oisy reached Canton. **19.** Two Australian airmen completed flight of 8,500 miles round Australia in 90 flying hours. **20.** D'Oisy arrived at Shanghai and seriously damaged machine in landing. **21.** Maclaren left Calcutta and reached Akyab. **22.** New flying-boat built for Air Ministry sank during tests at Lytham. Americans landed on main island of Japan. **24.** MacLaren crashed in sea off Akyab; crew unhurt but machine badly damaged. Supplementary estimate issued for £350,000 for airships and development. **June 2.** D'Oisy arrived at Mukden *viâ* Pekin. **5.** Two aeroplanes collided and were destroyed at Grantham, four airmen being killed. At Northolt a secret machine undergoing tests nose-dived and occupant was killed. **8.** American flyers reached Hong Kong. **9.** D'Oisy arrived at Tokio, completing his 12,000 miles flight from France. **15.** Balloon race for Gordon-Bennett Cup started at Brussels. **17.** Lieut. de Muyter (Belgium) landed near St. Abb's, Berwickshire, and won Cup for third time. **20.** American airmen arrived at Rangoon. **23.** Lieut. Maugham flew from New York to San Francisco in 21¼ hours. **25.** MacLaren flew from Akyab to Rangoon on new machine. **28.** R.A.F. Pageant took place at Hendon. **30.** MacLaren arrived at Hong Kong from Bangkok. **July 1.** Americans reached Allahabad from Calcutta. **7.** MacLaren landed at Kasumigawia, Tokyo. **11.** American airmen arrived at Constantinople from Aleppo. **14.** Americans reached Paris. **16.** The three Americans warmly greeted at Croydon. MacLaren left Yeterofu for Paramashiru and reported missing. **17.** Americans flew to Brough, near Hull, to prepare for Atlantic flight. French airmen, Coupet and Grouhin, set up new duration record, remaining in the air 37 hours 59⅘ secs. **18.** News received that MacLaren was safe, having landed on Urup Island. **23.** MacLaren reached Paramashiru. **25.** Signor Locatelli, Italian airman, left Pisa on world flight. **26.** Major Zanni, Argentine aviator, left Amsterdam on attempt to fly round the world. **28.** While carrying out bombing operations on Indian frontier four of six machines crashed in fog, four airmen being killed and two captured by tribesmen. **30.** American airmen flew from Brough to Orkney. **Aug. 2.** One of American airmen reached Iceland, the others returning owing to fog. **3.** Second American arrived in Iceland. **4.** News arrived that MacLaren had abandoned his flight after he had reached islands off Siberia, machine being seriously damaged. **9.** Locatelli arrived in the Orkneys. **12.** Alan Cobham won King's Cup for all-British machines, completing 952 mile course round Britain in 8 hrs. 57 mins. 12 secs. **16.** Locatelli reached Iceland. **19.** While starting for Canton from Hanoi, Zanni's machine overturned and was damaged. **21.** Two American airmen landed in Greenland after 800 mile dash from Iceland. Locatelli also started but was forced to alight on the water. **27.** Z.R.3, the last Zeppelin, had trial flight. **31.** Americans flew from Greenland to Labrador. **Sept. 6.** Americans arrived at Boston. **9.** Americans reached Washington. **19.** Alan Cobham flew from Croydon to Tangier on a DH. 50. British entry for Schneider Cup sank in alighting after test at Felixstowe. **23.** The two American airmen, Lieuts. Smith and Nelson, arrived at Santa Monica, having completed their world-flight. **26.** Z.R.3 completed her final trial, flying over Berlin during 30 hours trip. **Oct. 4.** First prize at light plane competitions at Lympne was won by Piercy on Beardmore monoplane, Unwins on Bristol Brownie being second. **12.** Z.R.3 left Friedrichshafen on her journey to United States. **15.** Z.R.3 arrived at Lakehurst, New Jersey, journey occupying 81 hours.

CRIMES.—*Murder of a Footballer.*— Aston Villa's centre half, Thomas Edgar Ball, was shot dead near his house at Perry Barr on **Nov. 11, 1923** by neighbour, George Stagg, after an altercation. At Stafford Assizes on Feb. 19, 1924, Stagg was sentenced to death. **Nov. 27, 1923,** At Hampshire Assizes at Winchester, Lance-Corporal Albert Edward Dearnley, Leicester Regiment, was sentenced to death for murder of Drummer Ellis at Aldershot on May 24. Execution was postponed at last minute and later sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. *The Disappearance of Major Bailey.*—On **Dec. 7, 1923,** the young wife of Major Norman Percival Bailey was found dead from bullet wound and stab wound in flat at Hove. Her husband disappeared, and for many months nothing was heard of him although he was reported to have been seen all over the Continent and several persons were detained on suspicion. On **May 22** body of a man was taken from the Thames, and this was definitely identified as Major Bailey, who had evidently shot himself and fallen into river shortly after his disappearance. **Dec. 7.** At Central Criminal Court George William Iggulden, 23, portrait painter, was sentenced to death for murder of Ethel Eliza Ireland in taxi-cab in Brompton Road on Nov. 15. Jury recommended Iggulden to mercy and death sentence was later commuted. **20.** Gustav Williams attacked lady passenger in Metropolitan train near King's Cross with iron bar and then jumped from carriage and was killed. **(1924) Jan. 16.** Nurse named Dora

Martha Sadler, aged 37, was at Central Criminal Court sentenced to death for murder of her employer's two young children by gas poisoning, by which means she endeavoured to end her own life. Sentence was subsequently commuted to penal servitude. **31.** At roadside inn near Fareham, Hants, licensee, Arthur Richard Gamblin, shot dead his wife, his son and his daughter and then killed himself. *Mother and Son Charged with Murder.*—Five months after disappearance of patternmaker named Cooper, his body was found beneath floor of room in his home at Bristol. His widow and son, George William Cooper, were arrested, and at Somerset Assizes at Wells on May 30 the woman was bound over and son found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. **Feb. 28.** Dead body of 12 year old Chichester girl, Vera Hoad, missing for three days, discovered in grounds of mental hospital, child having been strangled. Her assailant was never found. *Bank Manager Murdered.*—Mr. W. E. Hall, manager of sub-branch of Lloyds Bank at Bordon Camp, found shot in his office on **April 3**, about £1,000 being missing. Five days later Lance Corporal Abraham Goldenberg, of East Lancashire Regiment, clerk at St. Lucia Barracks, was arrested and charged with wilful murder. He confessed to crime, and though this statement was withdrawn and he pleaded not guilty, he was on June 19 sentenced to death at Hampshire Assizes at Winchester and was hanged on July 30. *Murder by Frenchman.*—Licensee of Blue Anchor Hotel at Byfleet named Jones died suddenly on **Mar. 29**, and death was found to be due to strychnine poisoning. On April 19 Jean Pierre Vacquier, a Frenchman who had been staying at the hotel, was arrested and charged with murder. The trial at Surrey Assizes at Guildford revealed liaison with Mrs. Jones, which had commenced in France, and on July 5 he was sentenced to death. After unsuccessful appeal and petition for reprieve, Vacquier was hanged on Aug. 12 at Wandsworth. *The Bungalow Murder.* Through discovery of blood-stained clothing in bag left in cloak room at Waterloo station, police examined on May 3 bungalow at the Crumbles, near Eastbourne, and there found mutilated remains of young woman afterwards indentified as Emily Beilby Kaye. The man who claimed the bag was arrested. He was Patrick Herbert Mahon, and on being placed on trial for the murder, declared there had been a quarrel because he refused to go abroad with her and that Miss Kaye fell during a struggle and hit her head against coal cauldron. At Sussex Assizes at Lewes on **July 19**, Mahon was found guilty and sentenced to death. An appeal failed and he was hanged at Wandsworth on **Sept. 3. July 23.** Teacher named William Holmes fatally wounded fellow teacher, George Kay, and then shot himself with revolver in a Rotherhithe street. **Aug. 8.** Capt. T. J. R. Geddes, young Indian Army officer, shot himself in flat in West End of London, and on discovering tragedy his wife shot herself with same revolver. **Sept. 5.** Bodies of Albert Michael Joshua and young woman named Irene Mercer found in flat where latter was employed as servant, the woman having shot the man and then committed suicide.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1923) Nov. 15.** House of Clergy approved alternative forms of Canons in the Communion Service. **20.** Bishop of Ely's resignation announced. **23.** Dr. Cyril C. B. Bardsley appointed Bishop of Peterborough. **Dec. 27.** Archbishop of Canterbury revealed that three conferences with Cardinal Mercier had been held at Malines with his approval and that of the Pope on question of reunion. **(1924) Jan. 14.** Archdeacon L. J. White-Thomson appointed Bishop of Ely. **Feb. 5.** Dr. Randall Davidson completed 21 years' service as Archbishop of Canterbury. **6.** Primate informed Convocation that there had been no "negotiations" with Roman Catholics at Malines. **Mar. 6.** Prime Minister spoke at National Free Church Council at Brighton. **14.** King approved appointment of Mr. James Brown, M.P., to be Lord High Commissioner of Church of Scotland. **May 5.** Resignation of Dr. J. H. Shakespeare as Secretary of Baptist Union announced. **13.** Dr. Russell Wakefield announced his resignation of See of Birmingham. **20.** General Assembly of Church of Scotland formally opened, Mr. Brown delivering his address. **July 10.** National Assembly of Church of England approved measures for creation of new bishoprics of Shrewsbury and Leicester. **17.** Wesleyan Conference decided in favour of Methodist union scheme. **31.** Canon E. W. Barnes, of Westminster, appointed Bishop of Birmingham. **Aug. 1.** Society of Friends celebrated tercentenary of George Fox at Kendal. **Sept 8.** Canon Donaldson, of Peterborough, appointed Canon of Westminster. **31.** Church Congress opened at Oxford. **Oct. 7.** Rev. Hewlett Johnson appointed Dean of Manchester.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1923) Nov. 7.** Lord Birkenhead installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. His address aroused considerable controversy. **(1924) Jan. 2.** Sum of £50,000 given to Queen's College, Oxford, for foundation of travelling scholarships. **23.** Resignation announced of Mr. J. L. Paton, High Master of Manchester Grammar School for 21 years. **May 22.** Mr. A. D. Lindsay elected Master of Balliol in succession to late Mr. A. L. Smith.

IRELAND **(1923) Nov. 29.** Irish Deportees' Compensation Tribunal announced settlement of 43 claims, £20,342 damages being awarded. **(1924) Feb. 1.** Conference between representatives of Free State and Northern Ireland to discuss boundary question opened in London and adjourned on following day for a month. **11.** Mr. Cahir Healy, Sinn Fein M.P. for Tyrone and Fermanagh, released by Northern Government from internment camp, and later took his seat at Westminster. **Mar. 8.** Orders issued for arrest of Major-General Liam Tobin and Colonel Charles Dalton on charge of mutiny. **10.** Mr. Joseph McGrath, Minister for Industry, resigned. **18.** Ten officers arrested by troops, but the Government disavowed the action and Army Council were called upon to resign. General Mulcahy also resigned. **21.** Motor-car entered Queenstown and four occupants fired machine-gun at British soldiers, killing one and wounding 20. Assailants escaped in car. **24.** Joint conference of Free State and Ulster representatives on boundary question was resumed at the Colonial Office and after prolonged discussion it was not found possible to reach an agreement. **May 5.** Colonial Secretary announced that Free State had appointed a Boundary Commissioner, and Ulster had been asked to do the same. **June 4**

Mr. MacDonald announced appointment of Mr. Justice Feetham, of South African Supreme Court, as chairman of the Commission. **27.** In Dail a vote of censure on Free State Government for dismissal of Army Council was defeated without division. **July 31.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council reported that deadlock following Ulster's refusal to appoint a Boundary Commissioner could only be solved by new legislation. **Aug. 1.** Following conference of British signatories to the Irish Treaty, Mr. Thomas announced Government's intention to introduce the necessary legislation. **3.** Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henderson visited Dublin to confer with Mr. Cosgrave. **6.** The Bill was read first time without division in House of Commons. **15.** De Valera addressed his constituents at Ennis. **Sept. 19.** Cabinet of Northern Ireland met at Sir James Craig's English home and adhered to former decision not to appoint a Boundary Commissioner. **30.** British Parliament reassembled to deal with Irish Bill. **Oct. 2.** Bill passed by House of Commons. **9.** House of Lords passed the Bill, which received Royal Assent. **17.** Treaty Bill passed by Dail Eireann. **24.** De Valera arrested by Ulster Constabulary at Newry. **25.** He was expelled from Ulster. **26.** De Valera re-arrested at Londonderry.

LABOUR.—**(1923) Nov. 15.** Coalowners rejected claims of Miners' Federation for increase of minimum wage and suggested appointment of joint enquiry on the wages agreement, which miners accepted. **16.** Boilermakers' strike, which had lasted over seven months, was settled after three days' conference in Edinburgh between shipbuilding employers and men, subject to a ballot. **Dec. 3.** Boilermakers resumed work, ballot having accepted terms arranged. **15.** Miners' Federation delegate conference decided to take ballot on question of giving notice to terminate wages agreement. There was large majority in favour of termination. **20.** National Wages Board for the railways issued report against companies' proposal to interfere with operation of the sliding scale, in favour of maintenance of practice regarding Sunday and night duty, and amending classification of enginemen. **21.** National Union of Railwaymen accepted these findings but Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen decided to take a ballot. **23.** Railway Clerks' Association accepted award. **(1924) Jan. 4.** Locomotive men's ballot rejected award. **12.** Railway companies declined to re-open negotiations. **20.** Strike of enginemen began at midnight and services throughout country were disorganised. **29.** Settlement of strike reached at conference between managers and Society's executive and work resumed. Conference of dockers decided to strike at all British ports unless their demand for 2*s.* increase in wages were conceded. **Feb. 11.** Employers offered advance of 1*s.*, which was rejected. **16.** Dockers' strike commenced, when work ceased, about 120,000 men being affected. **21.** Representatives of employers and men arrived at terms of settlement, providing for immediate increase of 1*s.* and further increase of 1*s.* on June 1, with joint enquiry into de-casualisation. **25.** Following explanations to men on proposed settlement, delegate conference ratified terms and work was resumed on following day. **Mar. 14.** After negotiations, miners' delegate conference refused terms offered by owners and urged Government to pass Minimum Wage Bill. **22.** London tramway and busmen came out on strike, former employés demanding increased wages of 8*s.* a week and latter joining in sympathy. **24.** Court of Inquiry on dispute reported that only basis of re-opening negotiations was to set up co-ordinating authority to deal with passenger traffic in metropolitan area. Government promised Bill for that purpose. **28.** Miners' delegate conference rejected owners' final terms and called for Government inquiry on wages. **30.** London transport strike ended, vote in favour of acceptance of owners' terms of 6*s.* and 4*s.* increase for various grades being 9,428 to 4,377 for continuation of strike. Building operatives at Wembley Exhibition decided to cease work for higher pay. **April 3.** Wembley strike collapsed. **11.** Miners' ballot gave majority of 16,258 against acceptance of owners' terms, and Government agreed to set up Court of Inquiry into wages. **12.** Lock-out began in shipyards of federated employers owing to failure of Southampton men to return to work after eight weeks' strike. **19.** Southampton shipyard workers decided to return to work. **May 9.** Court of Inquiry concerning miners' wages recommended resumption of negotiations with view to modifying 1921 agreement. **15.** Representatives of Coalowners and Miners' Federation arrived at provisional agreement on wages question, minimum wage to be 33⅓ per cent. above standard. **29.** By 473,000 votes to 311,000 miners accepted new agreement. **June 5.** Men in repair and construction shops of London Electric Railways and Great Western Railway struck for increased pay, stoppage being unauthorised by union. Tube services were seriously affected. **13.** Strike came to end, being "beaten by the union," as its leaders complained. **20.** National Federation of Building Trades Employers decided upon national lock-out unless operatives undertook to adhere to agreements. **July 4.** Court of Inquiry into building trades dispute opened, employers postponing lock-out notices. **5.** Operatives declared a strike but this was not adopted everywhere. **Aug. 15.** Covent Garden porters came out on strike for minimum wage. **22.** Settlement of dispute reached in building trade. **Oct. 6.** Labour Party Conference opened in London. **8.** Conference resolved that no Communists should be members of the Party.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—**(1924) Jan. 10.** Speaking at celebration of anniversary of birthday of the League Viscount Cecil expressed belief that League stood stronger than ever. **21.** League's scheme for economic reconstruction of Hungary approved by Hungarian Sub-Committee. **Sept. 1.** M. Hymans, as President, opened fifth Assembly of the League at Geneva. M. Motta elected new President. **4.** Mr. MacDonald addressed Assembly and explained British Government's attitude on disarmament and security. **6.** Mr. MacDonald and French Premier submitted joint resolution on disarmament which was passed unanimously. This intimated that League would at earliest possible moment summon an international conference upon armaments. **22.** Mr. Henderson, one of British delegates to the Assembly, announced there was no question of putting British Navy under direction of Council of League. **29.** German Government presented memorandum stating conditions on which Germany would join

the League. **Oct. 2.** Assembly concluded after adoption of the Arbitration and Sanctions Protocol and unanimous passage of resolution in favour of disarmament conference next year.

LEGAL.—**(1923) Nov. 2.** High Court held that window seats from which street processions are viewed were liable to entertainment tax. **12.** Sir Charles Darling resigned his seat as Judge on King's Bench Division. **13.** Mr. G. J. Talbot appointed to fill vacancy. **(1924) Jan. 15.** Mr. E. C. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, a Metropolitan magistrate, resigned and Mr. A. J. Tassell was appointed to succeed him. **Feb. 8.** Mr. Hugh Pattison Macmillan, K.C., appointed Lord Advocate, a non-political choice for first time. **27.** After 16 days' hearing special jury awarded £25,000 to Mr. W. S. Harnett against two doctors as damages for his detention in asylums for over eight years. **Mar. 20.** Mr. Anthony Pickford elected City Solicitor by Corporation of London. **April 29.** Thirteen judges sat in King's Bench Division to hear arguments as to whether a man found by a jury to be an habitual criminal is always to be regarded as such. **May 16.** Court of Appeal upset verdict secured by Mr. Harnett, allowed appeal of one doctor and ordered new trial in case of the other doctor. **30.** By a majority of three to two House of Lords allowed appeal of Mrs. Christabel Russell against granting of Decree nisi to her husband, Hon. John Hugo Russell, Lord Ampthill's heir. Decision rested upon point of law—as to whether husband's evidence was admissible. **June 5.** After lasting 26 days libel action brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, against Sir Sankaran Nair, ex-member of Government of India, arising out of Amritsar riots, ended in verdict for plaintiff for £500 damages. **23.** Court of Appeal decided Poplar and Bethnal Green councillors should not pay £7,000 which they were surcharged in connection with payment of £4 a week to unskilled labourers. **26.** Russell divorce petition formally withdrawn. **July 21.** American Bar Association welcomed at Westminster Hall by Lord Chancellor. **24.** Statue of Blackstone presented by American Bar Association unveiled at Law Courts. **Sept. 8** Death of Mr. Justice Bailhache. **Oct 6.** Mr. F. D. MacKinnon, K.C., appointed Judge of King's Bench Division. **Oct 14.** Judgment for £58,000 given for Crown against three defendants for carrying machine guns and mountings without licence.

MILITARY.—**(1924) Jan. 14.** Royal Warrant issued providing for formation into one corps of Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery. **Mar 6.** Army estimates reached total of £45,000,000, a reduction of £7,000,000 compared with previous year. **July 1.** Committee of Imperial Defence decided against Channel Tunnel scheme. **15.** South African won Kolapore Cup at Bisley and also the MacKinnon. **19.** Private Desmond Burke, of Canada, aged 19, won King's Prize at Bisley.

NAVAL.—**(1923) Nov. 3.** Review of Atlantic Fleet took place at Spithead for the Dominion Premiers. **(1924) Jan. 10.** During manœuvres off Portland Submarine L 24 was rammed by H.M.S. *Resolution* and sunk with loss of all hands, numbering 43. **18.** Impressive funeral service for victims held above spot where L 24 had been located. **Feb. 21.** Government announced decision to proceed immediately with construction of five cruisers and two destroyers. **Mar. 13.** Navy estimates totalled £55,800,000, a reduction of £2,200,000. **18.** Government intimated that they would not proceed further with the Singapore dock scheme. **April 7.** Submarine L 25 went aground in Needles Channel during exercises with Atlantic Fleet. **July 26.** Great naval review took place at Spithead. Official history of Battle of Jutland issued. **Aug. 12.** Largest British submarine, K 26, returned to Portsmouth after 20,000 mile trip without parent ship. **15.** Sir John de Robeck relinquished command of Atlantic Fleet and was succeeded by Sir Henry Oliver. **Sept. 29.** Special Service Squadron arrived at Plymouth after its Empire cruise. **Oct. 15.** Duke of York unveiled the Portsmouth naval war memorial.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1923) Nov. 30. Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, arrived in Halifax after attending Imperial Conference. Major H. C. Finnis, Political Officer, killed by gang of Waziris while motoring in Baluchistan. **Dec. 3.** Viscount Goschen appointed Governor of Madras. General Smuts arrived in South Africa from England. **10.** Lord Shaughnessy, the Canadian railway pioneer, died. **11.** Prince Arthur of Connaught left South Africa on retiring from office of Governor-General. **17.** The Swarajist leader in Bengal, Mr. C. R. Das, declined Lord Lytton's invitation to form Ministry. **22.** The Special Service Squadron carrying out cruise round the Empire arrived at Cape Town and was enthusiastically welcomed. **(1924) Jan. 2.** Mr. Brodeur, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, died after sudden illness. **12.** Sir W. M. Hailey appointed Governor of the Punjab. Prominent Calcutta merchant, Mr. Day, shot dead in street by a Bengali, who was arrested. **14.** The Kohat murder gang surrendered to Afghan Government. **19.** Mr. H. J. Stanley appointed first Governor of Southern Rhodesia. **20.** Swarajists carried vote of no confidence in two Ministers in Central Provinces Council. **25.** Earl of Athlone, new Governor-General, opened South African Parliament. **26.** Special Service Squadron arrived at Colombo. **30.** Lord Reading delivered important speech on Indian internal situation to Upper and Lower Houses. Australian Cabinet held its first meeting at new capital, Canberra. **Feb. 4.** Bombay Government ordered release of Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, for reasons of health. **18.** Indian Government defeated in the Assembly at Delhi in debate on self-government. **Mar. 17.** Indian Budget thrown out in the Assembly by 60 to 57. Special Service Squadron cordially welcomed on arrival at Melbourne. **April 9.** State and Civil reception at Sydney to Special Service Squadron. **10.** H.M.A.S. *Australia* scuttled off Sydney in accordance with Washington Treaty. **22.** Sir Richard Squires, former Premier of Newfoundland, arrested and charged with larceny. **23.** General Smuts opened his election campaign in Pretoria. **24.** Special Service Squadron arrived at Wellington. **28.** New Zealand Premier, Mr. Massey, announced that if contribution for Singapore were not required New Zealand would be willing to maintain a second cruiser. **May 9.** Proclamation issued dissolving South African Parliament. **15.** Lord Plumer left Malta after his term as Governor. **16.** Canadian Budget resolutions adopted by majority of 112.

June 8. Newfoundland elections resulted in victory for Opposition leader Mr. Monroe. **10.** Serious outbreak of anti-Sikh rioting occurred in Calcutta, several natives being killed. **17.** South African elections resulted in defeat of Ministry. **23.** General Smuts, who lost his seat, resigned, and later General Hertzog formed a Ministry. **27.** Mr. Bruce announced in Australian House of Representatives that two new Commonwealth cruisers would be built and regretted Imperial Government's decision on Singapore base. **July 8.** Australian and New Zealand Governments proposed increase in proportion of British labour and material required to qualify goods for tariff preference. **11.** Rioting occurred at Delhi between Hindus and Moslems, troops being summoned to quell disorder. **Aug. 6.** Annual Meeting of British Association opened at Toronto. **19.** Special Service Squadron arrived at Quebec. **25.** Mr. J. H. Thomas and other British M.P's. greeted at Cape Town by General Hertzog. **27.** Bengal Legislative Council prorogued owing to Ministers' defeat by Swarajists. **29.** Two passenger trains collided at Montgomery, India, and over 60 persons killed. **Sept. 7.** Mr. Thomas cordially welcomed in Johannesburg. **12.** Lee Commission's report proposing changes in Indian Civil Service rejected in Legislative Assembly at Simla by 68 to 46. **26.** Prince of Wales arrived at his ranch. **Oct. 3.** Prince paid short visit to Vancouver. Captain James O'Grady, M.P., appointed Governor of Tasmania. **12.** Prince of Wales left Western Canada for Chicago. **15.** His Royal Highness visited Toronto. **17.** Prince arrived at Ottawa. **21.** Prince suffering from slight chill but quickly recovered. **23.** Left for Hamilton, Mass. **25.** Police arrested over 50 Indian extremists in Bengal. **29.** By explosion in gas tank on Canadian Pacific train six people were killed and 13 injured.

UNITED STATES.

(1923) Nov. 3. Mr. Lloyd George sailed for England. **9.** Government announced it would be useless to hold enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay under limitations demanded by France. **Dec. 8.** State Department announced that Commercial Treaty had been signed with Germany to replace pre-war treaty. Secretary of the Navy recommended appropriation of thirty million dollars for the Navy, including eight cruisers and three submarines. **11.** Senate confirmed appointment of Mr. Frank B. Kellogg as Ambassador to Britain. **31.** Sir Esmé Howard appointed British Ambassador at Washington in succession to Sir Auckland Geddes. **(1924) Feb. 3.** Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the ex-President, passed peacefully away in his sleep. **6.** Funeral of Mr. Wilson took place at Washington. **11.** Mr. William McAdoo gave evidence before Senate Committee investigating naval oil scandal. **18.** Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, resigned. **Mar. 1.** By explosion at Nixon Nitration works, New Jersey, 30 people were killed. **13.** Bill appropriating £65,245,000 for maintenance of Army at present strength of 12,000 officers and 125,000 men reported to House of Representatives. **28.** Mr. Harry Dougherty resigned office of Attorney-General at President's request. **31.** Many lives lost through Potomac, Ohio and other rivers overflowing their banks after storms. **April 21.** Signora Eleanora Duse, the famous actress, died at Pittsburgh. **22.** Mr. Coolidge said when definite settlement of German reparations had been established he would favour calling of new conference similar to Washington Conference. **25.** Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, died in New York. **June 11.** Mr. Coolidge nominated Republican candidate for Presidency by 1065 votes out of 1109, and General C. G. Dawes for Vice-Presidency. **12.** Explosion on battleship *Mississippi* during target practice killed 48 officers and men. Bandits held up train 32 miles from Chicago and robbed it of mail valued at about £600,000. **14.** Five persons arrested in connection with train outrage. **28.** Hurricane swept over Southern shore of Lake Erie, over 300 lives being lost and enormous damage done. **July 5.** Senator La Follette adopted as Progressive candidate for Presidency. **9.** Mr. John W. Davis and Mr. Charles Bryan adopted as Democratic candidates for Presidency and Vice-Presidency. **Aug. 29.** Prince of Wales arrived at New York, and was warmly greeted. **30.** Prince lunched with Mr. Coolidge at White House. **Sept. 10.** Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb youthful sons of wealthy men, sentenced at Chicago to imprisonment for life for murder of millionaire's son. **13.** United States won first polo match against British team by 16 goals to five. **16.** United States won second match and thus retained cup. **18.** Prince of Wales visited Wall Street. **Oct. 13.** Prince of Wales visited the stockyards in Chicago. **26.** Prince left New York for England on *Olympic*.

FRANCE.

(1923) Nov. 19. Conference of Ambassadors met in Paris and considered situation in Germany. **21.** Ambassadors agreed on Notes to Germany dealing with control of armaments and ex-Crown Prince's return. **30.** Reparations Commission decided to appoint two committees to investigate German financial situation. **Dec. 4.** M. Maurice Barrès, the writer, died. **18.** Naval airship *Dixmude* left her base at Toulon for Algiers. **23.** Great anxiety felt regarding airship's safety. **28.** Body of *Dixmude's* commander picked up in sea off Sicily and vessel given up as lost with full complement of 48. **(1924) Jan. 6.** Seine reached its highest level, much damage being caused in many parts of Paris. **7.** Senatorial elections left political complexion of Senate practically unchanged. **18.** Chamber adopted by large majority motion of confidence in M. Poincaré. **27.** Belgian Foreign Minister visited M. Poincaré. **28.** Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Poincaré exchanged cordial letters. **Mar. 10.** Riviera train derailed near Lyons, four passengers (three English) being killed and 25 injured. **23.** General Nivelle, once Commander-in-Chief on Western Front, died. **26.** M. Poincaré defeated in the Chamber and resigned, but later formed new Cabinet. **April 14.** Prince Roland Bonaparte, last representative of senior branch of family, died in Paris. **May 12.** General election resulted in severe losses to M. Poincaré, the Bloc National losing many seats. **June 1.** M. Poincaré handed Cabinet's resignation to the President. **8.** M. Herriot having declined to form a Government, M. Francois-Marsal completed stop-gap Ministry to convey to Parliament message from the President. **10.** National Assembly resolved by 329 to 214 not to enter into relations with the Government. **11.** M. Millerand resigned Presidency as result of this vote. **13.** M. Gaston Doumergue elected Presi-

dent of Republic by 515 votes against 309 for M. Painlevé, and M. Francois-Marsal's Ministry resigned. **14.** M. Edouard Herriot formed new Ministry. **20.** New Premier obtained vote of confidence by 313 to 234. **22.** M. Herriot spent week-end in discussions with Mr. MacDonald at Chequers. **July 5.** Prince of Wales attended opening of Olympic Games. **13.** Olympic Games concluded at Colombes, H. M. Abrahams, H. Eric Liddell and D. G. A. Lowe scoring triumphs for Britain, though United States secured first place in aggregate. **Aug. 24.** Chamber approved London Agreement by 336 votes to 204. **Oct. 13.** M. Anatole France died after long illness. **29.** Government recognised the Soviet.

GERMANY.

(1923) Nov. 23. Cabinet defeated in Reichstag, and Dr. Stresemann resigned. **30.** Dr. Marx formed new Cabinet. **Dec. 8.** Reichstag adjourned after passing bill absolving new Chancellor and his Cabinet of all Parliamentary control for two months. **15.** German representatives in Paris and Brussels submitted proposals for re-opening of negotiations. **20.** British delegates of committee to consider measures to balance German Budget announced as Sir Robert Kindersley and Sir Josiah Stamp, and of committee to consider question of exported German capital as Mr. Reginald McKenna. **(1924) Jan. 9.** The Separatist leader, Heinz, shot dead in hotel at Sperger. **14.** Committee of Experts on German Budget held its first meeting in Paris. **21.** Mr. McKenna elected chairman of second Committee of Experts at its first meeting. **Feb. 4.** Germany sent Note to France regarding latter's alleged support for Separatists. **17.** Separatists in the Palatinate suppressed. **26.** Reduction in rate of levy on German goods under Reparation Act from 26 per cent. to 5 per cent. announced. **March 13.** On Chancellor's advice, President Ebert dissolved the Reichstag. **April 1.** General Ludendorff was acquitted of high treason charge arising out of Nationalist revolt at Munich in November, four men given 5 years' imprisonment in fortress, and five given 15 months' imprisonment in fortress. **9.** Reports of two Expert Committees on Reparations issued. **10.** Herr Hugo Stinnes died. **May 5.** Elections to Reichstag brought many losses to Social Democrats, but they remained strongest party. **26.** Negotiations between Nationalist and Middle Parties having broken down the Government resigned. **June 6.** Herr Marx presented his old Cabinet to Reichstag and obtained vote of confidence. **30.** German reply to Ambassadors' Note on military control virtually accepted proposals. **Aug. 18.** French troops evacuated two towns in Baden occupied for 18 months. **29.** Reichstag passed bill involving acceptance of Dawes Report and London Agreement. **Oct. 20.** President signed declaration by which Reichstag was dissolved.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1923) Dec. 1. As result of floods, dam at Lake Gleno gave way and swept through two villages with heavy death roll. **17.** Greek Cabinet decided to expel King George. **18.** Tangier Convention signed in Paris by delegates of France, Spain and Britain. **27** Japanese Crown Prince fired at while driving to open session of the Diet, but was not hit. **1924. Jan. 3.** Enormous sarcophagus revealed as shrine of Tutankhamen at Luxor. **6.** M. Venezelos elected President of Greek National Assembly. **11.** M. Venezelos accepted Premiership. **14.** Followers of Zaghlul secured large majority in Egyptian elections. **15.** 50 persons killed by earthquake in Japan. Britain recognised new Greek Government. **21.** Lenin died suddenly at Gorky, near Moscow. **26.** Japanese Crown Prince married to Princess Nagako. **27.** Imposing funeral of Lenin took place at Petrograd, which was renamed Leningrad. **30.** Text of Italo-Yugoslav Treaty issued. **Feb. 4.** Owing to ill-health M. Venezelos resigned. **12.** Tomb containing body of Tutankhamen opened by Mr. Howard Carter. **13.** Owing to dispute with Egyptian authorities tomb closed. **20.** Egyptian Government cancelled Mr. Carter's licence. **Mar. 3.** Turkish Grand National Assembly passed motion for abolition of the Caliphate. **4.** Caliph Abdul Mejid and his family compelled to leave Constantinople. **7.** King Hussein accepted offer of Caliphate. **15.** King Fuad inaugurated new Egyptian Parliament. **25.** King George of Greece deposed and a Republic proclaimed. **26.** Mount Everest Expedition started from Darjeeling. **27.** By landslip on south side of Sorrento Peninsula, in Italy, over 100 lives were lost. **April 9.** Three men and a woman sentenced to death by Russian Revolutionary Tribunal on charges of opposing Communists. **10.** Signor Mussolini returned to Rome after elections which gave him large majority in Italian Chamber. **12.** Archbishop Cieplak released and left Russia. **19.** Byron centenary celebrated at Missolonghi, Greek Premier delivering address. **23.** Two passenger trains collided near Bellinzona, Switzerland, about 20 persons being killed, including Herr Helfferich, former German Finance Minister. **May 4.** In serious disturbances at Kirkuk, 150 miles north of Baghdad, about 100 persons were killed. **8.** News received at Tangier that Britain had ratified Tangier Convention. **June 1.** Dr. Seipel, Austrian Chancellor, dangerously wounded in Vienna by Socialist, who fired three shots. **10.** Socialist deputy, Signor Matteotti, abducted in streets of Rome. **11.** Baghdad Assembly accepted Anglo-Iraq Treaty by 38 votes to 25. **13.** Signor Matteotti's dead body found. **19.** News received that two members of Mount Everest Expedition, Mallory and Irvine, had been killed during the final attempt. Announced that Mr. Cummins, British Agent to Mexico, after being besieged in Legation, had withdrawn. **July 12.** Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian Premier, wounded by shot fired by student. **15.** Treaty, by which Great Britain ceded Jubaland to Italy, signed. **Aug. 2.** Mrs. Rosalie Evans, British subject living in Mexico, shot dead near her estate. **9.** Disorders by military cadets in the Sudan culminated in rioting, and troops were compelled to fire, several mutineers being killed. **23.** Egyptian Government's reply to British Note on Sudan disturbances received. Reinforcements kept unsettled areas quiet. **Sept. 3.** Civil war began in China. **12.** Signor Casalini, Fascist M.P., shot dead in train in Rome. **15.** Spanish troops in Morocco forced to abandon positions by the Rifi. **Oct. 3.** King Hussein abdicated in favour of his eldest son as result of raid by Wahabis. **9.** Britain demanded withdrawal of Turkish troops from Iraq. **13.** Mecca cut off by the Wahabis, who later entered the famous place. **23.** Troops under Feng Yu-hsiang entered Peking without opposition.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Commonwealth occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Commonwealth lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Commonwealth rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (*post*).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judicature. (*See also* p. 491).

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislature may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(*a*) *Those having responsible government, i.e.* "Dominion Status." The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not

merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(*e*) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown: The protectorates of the British Commonwealth include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces of the Commonwealth. In the Great War of 1914–1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Commonwealth as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which met in 1923, is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain; *Chairman (in the absence of the President)*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Commonwealth. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Commonwealth affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Commonwealth varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p. 227) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Commonwealth under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University

Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £300 (with the addition in present circumstances of a bonus of £50) and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 300, of whom 156 come from the British Empire and 144 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

In 1923 the *Davison Scholarships* to enable 3 Undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, U.S.A., were founded by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee*, Prof. S. E. Morison, 5, Norham Gardens, Oxford; A. L. Goodhart, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the *total* number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is 4,131, of whom 1,171 are from Africa, 764 from America, 1,401 from Asia, 542 from Europe, and 253 from Australasia. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,094; South Africa and Rhodesia, 803; United States, 402; Egypt, 298; Australia, 160; Canada and Newfoundland, 157; West Indies and Bermuda, 120; China, 119; Russia, 91; New Zealand, 90; France, 52; Japan, 51; Switzerland, 43; Rumania, 38; Greece, 37; Netherlands, 35; Denmark, 33; Norway, 32; Spain, 32; Poland 21.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Commonwealth merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Commonwealth Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. Under "Estimated Assets," in the pages dealing with the National Debt, will be found certain sums advanced to various Dominions in aid of local expenditures. In the Finance Accounts of 1923-4 the following advances are shown to have been made during the financial year 1923-4:—*Uganda* (£150,000 for Development Work), *Nyasaland* (£24,500 Trans-Zambesia Railway guarantee and £20,000 for Famine Relief), *Nauru and Ocean Islands* (£106,504 Additional Capital), *Tanganyika* (£750,000 to meet current deficit), and *Kenya* (£3,500,000 for Railway extensions in Kenya and Uganda in connexion with cotton cultivation development).

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 3,617,600,000 bushels, of which 690,000,000 bushels were produced in the British Commonwealth. Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities; in 1923 Canada produced nearly 500,000,000 bushels, a total yield surpassed by the U.S.A., but by no other country, and only one-sixth of the cultivable area of Canada has been occupied by cultivators. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while 197,072 metric tons of cocoa were produced in British Dominions in 1922 out of a world production of 383,155 metric tons. In 1921 Great Britain imported 8,601,385 cwt. of frozen beef, of which about 25 per cent. came from Australasia, and 6,738,700 cwt. of frozen mutton, of which more than two-thirds came from New Zealand and Australia. Nearly 6,800,000 cwt. of bacon and hams were also received, of which only 950,000 cwt. came from British Dominions (Canada). Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia (value of Australia output in 1922-3, £600,000), but of the 11,725,521 centals imported in 1921 only 500,000 centals came from British Dominions. The world consumption of cotton is about 13,000,000 bales, the U.S. producing 10,000,000 bales and consuming in 1922 5,911,000 bales (Southern Mills, 3,733,000; Northern Mills, 2,178,000). In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper making amounted to over 590,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tinis produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. The output of various metals in 1921 was as under:—

Metal.	World.	Brit. Empire.
	Tons.	Tons.
Iron ore	73,000,000	5,752,000
Pig iron	36,500,000	3,957,000
Steel ingots and castings	38,700,000	4,719,000
Copper ore (metal)	537,000	46,000
Smelter copper	580,000	53,000
Lead ore (metal)	869,000	199,000
Smelter lead	849,000	136,000

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (293,116,834 gallons in 1920), Trinidad (72,204,947 gallons in 1920), and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. The estimated total production of oil in the world (1921) was 759,000,000 barrels as against 695,000,000 in 1920, the output of the U.S.A. representing 61·9 per cent. (1921), and that of Mexico 19·3 per cent. (1921). Canada is the second greatest producer in the world of newsprint paper (2,150,251 tons of pulp, valued at $84,947,598; paper and paper products 1,366,815 tons, value $107,085,766).

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1924, there were 11,008 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 8,559 (19,105,838 gross tons) were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, and 2,449 (2,772, 662 gross tons) in other parts of the British Empire. These figures include 10,078 steam and motor vessels of 21,546,044 tons; and 930 sailing vessels of 332,456 tons. In the Great War of 1914–1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were *British*, 238 (696,845 tons) *French*, 230 (742,365 tons) *Italian*, 29 (120,176 tons) *Japanese*, and 80 (341,512 tons) *U.S.A.*

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

At the Census of 1921 there were in the British Commonwealth 2 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*see* p. 88), and 88 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 99 cities 49 were in Great Britain (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Irish Free State 1, Northern Ireland 1), 29 India, 4 Canada, 5 Australia, 3 New Zealand, and 1 each in South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1907–1924.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology, (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. *The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death*, Dec. 10, 1901 (for awards before those recorded below *see* former issues of WHITAKER). The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each).

Year	(*a*) PHYSICS	(*b*) CHEMISTRY.	(*c*) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(*d*) LITERATURE.	(*e*) PEACE.
1907	A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	E. T. Moneta. L. Renault.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff	R. Eucken	K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer.
1909	G. Marconi F. Braun	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlöf	Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert.
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	V. Grignard P. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	*No award*	*No award.*
1915	W. H. Bragg W. L. Bragg	R. Willstätter	*No award*	Romain Rolland	*No award.*
1916	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*	V. von Heidenstam	*No award.*
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan	Comité International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award.*
1919	J. Stark	*No award*	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	*No award*	Anatole France	K. H. Branting. Chr. L. Lange.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	F. Nansen
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeats.	*Reserved.*
1924	The decisions regarding the Nobel Prizes 1924 will be taken later in 1924.				

Country.	Government Representative.	Capital.
Europe—		
Irish Free State	*Governor-General*, Timothy Michael Healy, K.C. ... / William Cosgrave, *Premier* (*Tachtaran*) ...	Dublin.
Northern Ireland	*Governor-General*, Duke of Abercorn, K.P. ... / Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P., *Premier* ...	Belfast.
Malta	*General* Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B, M.V.O., *Governor* ...	Valletta.
Gibraltar	*Gen.* Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Gibraltar.
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., *Viceroy* ...	Delhi.
Madras	Viscount Goschen, C.B.E., *Governor* ...	Madras.
Bombay	*Lt.-Col.* Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* ...	Bombay.
Bengal	Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., *Governor* ...	Calcutta.
United Provinces	Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor* ...	Allahabad.
Punjab	Sir William Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Governor* ...	Lahore.
Burma	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Governor* ...	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa	Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor* ...	Patna.
Central Provinces	Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., *Governor* ...	Nagpur.
Assam	Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor* ...	Shillong.
Baluchistan	S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner* ...	Quetta.
N.W. Frontier Province	H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner* ...	Peshawar
Ajmer-Merwara	*Lt.-Col.* R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner* ...	Ajmer.
Coorg	W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner* ...	Merkara.
Andamans and Nicobars	*Lt.-Col.* M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E., *Chief Commissioner* ...	Port Blair.
Cyprus	Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner* ...	Nikosia.
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Administrator* ...	Baghdad.
Palestine	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., G.B.E., *High Commissioner* ...	Jerusalem.
Ceylon	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Colombo.
Straits Settlements	Sir I. N. Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Singapore.
Hong Kong	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Victoria.
Weihaiwei	A. P. Blunt, C.M.G., *Administrator* ...	Weihaiwei.
Borneo	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir W. H. Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Sandakan.
Sarawak	H.H. Raja Brooke, *Raja* ...	Kuching.
Africa—		
Union of South Africa	Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Governor-Gen.* / *Gen.* Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, *Premier* ...	Pretoria.
Basutoland	*Lt.-Col.* Sir E. C. F. Garraway, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner* ...	Maseru.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Jules Ellenberger, I.S.O., *Resident Commissioner* ...	Mafeking, Cape.
Southern Rhodesia	*Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* ... / Sir C. P. J. Coghlan, *Premier* ...	Salisbury.
Northern Rhodesia	Sir Herbert James Stanley, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Livingstone.
Gambia	*Capt.* Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G, D.S.O., *Governor* ...	Bathurst.
Gold Coast Colony & Togoland	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* ...	Accra.
Sierra Leone	Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor* ...	Freetown.
Nigeria and Cameroon	, *Governor-General* ...	Lagos.
Sudan	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir L. O. FitzM. Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G., *Gov, Gen,* ...	Khartum.
Somaliland Protectorate	*Lt.Col.* G. H. Summers, C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Berbera.
Kenya	Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Nairobi.
Uganda Protectorate	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Entebbe.
Zanzibar Protectorate	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., *Sultan* ... / Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.* ... / A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E., *British Resident* ...	Zanzibar.
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir C. C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor and Consul-General* ...	Zomba.
Tanganyika	Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Dar-es-Salaam.
Mauritius	Sir Herbert James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor* ...	Port Louis.
Seychelles	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B., *Governor* ...	Victoria.
St. Helena and Ascension	, *Governor* ...	Jamestown.
America—		
Dominion of Canada	*General* Lord Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. *Governor-General* / Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., *Premier* ... / Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Ottawa.
Newfoundland	Hon. W. S. Monroe, *Premier* ...	St. John's.
Bermuda	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. *Governor* ...	Hamilton.
Jamaica	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., *Capt.-General* ...	Kingston.
Bahamas	*Maj.* Sir H. R. S. Fordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor* ...	Nassau.
Leeward Isles	*Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bart., *Governor* ...	St. John's.
Windward Isles	Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor* ...	St. George's.
Barbados	*Lt.-Col.* Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Bridgetown.
Trinidad and Tobago	Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Port of Spain.
British Guiana	Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., *Governor* ...	Georgetown.
British Honduras	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Belize.
Falkland Islands	Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Port Stanley.
Oceania—		
Commonwealth of Australia	Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General* ... / Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C. *Premier* ...	Melbourne.
New South Wales	*Admiral* Sir D. R. S. De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *Governor* ... / Hon. Sir George Fuller, K.C.M.G., *Premier* ...	Sydney.
Victoria	Rt Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., *Governor* ... / Hon. S. M. Prendergast, *Premier* ...	Melbourne.
South Australia	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Governor* ... / Hon. John Gunn, *Premier* ...	Adelaide.
Queensland	*Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *Governor* ... / Hon. E. G. Theodore, *Premier* ...	Brisbane.
Tasmania	Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., *Governor* ... / Hon. J. A. Lyons, *Premier* ...	Hobart.
Western Australia	*Col.* Sir W. R. Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* ... / Hon. Philip Collier, *Premier* ...	Perth.
Dominion of New Zealand	*Gen* Sir C. Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., *Gov.-G.* / Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, *Premier* ...	Wellington.
Fiji	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *Governor* ...	Suva.
Papua	J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., *Administrator* ...	Port Moresby.
Pacific Islands	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner* ...	Suva, Fiji.

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1921-2).	Total Exports (1921-2).
Europe.					£	£
Great Britain and Ireland	..	..	121,090	47,350,000	1,000,000,000	825,000,000
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225,000	6,000,000	1,700,000
Gibraltar	,, ,,	1713	2	22,000	3,000,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	300,000,000	270,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,500,000	26,000,000	25,000,000
Straits Settlements	,, ,,	1785-1909	1,660		70,000,000	60,000,000
Federated Malay States	,, ,,	1874-1888	27,500	3,360,000	12,000,000	16,000,000
Other Malay States	,, ,,	1909	24,800		4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong	,, ,,	1842-1906	390	625,000	82,000,000	86,000,000
Weihaiwei	,, ,,	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000		
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	2,500,000	3,900,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000		
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	275,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,850,000	14,000,000	7,000,000
Palestine	,, ,,	1914-1918	9,000	650,000	6,000,000	1,000,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	5,100,000		
Transvaal	,,	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	,,	1900	50,400		58,000,000	66,000,000
South West Province	Conquest	1914	322,350	120,000		
Basutoland	,,	—	10,300	500,000		
Bechuanaland	,,	1895	275,000	153,000		
Rhodesia	,,	1889	450,000	1,750,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	210,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast	,, ,,	1672	92,000	2,030,000	8,000,000	7,000,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	1,541,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nigeria	,, ,,	1891	363,700	17,400,000	11,000,000	8,000,000
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	1,730,000	1,300,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,072	1,300,000	2,000,000
Zanzibar	,, ,,	1890	1,020	200,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Nyasaland	,, ,,	1891	300,000	1,200,000	600,000	500,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000
Mauritius	,, and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	100,000	120,000
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	50,000	15,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150		
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250	2,934,000		
Quebec	,, ,,	1759-1763	706,850	2,361,000		
Nova Scotia	,, ,,	1627-1713	21,500	524,000		
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,200	388,000		
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	89,000		
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	525,000	160,000,000	159,000,000
Manitoba	,,	1813	251,900	610,000		
Alberta	,,	1670	255,360	588,000		
Saskatchewan	,,	1670	251,700	758,000		
North-West Territories	,,	1670	1,250,000	12,000		
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	263,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	53,000	1,000,000	400,000
Leeward Islands	,,	1623-1659	750	140,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	162,000	700,000	650,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	363,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
British Guiana	,, and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	298,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
British Honduras	,,	1798	8,600	40,500	700,000	650,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	20,000	1,400,000	250,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	1,000,000	3,500,000
South Georgia &c	,, ,,	1771	3,000,000	—		
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	2,100,000		
Victoria	,,	1832	88,000	1,532,000		
South Australia	,,	1836	904,000	495,000		
Queensland	,,	1824	670,500	758,000	101,000,000	130,000,000
Tasmania	,,	1803	26,220	214,000		
Western Australia	,,	1828	976,000	332,000		
New Zealand	,, and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,285,000	43,000,000	45,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	1,700,000	2,500,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	500,000	180,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1911.	1921.
England and Wales (London):—			
England (including Monmouthshire) ...	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,586	4,390,219	*4,496,000
Irish Free State (Dublin)			
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands.....	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total.....	121,633	45,516,259	47,413,382

* Estimated; no Irish Census in 1921.

Religion and Language.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,294,190 communicants in England at Easter 1922, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 546,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1920). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

(*Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State.*)

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000.
1913	1,102,500	24·1	342,538	15·0	652,738	14·3
1919	888,031	19·0	440,741	18·9	657,964	14·3
1920	1,193,864	25·4	453,562	19·3	600,847	12·8
1921	1,062,735	22·5	383,348	16·2	588,677	12·5
1922	983,589	20·7	357,131	15·0	624,027	13·1

Immigration and Emigration.

Year.	Total Immigrants.	Total Emigrants.*	Destinations of the (British and Irish) Emigrants.							
			To the British Commonwealth of Nations.					To other Countries.		
			North America.	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa.	Other Dominions.	Total.	U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1919	193,601	201,504	89,102	17,757	7,761	22,037	136,657	32,765	10,810	43,575
1920	283,705	437,879	134,079	49,357	29,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370	105,799
1921	227,583	377,507	84,145	45,073	28,138	30,196	188,552	67,499	12,208	79,707
1922	224,462	343,624	86,326	67,389	23,948	26,002	193,665	132,236	17,723	149,959
1923	210,509	463,285	158,359	55,716	21,160	27,036	260,271	182,758	20,256	203,014

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe*. The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was, *Outwards* (to the Continent), 1,184,412, and *Inwards* (from the Continent), 1,309,874. The figures for 1918-23 were *Outwards* (1918) 189,225, (1919) 569,922, (1920) 738,860, (1921) 830,558, (1922) 893,182, (1923) 1,038,154; *Inwards* (1918) 171,229, (1919) 425,183, (1920) 725,253, (1921) 855,343, (1922) 916,398, (1923) 1,103,016.

Nationality of Emigrants.—In 1913 the number of *British and Irish* Emigrants was 389,394, of whom 271,756 were *English*, 5,040 *Welsh*, 68,202 *Scottish*, and 44,396 *Irish*; in 1923 the total number of *British and North Irish* Emigrants was 256,284, of whom 140,891 were *English*, 4,529 *Welsh*, 83,584 *Scottish*, and 22,280 *North Irish*.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1871.....31,845,379
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35,241,482
1821.....21,272,187	1891.....38,104,975
1831.....24,392,485	1901.....41,976,827
1841.....27,036,450	1911.....45,370,530†
1851.....27,724,056	1921.....42,767,530§§
1861.....29,321,288	

*** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921.†

	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
England and Wales.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,032,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5·03	—	—	—	—
Scotland									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	394,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
1921.	2,348,403	2,533,885	4,882,288	121,384	2·54	—	—	—	—
Ireland.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	§1,622,739	§19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
Islands.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0·6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 161). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 575) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 548) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 56,832 in England and Wales (1922), and 6,530 in Scotland (1922). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 233). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables; also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 233). The Force on Oct. 1, 1924, consisted of 37 Superintendents, 662 Inspectors, 2,975 Sergeants, and 16,843 Constables, making a total of 20,517, with 279 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 24, 1924, was 9,826. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1923-24 was £7,256,882. On March 31, 1924, there were 11,766 Police pensioners, and 484 pensioned widows.

LOSSES FROM FIRE.

The annual cost of fire defence in Great Britain may be estimated at about £25,000,000. The average annual direct loss from fire in Great Britain is about £12,000,000. In the United States it is estimated to have exceeded £100,000,000 in 1922. The number of fires attended by public fire brigades in Great Britain is about 22,500 per annum, varying from 77 per 100,000 population in London to half that figure in other large cities and urban districts. The average for England and Wales is 56 per 100,000 population, and 83 per 100,000 population in Scotland. The cost of public fire brigades in Great Britain amounts in the aggregate to about £2,000,000 per annum, and varies from the produce of a 3d rate in London to the produce of a halfpenny rate in an urban district.

CRIME.

England and Wales.

Indictable Offences.—The number of persons tried for indictable offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and Summarily was lower in 1922 than in 1921, and considerably below the level of 1913. The figures for the principal groups of offences compare as follows:—

Offences against	1913.	1921.	1922.
The Person	3,226	3,071	2,969
Property (with Violence)	3,984	4,280	4,337
Do. (without do.)	54,256	53,022	50,067
Do. (Malicious Injury to)	458	314	199
Currency (and Forgery)	346	269	285
Other Offences	899	399	320
Totals	63,269	61,355	58,177

Non-Indictable Offences.—Persons proceeded against for less serious offences numbered 524,678, compared with 523,718 in 1921, and 680,290 in 1913. The totals for certain groups of offences and the corresponding figures for 1921 and 1913 are:—

	1913.	1921.	1922.
Betting and gaming	5,247	7,915	10,790
Drunkenness	204,038	81,383	80,463
Education Acts	44,030	26,529	22,337
Game laws	4,262	5,620	4,682
Highway Acts	76,011	133,465	145,678
Police regulations	106,509	74,241	67,871
Poor law	6,256	3,128	4,457
Prostitution	10,629	5,715	5,013
Revenue laws	17,101	14,099	20,741
Sunday trading	11,555	18,426	21,384
Vagrancy	27,523	26,333	28,916

Assizes and Quarter Sessions.—Of 8,435 persons brought up for trial in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, 133 were not actually tried—in 12 cases the prosecution was not proceeded with, in 101 cases the Grand juries found no bill, and in 20 cases the accused were insane and unfit to plead; 1,491 were acquitted, and 6,784 convicted, while 27 were found "guilty but insane."

Court of Criminal Appeal.—The Court of Criminal Appeal heard or otherwise disposed of 86 appeals out of 415 applications. In 19 cases the conviction was affirmed, and in 17 cases the conviction was quashed; in 18 cases the sentence was affirmed and in 28 cases the sentence was quashed and other sentences substituted, and in 2 cases the sentence was quashed.

Husbands and Wives, &c.—Separation orders granted in 1922 numbered 4,580, compared with 5,173 in 1913; 8,056 orders were made for the maintenance of illegitimate children (against 6,914), and 8,831 orders for the maintenance of wives (against 7,959).

Juvenile Offenders.*—The total number of persons brought before juvenile courts in 1922 was 31,056, namely, 15,232 boys and 738 girls under the age of 14, and 14,489 boys and 597 girls over 14 and under 16; and 2,077 males and 156 females aged above 16. Of those brought before Juvenile Courts 3,800 were acquitted, orders

* Children under 14 may not be sentenced to imprisonment nor committed to prison in default of payment of fines, damages, or costs. Nor may young persons aged 14 to 16 years be so dealt with unless the Court certifies that the young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained. (Children Act, 1908, sec. 102.)

without conviction were made against 14,643, and 12,528 were convicted. Only 3 youthful offenders were sentenced to imprisonment; 564 were committed to reformatory schools, 508 males were ordered to be whipped, and 11,402 were sentenced to pay fines. In 2,529 cases the fine was ordered to be paid by the parent or guardian of the defendant. During the year probation orders were made in respect of 10,535 persons.

Bigamy.—The increase in sexual crimes since 1913 is almost wholly in cases of bigamy; in 1913 there were 133 cases of bigamy, in 1922 there were 454, against 722 (1920) and 570 (1921).

Blackmail.—There were 35 cases of "Extortion by Threats to accuse of crime or by other Threats" in 1922. Of 24 such persons tried at the Assizes, 4 were acquitted, 2 were sent to penal servitude and 14 were imprisoned; and of the 6 persons tried at Quarter Sessions for the crime of blackmail, 5 were acquitted and 1 sentenced to imprisonment.

Homicide.—Apart from 45 cases of infanticide and deaths from illegal operations, 100 cases of supposed murder came to the knowledge of the police in England and Wales during 1922, compared with the annual average of 103 for the years 1918–1922. In 27 cases (1922) the murderer committed suicide at the time of the murder; in 65 cases arrests were made and 5 accused persons were discharged. In 1922 60 persons (41 males, 19 females) were tried for murder; 3 were found insane upon arraignment, 9 were acquitted, 13 were found guilty but insane, and 34 were sentenced to death, of whom 10 (6 males and 4 females) had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Suicide.—A verdict of *felo de se* was recorded in 117 cases, and of other cases of suicide in 3,727 cases, after inquest by Coroners.

Drunkenness.—The total number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in 1922 was 81,150 (66,076 men and 15,074 women), against a total of 204,038 in 1913 and 81,383 in 1921.

Age of Criminals.—In 1922 the ages of convicted persons received into prison were—(aged 14 to 16), 13; (16 to 21), 3,938; (21 to 30), 13,484; (30 to 40), 12,537; (40 to 50), 9,774; (50 to 60), 5,020; (60 and over), 2,840. Of those aged 60 and above 348 were convicted of larceny, 968 of drunkenness and 452 of begging.

Illiteracy of Criminals.—In 1922 there were 47,606 convicted persons received into prison, of whom 82 per cent. were born in England and Wales, and 2 per cent. were aliens. Only 2,358 of the total number were illiterate, against 28,102 in 1900 and 55,793 in 1880. It is thus clear that the diminution of illiteracy in the general population extends to the criminal classes.

EDUCATION.

I.—Elementary.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the *State* supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools; (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers.

In 1921–2 there were 20,939 public elementary schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for over 7,096,642 pupils, and average attendance of 5,189,107; and in 1922 there were 2,904 primary schools in Scotland with accommodation for 888,634, and average attendance of 615,198. Teachers number 185,771 (128,123 women) in England and Wales, and 19,968 (15,928 women) in Scotland. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The War lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—Education beyond Elementary.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

(i.) *England and Wales.*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board in 1922 was 1,249 in England and Wales, containing 185,076 boys and 176,949 girls, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State

grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

(ii.) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools.*—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes Technical Institution Courses, and Day Technical Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1922-3 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities.	Professors, &c.	Under-graduates.
England (10)	3,077	31,030
Wales (1)	294	2,530
Scotland (4)	747	11,190
Total (15)	4,118	44,750

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the twelve years ended March 31, 1925, are stated as follows:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913-14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914-15	226,694,080	1,132,654,000
1915-16	336,767,000	1,559,706,000
1916-17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917-18	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918-19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920-21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922-23	914,012,452	812,496,604
1923-24	837,169,000	788,840,000
1924-25*	794,050,000	790,026,000

* Budget Estimate (*see also* p. 495)

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.

Revenue.

	Estimated.	*Actual.*
Customs	£116,900,000	£119,958,000
Excise	143,850,000	147,970,000
Motor Vehicles Duties	13,250,000	14,691,000
Estate Duties	52,000,000	57,800,000
Stamps	20,000,000	21,570,000
Land Tax and House Duty	3,000,000	2,760,000
Income Tax	261,000,000	269,331,000
Super Tax	58,000,000	60,640,000
Excess Profits Duty	12,000,000	—
Corporation Profits Tax	20,000,000	23,340,000
Tax Revenue	£700,000,000	£718,060,000
Postal Service	33,200,000	32,840,000
Telegraph Service	5,250,000	5,570,000
Telephone Service	14,150,000	14,390,000
Crown Lands	900,000	920,000
Interest on Loans	12,500,000	12,606,900
Miscellaneous:—		
Ordinary	12,500,000	15,980,950
Special	40,000,000	36,801,434
Non-Tax Revenue	£118,500,000	£119,109,284
Total Revenue	£818,500,000	£837,169,284

Expenditure.

	**Estimated.*	*Actual.*
National Debt Services	£350,000,000	£347,308,748
Road Fund	12,650,000	14,090,044
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	10,348,000	13,662,631
Payments to Northern Ireland	3,000,000	3,966,865
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,972,000	2,802,795
Supply Services—		
Navy, Army and Air	122,011,000	105,800,000
Civil Services	264,813,000	239,366,000
Revenue Departments and Post Office	62,465,000	60,634,000
Total Expenditure	£829,759,000	£788,840,211
Surplus	—	£ 48,329,073

* Including £13,143,000 Supplementary Grants.

THE RISE IN TAXATION.

In 1913–14 the amount raised by direct Taxation in the *United Kingdom* was £163,035,000, or £3 11s. per head of the population at that period; in 1923–4 the amount raised was £15 18s. per head.

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written reply to a question in Parliament, gave the following comparative figures of taxation per head in some of the leading countries of the world :—

	1913 or 1913–14 (Actual). In Sterling at Par. £ s. d.	1923 or 1923–24 (Estimated). In Sterling at Par. £ s. d.
U.K.	3 11 0	15 18 0
France	3 7 0	6 18 2
U.S.A. (Federal)	1 7 11	6 14 10
Italy	2 2 8	3 6 11
Germany (Reich)	1 10 8	4 1 4
Canada (Dominion)	3 8 2	7 19 8
Australia :		
Commonwealth	3 8 1	8 1 9
States	1 5 11	3 4 2
South Africa :		
Union	1 9 0	3 9 11
Provinces	0 4 9	0 11 9
New Zealand	6 3 0	12 5 3

Mr. Snowden added: "International comparisons of this nature require to be used with great caution owing to the differing national wealth, financial systems, and social and economic structure of the countries compared." The Chancellor of the Exchequer further pointed out that the figures for the United States, Germany and Canada show the taxation to cover expenditure of the Central Government only, and do not include the expenditure of the States, for which information is not available.

Relative Cost of The Great War.

In an "Analysis of War and Post-War Finance," issued by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York and Paris, a table is published showing the relative cost of the Great War to certain of the Nations which took part therein. The table shows in each case the gross cost per head of population and per cent. of national wealth in U.S. dollars at pre-war rates of exchange :—

Nation.	Per Capita. $	National Wealth. Per cent.
Great Britain	524·85	34·49
France	280·20	19·36
Italy	124·59	20·59
Russia	44·01	13·11
U.S.A.	176·91	8·67
Austria-Hungary	108·76	18·13
Germany	292·57	24·71

THE BUDGET, 1924–1925.

Summary of Provisions.

The Budget of Great Britain for 1924–1925 was introduced on April 29, 1924, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Philip Snowden). The financial year 1923–1924 ended with a realized surplus of £48,329,073, which was applied in reduction of the National Debt, and the estimated revenue for 1924–1925 showed an estimated surplus of £4,024,000, after allowing for certain remissions of taxation.

Changes in Taxation.

Reductions.—The *Tea Duty* is reduced from 8*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., the *Sugar Duty* from £1 5*s.* 8*d.* to 11*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., the *Coffee Duty* from £1 8*s.* to 14*s.* per cwt., the *Cocoa Duty* from 4*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt., the *Raw Chicory Duty* from £1 6*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., the *Dried Fruits Duty* from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per cwt., the *Entertainment Tax* is abolished or reduced on cheaper seats.

Repeals.—The *Corporation Profits* Tax, *Inhabited House* Duty, and the "*McKenna Duties*" on Cinematograph Films, Clocks and Watches, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, and Musical Instruments are repealed.

Other Changes.—Certain concessions are made in charges to *Telephone Users*, and small reductions in *Motor License* Duties.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1924–1925.

Revenue.	*Budget.*	*Six months.*
Customs	£101,800,000	£49,593,000
Excise	135,900,000	62,872,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	15,600,000	4,106,000
Estate Duties	56,000,000	31,520,000
Stamps	21,000,000	8,810,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	1,250,000	640,000
Income Tax	265,000,000	104,072,000
Super-Tax	61,000,000	24,530,000
Excess Profits Duty	8,000,000	...
Corporation Profits Tax	20,000,000	8,630,000
Post Office Services	53,500,000	26,000,000
Crown Lands	900,000	480,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,250,000	5,809,061
Miscellaneous Receipts :—		
Ordinary	11,850,000	5,970,650
Special	30,000,000	15,576,684
Total	£794,050,000	£348,509,395

Expenditure.	*Budget.*	*Six months.*
National Debt	£350,000,000	£170,182,946
Northern Ireland	3,500,000	2,308,737
Road Fund	15,000,000	3,505,044
Local Taxation	13,150,000	4,487,891
Land Settlement	750,000	324,484
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,440,000	1,133,704
Navy	55,800,000	47,100,000
Army	45,000,000	
Air Force	14,511,000	
Civil Services	227,573,000	105,164,863
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,221,000	26,284,326
Post Office Services	51,081,000	
Total	£790,026,000	£360,491,995
Surplus	4,024,000	...
Totals	£794,050,000	£360,491,995

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1919-20—1923-24.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences.		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Spirit Retailers.	° Other Licences			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920	71,276,230	42,633,798	1,332,661	1,324,523	1,433,822	1,361,891	10,479,516	2,311,740
1921	123,393,903	53,907,633	1,369,730	2,592,398	1,686,344	1,180,784	11,735,840	2,155,654
1922	121,844,583	51,277,920	1,328,448	3,156,837	1,481,045	1,157,275	10,279,543	2,122,325
1923	92,262,893	45,079,233	1,219,704	3,032,354	1,378,947	871,065	9,603,047	1,800,249
1924	76,110,637	45,144,092	1,306,776	3,159,203	1,381,051	694,330	9,284,686	1,785,649

° *Other Licences* issued in 1921 22 included: Auctioneers, 9,735; Hawkers, 11,137; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 43,338; Pawnbrokers, 4,717; Plate Dealers, 22,303; Male Servants, 164,246; Armorial Bearings, 40,890; Dogs, 1,883,140.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1919-20—1923-24.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Matches.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920	17,750,624	3,099,006	40,887,584	60,944,865	2,238,562	16,168,973	...	919,385
1921	16,863,249	2,360,424	29,369,828	55,606,342	2,912,643	17,127,332	...	781,498
1922	17,582,517	2,464,482	35,947,068	55,277,907	2,750,607	11,531,070	1,099,962	450,401
1923	11,555,725	1,707,842	39,376,392	53,472,257	3,051,851	8,569,348	1,212,514	538,981
1924	10,730,855	1,660,893	37,126,709	51,980,378	3,368,648	8,892,773	1,335,766	542,577

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was: *Tea*, 8·42lb.; *Coffee*, 0·82lb.; *Cocoa*, 3·19lb., a total of 12·43lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: *Tea*, 1·22lb.; *Coffee*, 1·08; *Cocoa*, 0·08lb., a total of 2·38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1923, 7,957 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 6,775 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 4,453 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 1,177 gallons of spirits. 3,715 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £12,599 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1919-20—1923-24.

Year ended Mar. 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.		Income Tax.	Super Tax.	Stamps.	Post Office Revenue.		
	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.				Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920	36,637,709	6,057,701	317,029,000	42,405,000	22,891,467	31,000,000	4,850,000	8,300,000
1921	40,613,627	6,509,694	340,665,000	55,669,000	26,540 814	36,100,000	5,200,000	8,200,000
1922	45,145,726	7,300,355	337,027,000	61,730,000	19,638,000	40,000,000	5,900,000	10,500,000
1923	48,463,487	7,956,069	314,836,000	64,209,000	22,222,000	34,150,000	5,500,000	13,550,000
1924	49,804,961	7,677,761	271,433,000	61,746,800	21,579,000	32,840,000	5,570,000	14,390,000

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes) 1921-2.

Schedule.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
A (From Ownership) ...	162,837,871	15,754,354	4,566,544	183,158,769
B (From Occupation)...	45,656,448	7,568,741	2,752,728	55,977,917
C (From Securities) ..	...	...	...	96,224,744
D (From Businesses, &c.)	1,357,124,875	180,458,654	31,716,601	1,159,300,130
E (From Salaries)	...	...	...	557,816,819
Total .....£	2,153,129,512	251,664,081	57,684,786	2,462,478 379

EXCESS PROFITS.

Year.	Yield.
	£
1917-18	220,214,000
1918-19	285,028,000
1919-20	290,045,000
1920-21*	186,255,000
1921-22	30,477,813
1922-23	2,004,000

* To Feb. 12, 1921.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1923-24.

Division.	Gross Receipts.
England and Wales.....£	13,370,388
Scotland	1,288,307
Total .....£	14,658,695

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1923-24.

Total Tax .....£	23,814,954
Repayments, &c.	363,681
Net Receipts .....£	23,451,273

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1924-25.

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments, the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates, that is, the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments show a reduction of £37,338,000 for the year 1924-25, made up as follows,—

Service.	1923-4.	1924-5.
Civil Services.....	£264,750,141	£227,572,823
Customs and Excise	5,009,000	4,740,000
Inland Revenue ...	6,582,211	6,480,804
Post Office	50,871,520	50,081,100
	£327,212,872	£289,874,727

Practically the whole of the net reduction is in respect of Civil Service, owing to an increase in the Post Office estimates, so that the net saving on the Revenue Departments amounts to £160,827 only.

While certain survivals of the war period again account for a considerable part of the decrease, it is clear that every effort has been made to reduce the expenditure of the departments to the lowest possible limits. The great majority of the items in this category show decreases, in some cases of substantial amount. Less than half the amount voted for Foreign and Colonial Services in the current financial year will be required in 1924-25, the total net estimate of £9,138,091 representing a reduction of £11,193,543. Colonial Services account for the major part of the decrease. The net reduction under this head of £7,703,917 is mainly due to the disappearance of non-recurring items, such as last year's loans to Kenya and Uganda, amounting to £3,500,000 and £150,000 respectively; the vote of £106,504 in respect of Nauru and Ocean Islands, and the settlement with the British South Africa Company on account of Rhodesia, involving a payment of £3,750,000. There is also a decrease of nearly £3,000,000 in the cost of Middle Eastern Services. War Pensions are down by £6,607,000; the estimate for the Ministry of Agriculture is lower by £2,700,000; and that of the Ministry of Labour by £1,116,000. The increases, which are relatively small, are mainly on account of additional grants for educational purposes and scientific research. The only new item is a vote of £13,000 for the mission of the Prince of Wales to South Africa.

The Cost of Education.

Estimates in respect of Education, Science, and Art amount to £49,859,068, and show a net reduction on those for the current year of £35,050 only. Against decreases of £353,008 have to be set increases amounting to £317,958. For the ordinary services of the Board of Education increases are required totalling £224,228, but the anticipated additional expenditure will be more than met by savings on account of the higher education of ex-Service men, for which £68,100 is taken, against £326,375 in the current year. The main increase is in respect of teachers' pensions, which are expected to cost £3,467,000, or £1,067,000 more than in 1923-24. It is explained that since the estimates for 1923-24 were prepared, the number of retirements of teachers has been abnormally large. Reasons for the abnormal increase have been: (1) That retirements have been retarded in recent years; (2) reduction in staffs, corresponding to the reduction in the number of children; and (3) substitution of younger for older teachers from motives of economy. Grants in aid of scientific investigation have been increased in the case of the Medical Research Council by £10,000 to £140,000, and in the case of the National Library of Wales by £6,000 to £21,000. On the other hand, the vote for the Welsh National Museum is reduced by £5,000 to £15,000. New grants of £2,000 and £500 are included for the British Academy and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art respectively. The increase in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is accounted for mainly by larger grants to the Fuel Research Board, the Geological Survey, and the National Physical Laboratory.

Health, Insurance and Housing.

The Ministry of Health is estimated to cost £19,486,861, a net decrease on 1923-24 of £17,959. Increases under various heads amount to £835,031, and there are decreases under others totalling £852,990.

Housing grants at £8,050,000 show a reduction of £597,000. Maternity and Child Welfare £830,000 (£70,000 less). Tuberculosis Grants £1,380,000 (£30,000 more), Unemployment Schemes £1,400,000 (£299,990 more), Health Insurance shows Medical Benefit £1,860,000 (£284,400 more) and Disablement Benefit £3,520,000 (£20,000 more), Sanatoria Grants £20,000 (£117,000 less), Welfare of the Blind £95,000 (£5,000 more), and Venereal Disease grants £340,000 (£30,000 less).

Ministry of Labour

At £14,060,339 the estimate for the Ministry of Labour shows a net reduction of £2,126,666. Unemployment insurance accounts for £12,827,000 of the total, this figure being less by £215,000 than the estimate for the current financial year, and £209,477 is saved on salaries and allowances, which are expected to cost £3,327,294. For the training of ex-Service officers and men £1,383,573 is to be voted, a decrease of £1,617,854, and grants for the resettlement in civil life of ex-Service men are expected to absorb £165,000 against £229,000 in 1924-25.

THE FIGHTING SERVICES.

The Estimates for the Fighting Services show a reduction of £6,700,000 from the 1923-4 total, made up as follows:—

Service.	1923-4.	1924-5.
Navy.....	£58,000,000	£55,800,000
Army	52,000,000	45,000,000
Air.....	12,011,000	14,511,000

The Navy Estimates.

The Navy Estimates for 1924–5 show a decrease of £2,200,000 from the figure proposed for the year 1923–4. The provision for new construction is £17,512,454, the ships to be laid down being five light cruisers of the *County* class and two destroyers; while the light cruisers, *Effingham*, *Frobisher* and *Emerald*, the flotilla leaders *Keppel* and *Broke* and five submarines are to be completed during the year. Work upon Singapore as a "great naval base" is stopped, but £200,000 is provided for storage accommodation for oil fuel at the "Clapham Junction" of the Empire. In explanation of the general trend of the Navy Estimates, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Viscount Chelmsford) states: "Estimates, in their main features, are dependent upon policy, and the Estimates now presented have in view simply the maintenance, with the strictest regard to economy, of the Navy at the accepted standard of strength and in a state of efficiency. They do not provide for any increase of that standard, nor for any new developments that could lead to the impression in any quarter that an increase of naval strength is our ultimate objective."

The Army Estimates.

The Army Estimates show a net reduction for the year 1924–5 of £7,000,000, made up as follows:—

	1923–4.	1924–5.
Effective Charges	£40,894,000	£36,091,000
Non-Effective Charges	7,518,000	7,834,000
War Terminal Charges	3,588,000	1,075,000
	£52,000,000	£45,000,000

The principal details for two years are as under:—

	1923–4.	1924–5.
Standing Army	£28,132,000	£24,209,000
Territorial and Reserve	7,200,000	7,033,000
Education, Hospitals and Depôts	7,416,000	6,778,000
War Office and Staffs	2,691,000	2,398,000
Half Pay, Retired Pay, and Pensions	7,518,000	7,834,000

The Air Estimates.

The Air Estimates show an increase for 1924–5 of £2,500,000, the Net Estimates being £14,511,000 against £12,011,000 in 1923–4.

The actual increase in normal expenditure is £2,840,000; the difference between this sum and the £2,500,000 shown above is accounted for by the decline in the provision for outstanding war liabilities from £525,000 in 1923–4 to £185,000 in the coming financial year. This effective increase of £2,840,000 is attributable to the progress of the approved expansion of the Air Force for home defence; to the increased requirements of Navy and Army co-operation, and to the necessity of replenishing war-time stocks of technical equipment.

In the general abstract of the estimates are given the following net figures under the various heads of expenditure:

Pay, &c., of the Air Force	£2,941,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport	1,452,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	5,700,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	2,127,000
Medical Services	195,000
Educational Services	£480,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	284,000
Civil Aviation	355,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	134,000
Air Ministry	710,000
Half-pay Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	133,000
Total	£14,511,000

Increases aggregating £2,561,740 include the following: Technical and warlike stores (aeroplanes, &c), £1,832,700; works and buildings, £328,000; quartering stores and transport, £262,400; civil aviation, £68,000; Air Ministry, £62,000, auxiliary and reserve forces, £46,000; and pay, £31,740. Medical and meteorological services show small decreases. In the case of technical and warlike stores the provision made under the various heads compares as follows with the current year's votes:

	1923–4.	1924–5.
Aeroplanes, Seaplanes, and Engines	£3,620,000	£5,144,500
Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough	35,500	40,000
Aeronautical Inspection Dept., &c.	90,500	135,000
Aircraft, Technical and Warlike Stores	66,800	94,500
Armament and Ammunition	253,000	388,000
Electrical Stores	143,500	204,000
Miscellaneous Research	219,500	264,500
Miscellaneous Materials	160,500	258,000
Balloons and Hangars	9,000	7,500
Mech. & other Transport	222,500	293,000
Petrol and Oil	385,500	396,000
War Liabilities (rewards to inventors & miscell. claims)	385,000	130,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain, the total receipts (including the State contribution) being nearly £500,000,000 annually. The total amounts received from direct and indirect taxation, and from other sources of receipt by Local Authorities in England and Wales for 1920–21, and in Scotland for 1919–20, are stated below. The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1920–21 was £301,727,787, the rateable value being £236,024,438.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	England and Wales (1920–21).	Scotland (1919–20).
Public Rates	£151,809,139	£12,951,609
Govt. Contributions	63,040,998	7,960,877
Tolls, Dues and Duties	20,062,743	2,102,535
Water Undertakings	11,524,078	1,598,873
Gas do.	21,581,074	4,775,722
Elect. Light do.	17,926,759	1,942,763
Tramways	23,645,740	2,801,604
For Improvements	972,071	9,143
Housing	...	168,505
Rents, Sales, &c.	30,591,107	1,751,703
Sales of Property	...	452,433
From Loans	116,056,859	4,014,006
Total Receipts	£457,210,568	£40,529,773

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services.	England and Wales (1920–21).	Scotland (1919–20).
Education	£70,046,214	£9,454,811
Electric Light Works	13,832,756	1,921,935
Gasworks	19,902,905	4,672,372
Harbours, Docks, &c.	13,873,611	1,960,554
Highways	35,504,306	2,600,118
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	7,587,135	960,592
Housing	*1,494,505	*269,367
Public Libraries	1,341,664	119,386
Public Lighting	3,449,017	516,856
Lunatics and Asylums	7,906,005	771,758
Markets	1,161,285	75,239
Parks, &c.	2,914,235	333,181
Police and Stations	20,612,957	1,920,332
Poor Relief	24,290.538	2,074,699
Private Improvements	958,987	8,320
Sewerage	5,525,861	626,017
Cleansing	...	1,061,546
Small Holdings	1,459.779	...
Tramways	22,399,258	2,931,332
Waterworks	8,945,382	1,671,230
Other Works	38,292,984	2,688,032
From Loans	94,453,400	4,425,024
Total Expenditure	£437,608,435	£41,062,701

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £13,662,631 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1923-24. The amount estimated to be payable in this way during the financial year 1924-25 is stated at £13,150,000 in the Budget (*see* p. 495), and in the six months ended Sept. 30 the sum of £4,487,891 had been so paid by the Exchequer.

In the financial year 1923-24 *England and Wales* received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1,804,903 in respect of Liquor and £835,496 in respect of Other Licences; £3,547,030 in relief of Rates; £370,925 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges; £2,832,272 under the Agricultural Rates Act and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties; a total of £11,880,537.

Scotland received a total of £1,782,094, of which £540,516 was in relief of Rates, and £388,418 additional grants under the Agricultural Rates Act 1923.

* In addition to the above mentioned sum there was a loan expenditure on Housing of the Working Classes of £52,209,823 in England and Wales in 1920-21, and of £794,559 in Scotland in 1919-20.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls 1 *twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows:—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s., 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s., and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced:—

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800; 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900; and so on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below:—

Annual Salaries.

Salary.	Annual Bonus.		
	March, 1921.	Sept., 1923.	Sept., 1924.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
90	148 10	67 10	67 10
150	195 6	88 15	88 15
200	233 7	106 2	106 2
300	290 9	132 1	132 1
400	347 12	158 0	158 0
500	404 14	183 19	183 19
600	461 16	188 19	188 19
700	518 19	200 10	200 10
800	576 1	209 10	209 10
900	633 3	215 17	215 17
1,000	690 6	219 13	219 13
1,458	750 0	216 6	216 6

Weekly Wages.

Wages.	Weekly Bonus		
	March, 1921.	Sept., 1923.	Sept., 1924.
s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
14 0	23 0	10 6	10 6
15 0	24 0	11 3	11 3
16 0	26 0	12 0	12 0
20 0	33 0	15 0	15 0
30 0	49 0	22 6	22 6
40 0	61 0	28 0	28 0
50 0	69 0	31 5	31 5
60 0	76 0	34 11	34 11
70 0	84 0	38 4	38 4
80 0	91 0	41 6	41 6
90 0	97 0	44 2	44 2
100 0	102 0	46 9	46 9

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000 ; Unfunded, £44,727,000 ; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837 :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 was raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year 1914–15, and in the five subsequent years, the Great War caused enormous increases, the aggregate of the National Debt standing at its highest point (£7,878,607,166) on March 31, 1920 ; while the cost of Interest and Management increased from £24,500,000 in 1914–15 to £349,598,616 in 1920–21.

Gross Total of the National Debt.

(1923 and 1924.)

On March 31, 1923 and 1924, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals :—

	1923.	1924.
External Debt ...	£1,155,650,657	£1,125,813,339
Internal Debt.....	6,586,582,629	6,515,233,613
Other Liabilities	70,329,238	66,490,593
	£7,812,562,525	£7,707,537,545

Cost of the Debt.

(Financial Year 1923–24.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£31,918,276
On Terminable Annuities	427,943
On Unfunded Debt	273,422,978
Total Interest	£305,769,197
Management and Expenses	1,539,551
New Sinking Fund (1923)	40,000,000
Total Cost.....	£347,308,748

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities;* and of the *Unfunded Debt.* On March 31, 1924, the Internal Debt amounted to :—

Funded Debt—	1924.
2½% Consols	£276,671,281
2¾% Annuities	2,412,679
2½% Annuities	21,297,780
3½% Conversion Loan.....	666,230,869
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869
Total Funded Debt.....	£980,258,478
Terminable Annuities	£13,451,342
Unfunded Debt—	
Treasury Bills	£588,320,000
Ways and Means Credit.....	186,155,500
3½% War Stock	62,744,997
4½% ,, ...	12,804,441
5% ,, ...	2,100,286,367
4% ,, ...	65,871,765
4% Funding.....	397,761,244
4% Victory Bonds.....	351,898,945
Exchequer Bonds	150,256,703
National War Bonds	820,084,030
Treasury Bonds.....	457,024,216
Savings Certificates	366,138,685
Other Debt	1,753,300
Total Unfunded Debt	5,561,100,193
Total Internal Debt	£6,554,810,014

The total of the *Floating Debt* outstanding on March 31, 1923 and 1924 was as follows :—

	1923.	1924.
Advances by Public Departments.....	£193,897,500	£186,155,500
Treasury Bills Outstanding	616,045,000	588,320,000
	£809,942,500	£774,475,500

showing a decrease of nearly £500,000,000 since March 31, 1921.

Paper Money.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Nov. 6, 1924, amounted to £286,047,035, an increase since Nov. 5, 1923 of £3,141,300.

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1924 :—

Due to	
United States :—	
Government Loan	£940,479,452
5½% Ten Year Bonds (1929).....	13,088,671
5½% Twenty Year Bonds (1937)	29,504,178
6% Railway Bonds (1927)	3,082,192
Other Outstanding	2,846
Total to U.S.A.....	£986,157,339
Straits Settlements :—	
5¼% Loan (1928)	3,341,000
5% Loan (1929)	4,315,000
Total to S.S.	7,656,000
Allied Governments:—	
France	*53,500,000
Russia	*60,000,000
Italy	*18,500,000
	£1,125,813,339

* See "Estimated Assets" below.

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at $4,604,128,085, of which $4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund.

Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1924, these liabilities stood at £66,490,593, a decrease of £3,838,645 from the total for the previous year, an amount of £5,749,422 having been created and £9,588,067 having been redeemed during the year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1924, to be as follows :—Turkish Loan, £3,815,200 ; Egyptian Loan, £5,271,100 ; Greek Loan, £3,667,300 ; Mauritius Loan, £213,294 ; Transvaal Loan, £25,736,128 ; Sudan Loan, £9,630,000 ; Welch Church Loan, £2,350,000 ; Local Loans, £217,309,766 ; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £132,745,733 ; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,141,280 and 24½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly.

Unrepaid Advances.—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1924, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments. The amounts so outstanding on March 31, 1924, were :—Gold Coast, £121,118 ; Crete, £40,000 ; Uganda, £255,687 ; Nyasaland, £962,000 ; Persia, £269,500 ; Albania, £1,603 ; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,573,470 ; Tanganyika, £2,385,891 ; Somaliland, £204,000 ; and Kenya, £3,500,000.

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of the *New Sinking Fund*, a term formerly applied to the fund set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875, and consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management, but now applied to the fund set up by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in 1923, and amounting to £40,000,000, the National Debt being decreased by that amount annually ; the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament ; *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£229,723 in 1923–24) ; *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (£2,031,528 in 1923–24) ; *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £2,410,830 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1923–24 ; *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £13,586,705 applied in purchase and cancellation of £17,387,614 in 1923–24 ; *Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £1,399,383 applied in Debt reduction in 1923–24 ; *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c. (£10,241,851 in 1923–24). (£156,751,000 of 5% Stock and £2,243,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1924) ; *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1924, to £8,922,755 cash and £39,765,006 securities.

Decrease of Liabilities.

By the operation of the various Sinking Funds the following decreases were caused in the Gross Liabilities of the State during the financial year 1923–24. The Funded Debt, from £997,840,225 to £980,258,479, a decrease of £17,581,746 ; Terminable Annuities from £13,681,065 to £13,451,342, a decrease of £229,723 ; the Unfunded Debt from £6,760,875,218 to £6,686,913,532, a decrease of £73,961,686, a total decrease of £91,773,155, to which must be added £9,413,180 under Payments for Death Duties, and £3,838,645 decrease under Other Capital Liabilities, a total reduction of the Gross Liabilities of the State of £105,024,980 in the financial year 1923–24.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,125,813,339 owing on March 31, 1924, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe; and against the Internal Debt may be set certain other assets. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,281,087,266.

The amounts remaining unpaid of the Debts owing to Great Britain, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1924):—

War Loans.

Dominions:—		
Australia	£89,270,922	
New Zealand	29,188,938	
South Africa	11,884,000	
Newfoundland	400,000	
Trinidad	469,626	
Jamaica	66,055	
Fiji	210,124	
		£131,489,666
Allies:—		
Russia	£722,545,712	
France	623,278,933	
Italy	553,300,000	
Yugo-Slavia	28,481,182	
Poland	95,083	
Rumania	24,778,000	
Portugal	21,544,300	
Greece	23,354,507	
Belgian Congo	3,550,300	
		£2,000,928,017

Relief Loans.

Austria	£10,794,051	
Poland	4,394,251	
Yugo-Slavia	2,251,636	
Rumania	2,195,822	
Czecho-Slovakia	473,597	
Estonia	251,000	
Hungary	116,430	
Armenia	104,441	
Lithuania	16,811	
		£20,598,041

Reconstruction Loan.

Belgium	£9,000,000

Other Loans.

Armenia (Stores, &c.)	£864,828
Total	£2,162,880,552

Other Assets.

Miscellaneous	£111,575,100
Exchequer Balances	6,631,614
Total	£118,206,714
Total Assets	£2,281,087,266

Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are *Suez Canal* Shares, valued at £22,416,737, and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being: Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5,200,000; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,020; British Dyestuffs Corporation, £1,700,001; British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg. Co., £1,450,000; Commercial Bank of Siberia, £1,198,371; Standard Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chepstow Property Co., £656,250; British America Nickel Corpn. of Canada, £629,618; British Farina Mills, £325,000; Home-Grown Sugar Ltd., £187,500; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105.

Dividend Paying Assets.

An item in the Revenue Accounts is *Interest on Sundry Loans, &c.*, £12,606,900. This is made up by interest on Suez Canal Shares, £878,203; Receipts in repect of Loans, £1,816,186; and by the following receipts:—

Interest &c. on War Loans:—

Dominions and Colonies:—		
Canada	£ 653,662	
Australia	4,457,948	
New Zealand	1,453,056	
South Africa	522,280	
Newfoundland	20,562	
Crown Colonies, &c.	36,566	
		£7,144,074
Allied Powers:—		
France	£1,853,698	
Belgium	449,180	
Greece	22,665	
Rumania	401	
Belgian Congo	194,408	
Portugal	160	
		£2,520,512

Interest on Relief Loans, &c.:—

Austria	£ 32,025	
Estonia	15,060	
Latvia	1,210	
Rumania	158,885	
Lithuania	1,009	
Czecho-Slovakia	29,933	
		£238,123

Reparations.

In addition to the above-mentioned assets, the British share of the capital obligations of the ex-enemy Powers on the existing basis as determined by Inter-Allied Agreements is twenty-nine milliard gold marks (£1,450,000,000), to which approximately 2,200,000,000 gold marks (£110,000,000) must be added in respect of reimbursement of the Belgian War Debt to Great Britain, the liability for which was transferred to Germany. These figures are subject to adjustment on the one hand on account of sums already received, and, on the other, in respect of interest in arrear, but these adjustments are not sufficiently important in amount appreciably to modify the total figures. Figures are not given separately for Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, which are included in the figures given above.

Debit and Credit Balances.

The figures presented to the Reparations Commission, as balanced on March 21, 1922, were stated in *milliards of gold marks* as under:—

Country.	Credits.	Debits.	Balance.	
			Credit.	Debit.
U.S.A.	48·7	*nil*	48·7	...
Gt. Britain	67·2	19·8	47·4	...
France	68·6	21·5	47·1	...
Belgium	8·8	1·1	7·7	...
Italy	12·2	17·9	...	5·7
Other States	8·5	9·3	...	0·8
Russia	...	19·2	...	19·2
Germany	...	5·3	...	5·3
German Reparations	...	119·9	...	119·9
Totals	214·0	214·0	150·9	150·9

What Germany has Paid Great Britain.

The amounts Germany has paid by way of reparations, under the *Treaty of Versailles* from Nov. 11, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1923, are stated below :—

	Gold Marks.
Paid in cash	641,335,000
Paid in kind	677,009,000
Paid in property	538,000
Total	1,318,882,000

Against these receipts Great Britain has expended in Coal Advances to Germany 93,871,000 gold marks, and the cost of the Army of Occupation amounted to 972,251,000 gold marks, a total of 1,066,122,000 gold marks, the balance (in sterling) representing a net payment to Great Britain of about £126,800,000.

German Payments to the Allies.

The amounts actually accruing to the several Treasuries over the same period to December 31, 1923, are approximately as follows :—

Belgium	£722,955,000
Serbia	131,000,000
France	94,888,000
Japan	33,802,000

The total distributed by Germany up to the close of 1923 was 5,692,246,000 gold marks, and after deduction of all costs of occupation, coal disbursements, &c., the total amount cleared and divided among the Allies was 2,683,389,000 gold marks, or about £1,341,694,500 sterling.

U.S. Loans to Foreign Governments.

The following figures show the amounts due to the United States by the different foreign Governments on May 15, 1922. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to the last interest period, as well as the principal amounts :—

Armenia	$13,137,466	Italy	$1,801,514,634
Austria	26,220,723	Latvia	5,582,296
Belgium	428,956,287	Liberia	28,869
Cuba	8,147,000	Lithuania	5,479,791
Czecho-Slovakia	103,106,425	Nicaragua	170,585
Estonia	15,694,148	Poland	148,594,423
Finland	9,005,082	Rumania	41,089,387
France	3,770,906,656	Russia	227,801,969
Gt. Britain	4,685,862,560	Yugo-Slavia	57,872,196
Greece	15,375,000		
Hungary	1,837,561	Total	$11,456,383,059

Defaulting Debtors.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544,291 of principal is owing by states which do not pay their debts, in addition to over £486,000,000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746,274,182), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U.S.A. and certain cities of South America.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1921, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £657,760,895, including £53,003,145 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £29,090,457 of the Port of London Authority; against the total the sum of £62,250,149 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1920 (was £62,260,201, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1919) £25,453,114.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1923 AND 1924.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 2, 1923.	Nov. 3, 1924.
2½% Consols	44¾	58	58½
4% War Loan	91¾	101¼	101
5% War Loan	82⅛	101¼	102¼
4% Funding	68	90	91
3½% Conversion	—	78¾	79¾
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	92¼	93
5% Nat. War Bonds (1924)	96¼	106⅛	...
5% Nat. War Bonds (1925)	95¾	106¼	...
5% Nat. War Bonds 1927	92⅞	106½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92¾	106½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92¾	105½	106⅛
3% Local Loans Stock	50⅞	67¼	67⅝
Bank of England Stock	165	252	257½
3½% Metropolitan Stock	80½	93¾	95
5% L.C.C. Stock	85¾	105	102¾
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	107	105½
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62½	85	83¼

Colonial Government Securities.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 2, 1923.	Nov. 3, 1924.
Australia 5½% (1922–27)	94	102	101¾
Canada 4% (1940–60)	72	90	92¼
Cape 3½% (1929–49)	60½	81½	81½
Gold Coast 6% (1945–70)	100	...	113¼
N.S.W. 5¾% (1922–32)	94	105½	101
N.S.W. 6½% (1930–40)	98½	108⅛	108
New Zealand 4% (1929)	82½	95¼	95½
Nigeria 6% (1949–79)	99¼	115½	107½
Queensland 6% (1930–40)	97¼	104¾	105¾
S. Africa 6% (1930–40)	...	105	104¾
S. Aust. 5½% (1922–27)	93	...	101
Straits S. 6% (1936–51)	...	110	107
Tasmania 6½% (1930–40)	...	108⅜	108
Victoria 5½% (1924–34)	93¼	101½	102½
W. Aust. 6% (1930–40)	...	105½	105½

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Month.	1914.			1923.			1924.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	73	0	0	56	4	5	55	10	1
February	76	6	3	57	1	1	56	10	1
March	75	2	6	58	15	0	55	8	1
April	75	15	0	59	7	2	56	17	4
May	74	15	0	58	13	2	57	11	4
June	74	5	0	58	13	4	57	5	8
July	74	16	3	58	4	8	56	16	6
August	No price			58	10	4	57	5	4
September	,,			58	7	7	...		
October	,,			58	8	4	...		
November	,,			57	6	9	...		
December	,,			56	3	10	...		

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife (*with £39 deducted from the means of each derived from any source except earnings*) do not exceed—	Weekly Pension.
£52 10*s.* a year	10*s.*
£52 10*s.* to £63	8*s.*
£63 to £73 10*s.*	6*s.*
£73 10*s.* to £84	4*s.*
£84 to £94 10*s.*	2*s.*
£94 10*s.* to £99 15*s.*	1*s.*
Exceed £99 15*s.*	No pension.

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.

(*b*) In other cases—

Where the yearly means (*with £39 deducted*) do not exceed	Weekly Pension.
£26 5*s.*	10*s.*
£26 5*s.* to £31 10*s.*	8*s.*
£31 10*s.* to £36 15*s.*	6*s.*
£36 15*s.* to £42	4*s.*
£42 to £47 5*s.*	2*s.*
£47 5*s.* to £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.*
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	No pension.

Universal Old Age Pensions, to all over the age of 70, *irrespective of means*, were estimated to cost £41,000,000 in the Financial Year 1921–22; if granted at the age of 65 the estimated cost was £70,000,000. The cost of Old Age Pensions under the scale in force for 1923–24 was £23,400,000.

In force on March 31, 1923.	England.	Wales (including Monmouth).	Scotland.	Total.
At 10*s.*	696,380	43,950	94,553	834,883
,, 8*s.*	20,889	1,139	2,157	24,185
,, 6*s.*	13,884	745	1,476	16,105
,, 5*s.*	367	15	29	411
,, 4*s.*	10,723	576	1,195	12,494
,, 3*s.*	59	2	4	65
,, 2*s.*	5,383	312	542	6,237
,, 1*s.*	1,331	77	136	1,544
Total	749,016	46,816	100,092	895,924
Pensioners dead since March 31, 1922	72,958	5,451	10,858	89,267

Number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated:—

	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
England	642,161	630,909	618,845	653,684	691,106	717,393	264,798	484,218	749,016
Wales & Monm'th	42,474	40,800	39,973	41,449	43,189	44,655	17,740	29,076	46,816
Scotland	97,294	90,500	87,681	90,700	95,067	96,539	33,240	66,852	100,092
Ireland	202,202	180,868	173,699	172,082	172,980	170,870*	—	—	—
Total	984,131	943,077	920,193	957,915	1,002,342	1,029,367	315,778	580,146	895,924

* Includes 40,987 payable in Northern Ireland (15,304 to Men and 25,683 to Women).

POOR RELIEF.

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain *on one day in the Winter* in the undermentioned years, and the total amount expended in Poor Relief, showing the amount falling to be met by the ratepayers:—

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Persons Relieved.*	Expenditure on Relief.		Persons Relieved.*	Expenditure on Relief.	
		Total.	From Rates.		Total.	From Rates.
1913	785,345	£14,935,605	£11,590,719	108,145	£1,576,116	£1,282,418
1914	754,010	15,055,863	11,720,544	105,123	1,609,358	1,308,866
1915	756,644	15,804,073	12,324,248	105,585	1,388,308	1,096,252
1916	680,973	16,085,586	12,675,775	98,937	1,411,521	1,220,638
1917	634,452	16,187,748	12,569,461	92,806	1,497,326	1,205,355
1918	585,315	17,039,623	13,403,873	86,757	1,538,488	1,257,596
1919	553,526	18,423,883	14,712,277	82,798	1,667,536	1,383,994
1920	574,383	23,501,241	19,478,892	85,628	2,093,523	1,802,339
1921	659,583	31,924,954	27,169,556	94,026	2,797,695	2,480,503
1922	1,486,494	42,272,555	37,396,072	215,603	2,974,455	2,736,126
1923	1,530,362	—	—	271,734	—	—

* Exclusive of "Casuals" in England and Wales and of "Vagrants" in Scotland.

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N.C.O's and Men*), and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*.

DISABLEMENT.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary reward usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a man 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of any allowances for wife and children to which he might be entitled.

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks, subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier: (except in the case of wife and children's allowances, the rates for other ranks are higher):—

Private—40*s.*; wife's allowance 10*s.*: children's allowances—7*s.* 6*d.* for first child and 6*s.* for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10*s.* for the first, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 6*s.* for each other child.

Widow—over 40 or with children 26*s.* 8*d.*; under forty and without children 20*s.*; allowances for children 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20*s.* Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20*s.* a week.

Alternative Pensions.

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre-War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

Treatment.

The Ministry of Pensions provide courses of treatment for disabilities accepted as attributable to or still aggravated by service, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1924, the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses:—

Officers	59 305
Widows	11,407
Children	12,567
Other Dependants	7,903
Nurses	2,367

Men's Awards.—The following awards were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1924:—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	32,819
Children's Allowances	20,778
Army and Air Force—N.C.O's and Men	1,231,769
Children's Allowances	994,264
Widows (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	244,554
Children of Widows	394.432
Motherless Children	15.435
Other Dependants	409,112

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1924).

The following pensions (approx.) were in payment as at March 31, 1924:—

Officers	26,100
Nurses	1,100
Officers' Widows	9,300
,, Children	8,400
,, Dependants	6,400
Men	551,000
Men's Widows	151,000
,, Motherless Children	18,000
,, Dependants	351,000

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1924:—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	95,000
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children.	698,000
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows.	300,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1911, the occupations of the people of Great Britain and Ireland (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Domestic Service	387,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Unoccupied	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Commercial	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Government and Defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

Great Britain and Ireland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	8,362,033	2,945,745	11,307,778
Commercial	2,409,727	198,912	2,608,639
Domestic	448,096	2,055,536	2,503,632
Agricultural	2,081,054	187,400	2,268,454
Professional	516,894	420,536	937,430
Indefinite	3,322,409	13,132,868	16,454,277
Total	17,140,213	18,940,997	36,080,210

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 76,452,980 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1923.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England (*b*)	10,451,000	12,677,000	3,317,000
Wales (*c*)	730,000	2,085,000	1,565,000
Scotland	3,298,000	1,426,000	9,678,000
Ireland	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Isle of Man	66,000	18,000	35,000
Channel Islds.	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)

(*a*) Figures not available.
(*b*) Excluding Monmouth.
(*c*) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1910.*	1922.*	1923.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	8,345,607	8,819,225	8,146,875
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, etc.	4,053,181	3,918,688	4,016,000
Hops	32,886	26,452	24,893
Small Fruit†	97,303	102,804	91,238
Fallow	354,010	411,360	442,947
Clover and grasses	6,625,052	3,813,655*a*	4,105,844*a*

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.
a Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1910.*	1922.*	1923.*
Horses†	2,084,893	1,852,860	1,771,481
Cattle	11,726,215	12,026,093	11,979,453
Sheep	31,082,461	23,688,638	24,079,647
Pigs	3,549,951	3,486,546	4,149,327

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years :—

	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	2,065,000	1,780,000	1,620,000
Barley	1,299,000	1,250,000	1,220,000
Oats	2,945,000	2,812,000	2,832,000
Potatoes	6,554,000	8,634,000	5,912,000
Turnips	17,622,000	21,226,000	21,074,000
Mangolds	7,796,000	9,925,000	8,096,000
Hay	9,383,000	11,317,000	13,018,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1921 (England and Wales only) about £35,250,000.

Year.	England and Wales.	Great Britain and Ireland.		
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years, 1891–1921.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1894	Slightly below average	22 10	70,126,232	19,134,605	14·2
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14·3
1896	Very good	26 2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15·0
1897	Bad	30 2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15·2
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15·4
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15·1
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14·2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16·1
1920	Bad	80 10	109,328,326	11,969,740	19 3
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16·2
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96,379,634	13,474,721	15·0
1923	Slightly above average	42 2	100,929,623	11,718,465	...

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892–1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1923, is shown in the following table:

Crop.		England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
		1914	1923	1914	1923	1914	1923
Wheat	*Cwts.*	18·1	17·5	23·6	21·8	20·5	17·6
Barley	,,	15·7	14·5	18·9	16·9	20·1	13·7
Oats	,,	13·9	13·7	15·1	13·9	17·6	15·8
Beans	,,	17·6	17·0	20·6	17·0	24·1	*
Peas	,,	12·8	14·3	13·0	9·7	16·8	*
Potatoes	*Tons*	6·4	5·9	7·1	6·0	5·9	4·3
Turnips and Swedes	,,	12·9	12·7	14·7	16·0	16·0	14·8
Mangolds	,,	18·4	17·3	21·8	15·4	19·2	14·5
Hay	,,	1·15	1·25	1·54	1·57	1·72	1·77

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (*a*).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1923	1922	1918
Not above 1 acre	(*b*)	(*b*)	112,787
1 to 5 acres	77,674	17,202	47,619
5 to 50 acres	192,914	33,076	321,335
50 to 100 acres	60,796	10,162	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	—	—
100 to 300 acres	67,409	13,042	—
200 to 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,231
Above 300 acres	12,880	2,519	—
Above 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,967
Total	411,673	76,001	572,574

(*a*) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Act*, 1908, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,300,000 (1921) in England and Wales. (*b*) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1923 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 51,000 tons less than in 1922, 221,000 tons less than in 1920 (by far the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 347,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1920-3 were respectively 90, 70, 75, and 71. The total value in 1923 was £672,000 less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1923.

Kind of Fish.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.*		Total.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod	102,230	2,307,251	25,911	574,298	879	44,132	129,020	2,925,681
Haddock	101,833	2,762,081	36,998	877,695	214	6,961	139,045	3,646,737
Plaice	34,855	2,052,242	2,524	160,612	514	25,961	37,893	2,238,815
Hake	33,992	1,417,074	1,306	33,094	248	17,426	35,546	1,467,594
Skates and Rays	22,422	639,098	7,308	83,924	322	6,512	30,052	729,534
Whiting	16,040	296,437	7,536	103,432	800	17,447	24,376	417,316
Herring	151,652	1,204,463	162,735	929,594	5,547	44,823	319,934	2,178,880
Mackerel	11,789	186,307	1,298	8,935	1,931	15,435	15,018	210,677
Other	100,894	3,007,039	25,266	637,058	1,171	32,139	127,331	3,676,236
Total	575,707	13,871,992	270,882	3,408,642	11,626	210,836	858,215	17,491,470
Shell Fish	...	423,598	...	104,136	...	27,323	...	555,057
Grand Total	...	14,295,590	...	3,512,778	...	238,159	...	18,046,527

* The figures for Ireland are subject to revision.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1921.	Tons.	Value (£).
Alum Shale	2,487	—
Arsenic	978	33,876
Barium Compounds	40,949	107,629
Chalk	3,024,448	294,747
Chert, Flint, &c.	54,151	26,259
China Clay	666,834	1,067,310
China Stone	38,921	47,744
Clay and Shale	6,430,699	696,361
Coal	249,606,864	219,998,167
Copper Ore & Precip.	167	5,169
Fireclay	1,824,201	705,387
Fluorspar	33,343	33,227
Fuller's Earth	20,242	75,921
Ganister	279,882	129,168
Gravel and Sand	2,253,884	394,948
Gypsum	257,460	252,679
Igneous Rock	5,983,569	2,851,347
Iron Ore	6,867,512	2,394,021
Iron Pyrites	5,669	4,101
Lead Ore	11,079	151,422
Limestone	9,425,131	2,532,253
Manganese Ore	250	360
Ochre, Umber, &c.	9,036	—
Oil Shale	2,603,996	1,046,760
Petroleum	125	638
Potter's Clay	166,357	141,027
Salt	1,871,397	1,594,949
Sandstone	2,140,301	1,273,296
Slate	231,410	1,854,910
Sulphate of Strontia	4,711	—
Tin Ores	650	49,791
Tungsten Ore	3	82
Uranium	393	—
Zinc Ore	1,620	6,141
Natural Gas	*cub. ft.* 100,000	—

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1920 was £427,445,000. The total number of persons employed in 1922 at the 3,240 mines in work was 1,175,280, and 940,100 (males) were employed underground, and 229,131 males and 6,049 females above ground. In the 5,207 quarries, 67,489 persons were permanently employed; of these, 41,903 (males) worked inside the quarries and 25,586 (263 females) outside the quarries.

Accidents in Mines and Quarries.

In 1922 1,073 fatal accidents, causing 1,153 deaths, occurred in the mines and quarries of Great Britain. In coal mines the number of reported fatal accidents was 1,020, while the number of deaths resulting was 1,100.

The year 1923 was marked by two serious colliery accidents. The first was on July 28 at the *Maltby Main* Colliery, near Rotherham. As a result of gob-fires the work of coal getting had been given up, but 130 men were below endeavouring to stop the fires when an explosion took place in a byway off the main haulage road. The men were in small parties working at different spots, and consequently the majority escaped; but 27 lives were lost despite the efforts of rescue parties. The second occurred in the early morning of Sept. 25. The *Redding* pit, about two miles from Falkirk, was flooded by an inrush of water from disused workings at a higher level. There were 75 men working in the pit at the time, and of these 10 escaped at the first inrush, 21 were rescued a few hours later from the shaft of another disused working, and three bodies were brought up. Strenuous efforts were made to reach the remaining men, and splendid heroism was displayed. Day after day this work was continued, and when hope had been all but abandoned, early on the morning of Oct. 4, five men were brought up alive after 214 hours' imprisonment.

The World's Coal Output.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1922 at 1,332,000,000 short tons (2,000 lb.).

Country.	Metric Tons (2,204 lb.). 1921.	1922.
United States	448,600,000	417,000,000
Germany:		
Coal	145,400,000	141,000,000
Lignite	120,000,000	137,000,000
Great Britain	166,992,000	256,000,000
France	29,000,000	25,000,000
Japan	...	25,000,000
Poland	...	24,000,000
Belgium	21,807,160	21,000,000

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output. Tons.	Value. £
1913	1,127,890	287,411,869	145,535,669
1914	1,133,746	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	953,642	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916	998,063	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	1,008,867	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919	1,191,313	229,779,517	314,113,160
1920	1,248,224	229,295,000	396,871,864
1921	1,126,000	163,250,897	213,745,652
1922	.....	250,808,763	219,997,568

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement of the "Coal Dispute" on June 28, 1921.

Coal Exports.

Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914–1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.	Exported. Tons.	Value. £	Bunkered. Tons.
1913	73,400,118	50,727,252	21,023,693
1917	37,800,705	52,341,487	10,228,000
1918	34,173,847	52,416,983	8,756,000
1919	35,249,568	92,297,685	12,021,000
1920	24,931,853	99,627,146	13,840,360
1921	24,660,552	42,951,591	10,926,444
1922	64,198,384	72,529,500	18,273,017
1923	74,449,678	99,835,646	18,158,188

The average F.O.B. value of the coal exported was 13*s.* 8*d.* per ton in 1913, 34*s.* 10*d.* in 1921, 22*s.* 7*d.* in 1922, and 25*s.* 2*d.* in 1923. The countries to which coal was exported are shown in the table at the top of the next column, the figures representing "long" tons of 2,240 lb., in the calendar years 1913, 1921 and 1922.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1922 is stated at £2,393,683; that of the imported ore at £4,283,789.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1919	12,254,195	5,200,696
1920	12,707,000	6,501,000
1921	3,477,925	1,887,872
1922	6,867,872	3,472,642

Pig Iron and Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1922 the quantity was 948,000 tons of coal and 5,819,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1923 they numbered 200.

	1922.	1923.
Pig Iron (tons)	4,902,300	7,438,500
Steel Ingots and castings (tons)	5,880,600	8,488,900

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1922, there were registered in Great Britain 84,104 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £4,180,785,838; the number of companies registered during 1922 was 8,495 with share capital £131,729,895.

Building Societies.

In 1922 there were 1,136 Incorporated Building Societies in Great Britain, with liabilities on shares £77,271,574, and to depositors, &c., £20,244,361, a total liability of £97,515,935; the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £80,702,228, and other assets, £22,561,086, showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £5,747,379; there were also 43 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland.

Trade Union Membership.

The International Labour Office stated in March, 1921, that the number of Trade Unionists in the twenty leading countries of the world was 32,680,000 at the end of 1920, Germany having the largest number (9,000,000), and Great Britain and Ireland 8,024,000, the smallest number being 20,000 in Serbia.

Returns for 1920 furnished to the Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to 602 Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland show that at the end of the year the total membership was 7,091,721, an increase in twelve months of over 400,000. The aggregate income of the Unions was £12,962,538 (against £9,723,255 in 1919). At the end of 1920 the funds amounted to £25,989,025.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

In 1922 there were 2,467 Societies in Great Britain making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,671,592 members, share capital, £83,365,751, liabilities, £47,865,083, and sales to the value of £272,869,997.

Co-Operators' Profits.

The half-yearly balance-sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October, 1922, shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half-year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £994,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

Eloquent testimony to the severity of the trade depression is provided by the report for 1922 of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy. The previous year established a record alike in the number of failures and the amount of liabilities, the latter far exceeding the figures pertaining to any year since the Act of 1883 became operative. But the record of 1921 was eclipsed in 1922, the number of insolvencies rising from 4,840 to 6,580, and the liabilities from £21,887,000 to £24,919,000. What was the actual ultimate loss to creditors is not disclosed, but even on the debtors' own estimate it was approximately £17,400,000.

How the volume of insolvency has expanded since the end of the war, when failures were at a minimum, is shown in the following table, giving the figures for the last ten years :—

	Cases.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1913.....	5,769	£7,857,194	£3,303,382
1914.....	4,643	9,878,188	3,792,206
1915.....	4,031	5,795,575	2,132,857
1916.....	2,607	4,197,008	1,756,993
1917.....	1,701	2,959,676	1,759,272
1918.....	826	1,321,355	1,057,879
1919.....	910	2,373,798	949,691
1920.....	2,016	6,853,308	3,048,993
1921.....	4,840	21,887,373	3,898,253
1922.....	6,580	24,918,995	7,503,086

As regards occupations, the list for 1922, as for 1921, is headed by farmers, of whom 403 were made bankrupt, with aggregate liabilities of £768,144, against £826,792 in 1921. Next come grocers (361), drapers (270), publicans (233), miscellaneous clothing trades (205), boot and shoe makers (203), miscellaneous metal workers (194), confectioners (176), tailors (160), greengrocers (156), builders (134), general merchants (124), general provision dealers (108), carriers (107), bakers (106), coal merchants (104), fishmongers (103).

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 3, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison :—

	June 3, 1921.	June 4, 1923.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Sept. 22, 1924.
Men ...	1,682,449	935,480	959,190	887,866
Boys ...	102,116	38,102	43,557	38,184
Women	695,952	213,554	253,480	220,034
Girls ...	99,912	33,258	40,555	34,206
Total...	2,580,429	1,220,394	1,296,782	1,180,290

Cost of Unemployment.

Schemes to the value of approximately £466,000,000 undertaken in connexion with the relief of unemployment have been, or are being, assisted by the Exchequer. This total includes the cost of the post-war resettlement of members of his Majesty's Forces, and is distributed as follows :—

	Million £.
Training, &c.	103
Unemployment insurance	195
Unemployment Grants Committee ...	74
Ministry of Transport	70½
Land settlement.....	20¼
Women's training, &c.	1
Miscellaneous	2¼

Contributions towards this sum by the Exchequer will, it is estimated, reach £189,250,000 by the end of the financial year 1924–25, while the additional future Exchequer liability under schemes already approved amounts to £89,250,000 (including £53,250,000 guarantees under Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes). A further Exchequer liability of £16,750,000 is involved by schemes which the Government has offered to assist if undertaken.

Unemployment Insurance.

The actual expenditure upon unemployment insurance since the Armistice, including appropriations for administration and refunds, came to £192,703,000 (up to Sept. 27, 1924), and the income was derived from the following sources, in the proportions indicated :—

Contributions :—	
Employers	£65,426,000
Employed	59,466,000
Exchequer.....	43,096,000
Exchequer (ex-Servicemen) ...	2,935,000
Interest (net)	949,000
Balance of old fund at Armistice	15,534,000
Loans from Treasury (net)	4,810,000
Miscellaneous	487,000
	£192,703,000

Unemployment and Emigration.

The following table shows the occupation of Emigrants of British birth in 1923 :—

Occupations.	Emigrants. 1922.	1923.
Males :—		
Agricultural	12,937	26,223
Commercial	9,706	12,960
Professional	4,404	4,387
Skilled Trades :—		
Mines and Q.	4,836	7,300
Metal and Eng.	10,536	24,724
Building.....	1,525	3,642
Other	7,835	16,867
Transport	3,009	4,573
Labourers	7,02	19,017
Others	8,462	10,495
Total Males.....	70,272	130,188
Females :—		
Domestic, &c.	18,025	23,580
Commercial	3,099	4,289
Professional	4,180	3,674
Clothing Trades	1,809	2,365
Wife or Housewife.....	30,824	39,106
Other	7,816	9,707
Total Females.....	65,753	82,721
Grand Total.....	136,025	212,909

Workmen's Compensation.

The figures for the four years following the Armistice compare as follows with those for 1913 :—

Year.	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,748	476,920	595,012	2,766,638
1919	3,293	365,176	687,477	3,929,246
1920	3,531	381,986	755,657	5,222,352
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,331
1922	2,489	390,423	546,889	5,948,839

In the seven groups of industries the aggregate number of workers employed in 1922 was 7,205,609, compared with 7,315,866 in 1921, 8,348,150 in 1920, and 7,509,353 in the pre-war year. In 1922 the average payment in case of death was £220, against £217 in 1920, and £161 in 1914. In case of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £15 5*s.* against £6 7*s.* in 1914. In 1922 the average amount paid in lump sums was £65 3*s.*, as against £73 in 1921, while the average amount in the weekly payment cases was £12 9*s.*, as compared with £13 18*s.* in 1921, and £4 17*s.* in 1914. The figures given above represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. Adding the legal, medical, administrative, and other expenses, the aggregate outlay in respect of the 392,912 cases in 1922 can hardly have been less than £8,500,000. For a total of 442,116 cases in 1914 the estimate was £5,000,000. Taking the seven groups of industries together, the annual charge for compensation averaged 18*s.* per person employed, compared with 9*s.* 9*d.* in 1914. Below are the figures for the various groups :—

Group.	Number employed.	Total paid.	Charge per employee.
		£	*s.* *d.*
Shipping	216,181	180,918	16 9
Factories	5,119,388	2,241,336	8 9
Docks	122,030	224,683	36 10
Mines	1,122,511	3,424,604	61 0
Quarries	62,781	71,595	22 10
Constructional work	93,183	88,148	18 11
Railways	469,535	264,444	11 3
Totals...	7,205,609	6,495,728	18 0

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

OVER 200,000 visitors, from all climes and countries, yearly visit Stratford-on-Avon. High street still appears mediæval, and many oak-timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House. — Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign ; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830–92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana, including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture rooms.* Tower, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre* (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597 ; retired to it about 1610 ; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633 ; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits : Gainsborough portrait of Garrick ; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15–16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

EXTERNAL TRADE (MERCHANDISE).

In statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade.

Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade.
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1921	1,085,500,061	810,318,848	1,895,818,909
1922	1,003,098,899	823,202,080	1,826,300,979
1923	1,098,015,585	885,901,350	1,983,916,935

Special Trade.

Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1921	978,580,755	703,399,542	275,181,213
1922	899,404,229	719,507,410	179,896,819
1923	979,442,891	767,328,656	212,114,235

Britain's Best Customers.

	1922.	1923.
India	£92,939,000	£87,214,000
U.S.A.	73,676,000	85,664,000
France	65,938,000	68,297,000
Australia	65,732,000	61,891,000
Germany	49,062,000	53,836,000
Netherlands	40,900,000	35,211,000
Belgium	35,479,000	35,453,000
Irish Free State	...	33,253,000
Canada	27,935,000	30,335,000
South Africa	25,799,000	29,337,000
Japan	14,324,000	20,580,000
China	23,895,000	18,780,000
Argentina	23,364,000	28,859,000
Italy	20,982,000	21,563,000
New Zealand	16,701,000	21,695,000

Total Exports by Months, 1922–24.

	1922.	1923.*	1924.†
January	£71,605,815	£76,736,869	£77,546,060
February	68,509,270	67,333,227	81,205,675
March	74,734,405	70,006,332	73,803,523
April	64,707,423	75,299,602	74,637,847
May	67,010,252	83,328,290	83,352,077
June	60,866,160	73,838,491	72,047,751
July	68,735,264	68,258,733	81,457,918
August	67,536,162	66,232,141	75,258,323
September	68,892,542	71,946,587	72,848,411
October	63,675,994	82,469,892	...
November	75,638,912	75,939,265	...
December	67,362,098	74,511,921	...

* 9 months (1923) Imports, £787,332,455, Exports, £652,980,273.
† 9 months (1924) Imports, £909,653,610, Exports, £692,157,585.

Value of the General Imports, 1913, 1922 and 1923 (C.I.F.).

Classification.	1913.	1922.	1923.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£471,881,370	£510,532,556
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	269,939,720	298,338 680	324,952,756
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	201,038,872	229,749,590	257,109,440
Animals not for food	488,411	362,156	1,543,405
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,118,106	2,767,103	3,877,428
Total	£768,734,739	£1,003,098,899	£1,098,015,585

Value of Special Exports, 1913, 1922 and 1923 (F.O.B.).

Classification.	1913.	1922.	1923.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33,875,845	£36,301,190	£44,345,276
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	66,173,319	101,965,214	130,808,728
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	413,820,434	568,524,060	580,025,749
Animals not for food	2,229,868	1,475,544	1,400,379
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	9,154,129	11,241,402	10,748,524
Total	£525,253,595	£719,507,410	£767,328,656

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920 and 1921.

	1913 (Tons).	1920 (Tons).	1921 (Tons).	1922–3 (Tons).
General Imports	56,020,000	45,540,000	39,300,000	Not now calculated.
Special Exports	91,800,000	39,510,000	33,000,000	
Re-Exports	1,820,000	1,660,000	1,440,000	

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

	Declared Value in Millions of £.				Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices.	
	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923
Total Imports	769.	1,086	1,003	1,098	659	736
Special Exports	525	703	720	767	361	404
Re-Exports	110	107	104	119	89	94
Total Trade	1,404	1,896	1,827	1,984	1,109	1,234

GENERAL IMPORTS, 1923.

Classified list of Articles consigned to Great Britain and Northern Ireland from abroad in the year 1923, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries from which they are principally consigned.

NOTE.—*From Jan.* 1 *to March* 31, 1923, *the trade figures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are included; from April* 1 *to Dec.* 31, 1923, *the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the trade of the Irish Free State is shown separately for that period.*

Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Bacon	*cwt.*	7,793,150	£38,178,235
U.S.A.		2,828,662	11,509,263
Canada		834,284	3,846,568
Denmark		3,530,561	19,636,164
Barley	*cwt.*	18,129,280	£7,830,004
U.S.A.		6,228,000	2,919,134
Rumania		1,891,040	727,725
Irak		1,388,080	487,097
Canada		3,008,585	1,126,298
Beef, in Quarters and Sides (Chilled and Frozen)	*cwt.*	11,570,774	£24,626,810
Argentina		9,105,651	19,778,616
Australia		712,127	1,331,228
Beef (Tinned)	*cwt.*	929,138	£3,204,527
Argentina		559,988	1,792,987
Uruguay		262,929	780,163
U.S.A.		31,520	349,850
Butter	*cwt.*	5,095,511	£44,234,534
Australia		532,878	4,726,340
New Zealand		1,130,765	10,205,809
Denmark		1,837,941	16,757,198
Argentina		491,256	3,948,962
U.S.A.		10,578	98,797
Cheese	*cwt.*	2,838,546	£15,266,707
New Zealand		1,368,654	7,507,511
Canada		1,001,612	5,284,205
Australia		40,370	246,568
Netherlands		207,024	895,684
Cocoa (Raw)	*cwt.*	1,340,166	£2,852,993
Gold Coast Colony		836,871	1,658,986
British W. Indies		148,188	374,162
Nigeria		252,257	497,559
Ecuador		29,252	84,960
Brazil		11,048	26,427
Coffee (Raw)	*cwt.*	424,365	£2,053,409
Brazil		8,292	31,151
Costa Rica		129,038	689,701
British India		75,987	388,264
Java		2,827	12,884
Eggs in shell	*Gt. Hundreds*	20,045,943	£13,816,896
Denmark		6,757,300	5,486,324
U.S.A.		240,041	198,085
Irish Free State		3,345,417	1,963,590
Canada		377,759	323,569
Egypt		1,209,332	628,604
Eggs, not in shell	*cwt.*	529,660	£3,098,909
China		516,825	3,004,897
Feeding Stuffs for Animals		—	£5,794,098
Fish	*cwt.*	—	£8,260,127
Canada *		149,591	1,139,516
U.S.A. *		268,940	1,260,565
*Japan**		14,335	105,051
*Norway**		807,378	830,998
*Denmark**		343,926	857,075
Fruit (Fresh)	*cwt.*	—	£31,578,054
Spain (Grapes)		515,740	1,003,776
Spain (Oranges)		6,474,311	5,649,485
U.S.A. (Apples)		2,940,203	3,497,815
Canary Islands (Bananas)	*bunches*	2,391,934	£1,764,487
Turkey (Dates)	*cwt.*	2,320	4,775
Canada (Apples)		1,859,601	1,779,703
British W. Indies (Bananas)	*bunches*	2,800,307	929,477
Fruit †	*cwt.*	3,254,460	£8,908,402
Greece		1,511,973	3,978,961
U.S.A.		423,839	1,315,148
Hams	*cwt.*	1,747,091	£8,358,272
U.S.A.		1,626,312	7,744,022
Lamb (Frozen)	*cwt.*	2,825,667	£13,387,761
Lard	*tons*	121,780	£7,957,729
U.S.A.		104,781	6,828,488
Maize	*cwt.*	34,489,643	£14,251,849
Margarine	*cwt.*	1,238,170	£4,459,811
Netherlands		1,202,012	4,332,611
Milk (not sweetened)	*cwt.*	426,528	£1,253,590
Milk (Condensed, Sweetened, whole)	*cwt.*	400,707	£1,313,162
U.S.A.		15,842	65,505
Mutton (Frozen)	*cwt.*	2,925,688	£8,830,592
New Zealand		811,895	2,713,840
Argentina		1,076,296	3,092,179
Australia		652,809	1,933,796
Oats	*cwt.*	9,759,055	£4,143,239
U.S.A.		1,721,450	760,851
Argentina		3,361,520	1,316,671
Canada		3,002,103	1,331,725
Oleo-margarine, &c.	*tons*	30,788	£1,569,502
Argentina		12,334	563,154
U.S.A.		7,395	478,629
New Zealand		2,040	87,948
Australia		1,622	69,568
Onions (Raw)	*bushels*	9,897,548	£1,989,602
Spain		4,921,954	1,066,958
Egypt		1,993,366	395,853
Netherlands		2,136,302	353,464

* Other than preserved, not liable to duty.
† Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar, liable to duty.

Potatoes (Raw).....	*cwt.*	4,865,845	£2,957,948
Rice	*cwt.*	3,208,346	£2,399,910
U.S.A.		441,714	502,057
British India.....		1,350,679	858,040
Siam.....		427,175	277,866
Spices	*cwt.*	305,681	£1,085,944
Straits Settlements		95,805	273,608
Zanzibar.....		91,874	436,072
Spirits, &c. (Tested)	*gallons*	2,495,881	£2,381,030
France (Brandy)		484,886	965,005
British W. Indies (Rum)		494,190	92,325
Sugar (Refined).....	*cwt.*	7,721,003	£11,618,549
U.S.A.		1,921,889	3,222,931
Java		55,774	78,856
Canada		568,520	966,261
Belgium		712,996	941,936
Czecho-Slovakia		2,214,694	3,131,628
Sugar (Unrefined)...	*cwt.*	23,358,063	£29,605,486
Cuba		5,178,194	6,992,954
Mauritius		4,459,607	5,631,175
Java		4,984,636	6,223,312
British W. Indies		1,314,097	2,018,283
Peru.....		1,934,552	2,143,873
Tea	*lb.*	456,513,513	£33,461,491
British India		267,292,229	19,923,615
Ceylon		120,550,546	9,289,323
China		25,551,673	1,621,277
Java		30,339,948	1,815,016
Tobacco (Manufactured)	*lb.*	1,662,038	£1,410,543
Cuba (Cigars).....		680,036	1,226,771
U.S.A. (Cigarettes)		9,107	4,036
Canada ,,		97,105	4,915
Egypt ,,		42,234	27,565
Tobacco (Unmanufactured).....	*lb.*	173,038,418	£14,960,841
U.S.A.		154,859,180	13,592,456
Turkey		308,462	30,459
Greece		868,769	132,985
Russia		161,696	15,008
British India.....		4,574,504	158,593
Tomatoes (Raw) ...	*cwt.*	2,209,287	£3,713,859
Channel Islands.		526,621	1,334,747
Canary Islands...		1,132,760	1,531,501
Wheat	*cwt.*	100,466,923	£53,567,868
U.S.A.		31,461,744	16,846,669
Canada		28,486,785	15,199,549
Australia		4,654,220	2,597,083
Argentina		21,026,044	11,044,827
Wheatmeal & Flour	*cwt.*	11,718,465	£8,207,956
U.S.A.		3,838,716	2,755,657
Canada		5,580,511	3,980,406
Australia		1,785,369	1,215,869
Wine.....	*gallons*	13,237,487	£5,742,721
Portugal		6,373,519	2,080,170
France		2,772,462	2,529,081
Spain		2,358,290	605,711

Raw Materials.

Cotton (Raw)	*centals*	12,939,320	£91,243,715
U.S.A.		6,703,047	48,122,309
Egypt		3,486,322	26,449,055
British India.....		1,085,375	5,565,217
Peru		775,746	5,286,472
Diamonds	*carats*	2,320,025	£6,823,124
Union of S. Africa		2,302,223	6,672,623
Flax (Dressed and Undressed).....	*tons*	27,641	£2,652,111
Netherlands		1,364	152,797
Belgium		7,706	1,006,897
Russia		3,088	260,931
France		35	2,817
Gums and Resins ...	*cwt.*	1,926,599	£4,052,512
Hemp (Dressed and Undressed)	*tons*	89,759	3,131,827
Hemp (Dressed and Undressed)—*contd.*			
Philippines	*tons*	56,242	£1,822,624
British India.....		4,319	1,176,670
Italy		10,569	553,771
Hides and Skins (Undressed)		—	£16,858,604
Iron Ore and Scrap	*tons*	6,072,333	£7,754,754
Spain		2,569,466	2,866,633
Algeria		997,692	1,133,262
Jute	*tons*	138,411	£3,839,371
Manganese Ore.....	*tons*	521,290	£1,704,233
British India.....		336,357	1,107,333
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap		—	£12,410,594
Nuts and Kernels for expressing oil ...	*tons*	455,376	£9,136,566
Nigeria		161,358	2,987,993
Straits Settlements		47,464	1,261,755
Gambia		29,278	511,429
Sierra Leone		54,697	£1,008,127
Oil (Coconut, Unrefined)..... ...	*tons*	19,487	£831,960
Netherlands		4,274	176,311
Ceylon		9,547	397,819
British India		359	16,823
Oil (Fish & Marine, Animal)	*tons*	42,816	£1,547,355
Norway		16,717	654,347
Netherlands		13,552	534,689
Oil Mineral (crude Petroleum) ...	*gallons*	334,617,596	£5,269,791
Persia...		320,433 790	5,022,876
Oil (Palm, Unrefined).....	*tons*	64,302	£2,267,076
Nigeria		52,142	1,841,520
Paper-Making Materials	*tons*	1,369,277	£11,543,876
Sweden		356,682	3,761,168
Norway		443,097	3,136,840
Canada		168,354	1,234,130
Rubber (Raw)	*centals*	1,912,914	£12,257,209
Straits Settlements		839,407	5,223,348
Federated M.S....		363,162	2,238,584
Ceylon		245,613	1,499,262
Neth. E. Indies ...		160,019	990,989
Brazil		189,928	557,444
British India.....		68,555	423,956
Seeds (Cotton)	*tons*	548,284	£5,745,392
Egypt		343,096	3,872,300
British India.....		151,538	1,374,083
Seeds (Flax)	*tons*	381,506	£7,543,368
British India.....		190,464	3,968,664
Argentina		169,973	3,164,221
Silk (Raw, Knubs and Noils).....		—	£1,609,134
China		—	687,869
Japan		—	122,176
Italy.....		—	393,409
Tallow (Animal) not refined	*tons*	59,566	£2,283,303
Tin Ore and Concentrates	*tons*	52,313	£5,564,178
Bolivia.....		32,945	3,587,729
Nigeria		8,466	972,043
Wood and Timber .		—	£47,746,000
U.S.A. (Oak, Hewn & Sawn)	*cu. ft.*	5,934,847	1,554,566
Finland (Pit props)	*loads*	717,151	1,928,435
Sweden ,,		585,168	1,766,011
France		1,566,295	1,950,461
British India (Teak, Hewn & Sawn).	*cu. ft.*	1,383,367	662,958
Norway (Pit props)	*loads*	168,756	505,149

Wood, &c.—*contd.*			
Sweden (Sawn, Soft and Planed, and Dressed)	*loads*	1,279,432	£7,332,977
Canada	,,	430,700	2,900,750
Russia	,,	602,747	3,476,220
U.S.A.	,,	269,004	2,511,224
Norway	,,	240,944	1,570,440
Wool (Raw)	*centals*	7,780,426	£49,423,968
Australia		2,770,500	21,309,709
New Zealand		1,811,036	10,229,431
Cape		1,028,970	6,294,870
British India		502,955	1,962,131
Argentina		493,382	2,171,952
Zinc (Ore)	*tons*	61,428	£396,264
U.S.A.		3,671	79,191
Manufactured Articles.			
Boots & Shoes (except Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	426,230	£1,480,406
U.S.A.		39,391	240,932
Switzerland		53,591	446,594
Carpets and Rugs of Wool	*sq. yds.*	3,465,002	£2,052,295
Turkey		451,963	449,821
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	*value*	—	£13,461,203
Cinematograph Films	*feet*	124,835,879	£1,115,216
U.S.A.		29,071,691	745,851
Copper Bars, &c.	*tons*	101,275	£7,106,882
U.S.A.		63,047	4,522,071
Australia		7,485	544,210
Cotton Yarns & Manufs.		—	£8,717,950
Dye-Stuffs	*value*	—	£2,593,953
Switzerland		—	447,917
Argentina		—	396,407
British India		—	101,366
British W. Indies		—	174,822
Electrical Goods, &c.	*value*	—	£2,394,721
U.S.A.		—	742,626
Embroidery & Needlework (except Linen Embroidery)		—	£2,537,238
Flax Yarns	*tons*	5,063	£862,517
Fur Skins dressed (not leather)	*number*	23,370,010	£3,818,802
Germany		3,166,224	649,558
China		3,274,012	933,953
U.S.A.		3,567,214	421,381
Glass & Glassware	*value*	—	£4,365,982
Belgium		—	1,799,591
U.S.A.		—	248,044
Netherlands		—	302,430
Hosiery (Stockings and Hose)	*value*	3,065,738	£1,919,577
U.S.A.		1,217,943	1,101,432
Japan		115,796	30,273
Implements & Tools, except Machine Tools, &c.	*value*	—	£964,293
U.S.A.		—	554,984
Iron and Steel	*tons*	1,322,137	£13,772,873
Germany		142,415	1,809,592
Belgium		675,970	5,920,645
France		248,015	1,827,257
U.S.A.		67,836	1,581,187
Jute Manufactures	*value*	—	£3,613,544
British India		—	2,517,356
Lead, Pig	*tons*	201,488	£5,359,671
Australia		71,080	1,910,839
U.S.A.		39,697	1,039,333
Spain		38,939	1,045,662
Leather	*cwt.*	755,951	£11,073,901
U.S.A.		192,363	3,668,251
Leather—*contd.*			
British India	*cwt.*	305,873	£3,084,621
Australia		53,854	341,555
Machinery	*tons*	53,772	£9,331,447
U.S.A.		22,337	5,552,477
Matches	*ten thousands*	5,157,512	£1,217,253
Sweden		1,611,501	463,588
Norway		340,589	85,172
Motor Cars (Tourg.)	*number*	16,428	£2,708,730
Do. (Commercial)		771	£141,410
Motor Spirit	*gallons*	327,233,670	£15,827,396
U.S.A.		192,085,372	8,711,994
Netherlands' Borneo		50,046,825	2,512,722
Persia		17,366,132	976,655
British India		13,406,633	891,501
Peru		—	—
Oil (Fuel)	*gallons*	363,738,123	£4,788,994
U.S.A.		64,621,864	912,882
Mexico		250,775,979	3,245,735
Oil (Lubricating)	*gallons*	82,222,696	£4,746,215
U.S.A.		72,976,893	4,308,883
Painters' Colours, &c.	*cwt.*	1,543,360	£1,667,152
U.S.A.		185,444	590,364
Paper	*cwt.*	12,623,756	£13,566,195
Sweden		2,368,918	2,668,730
Norway		1,387,377	1,565,125
Netherlands		3,543,504	2,012,441
Newfoundland		1,114,083	1,167,720
Paraffin Wax	*cwt.*	1,145,612	£969,527
U.S.A.		923,698	690,772
Petroleum (Lamp)	*gallons*	144,128,501	£3,150,213
U.S.A.		96,330,951	2,028,547
Mexico		20,029,664	440,116
Plaitings (Straw, &c.)	*lb.*	6,027,568	£933,223
Japan		2,450,229	348,387
China		2,466,727	293,234
Scientific Instruments (except Electrical)		—	£1,660,775
Silk & Manufactures :— Broadstuffs, wholly of Silk and Mixed—			
Japan	*yds.*	—	£22,897,843
France		14,502,843	1,789,369
Switzerland		18,613,223	6,529,227
Italy		21,795 097	5,501,926
Ribbons, wholly of Silk and Mixed—			
Switzerland	*value*	6,816,486	1,798,964
France		—	1,817,987
Artificial Silk and Manufactures		—	4,405,556
Switzerland		—	1,162,157
Italy		—	890,505
Starch	*cwt.*	2,485,904	£1,884,289
U.S.A.		1,283,170	896,935
Japan		—	—
Tin in Blocks, &c.	*tons*	14,193	£2,929,110
Straits Settlements		9,103	1,912,243
Watches & Clocks	*value*	—	£1,956,828
Switzerland		—	1,085,963
Wood Manufactures	*value*	—	£4,584,588
U.S.A.		—	1,188,019
Russia		—	94,406
Woollen Yarns and Manufs.	*value*	—	£11,781,081
Belgium		—	1,914,749
France		—	6,007,868
Zinc Crude (*i.e.*, Cakes, Slabs, Blocks, &c.	*tons*	131,161	£4,365,992
Poland		18,365	606,093
Belgium		45,730	1,519,774
U.S.A.		42,525	1,407,987

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1923.

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce or Manufacture exported in 1923, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries to which they are principally consigned :—

NOTE.—*See Explanatory Note at head of Table of Imports.*

Aircraft	*value*	—	£1,007,699
Animals (Living)...	*value*	—	£1,577,212
Apparel (including Boots & Shoes)		—	£26,434,631
Union of S. Africa		—	5,051,785
Irish Free State		—	3,942,373
New Zealand.....		—	2,806,595
Australia		—	2,750,716
U.S.A.		—	1,800,032
Canada		—	1,759,802
Netherlands		—	890,771
British India.....		—	615,317
Denmark		—	502,914
Sweden		—	479,527
Argentine		—	472,942
France.....		—	467,305
Norway		—	375,568
Arms, Ammunition, &c.....	*value*	—	£3,980,042
Australia		—	776,499
British India.....		—	571,697
Spain		—	65,973
Union of S. Africa		—	503,370
Japan		—	174,937
Chile		—	282,798
U.S.A.		—	101,417
Russia		—	20,951
Bags & Sacks, Empty, New (Jute).....	*dozens*	2,182,516	£770,967
Beer & Ale.....	*barrels*	263,353	£1,715,151
Belgium		69,942	350,316
Irish Free State...		28,007	245,188
British India ...		39,515	242,537
Biscuits	*cwt.*	134,591	£938,768
British India ...		15,018	143,958
Irish Free State.		18,602	97,618
Books, Printed (excluding Music)	*cwt.*	381,907	£3,550,985
Australia		89,519	856,423
U.S.A.....		38,714	660,005
Union of S. Africa		38,229	299,960
Boots & Shoes (excldng. Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	916,455	£4,529,522
Irish Free State.		225,322	1,349,304
Union of S. Africa		171,467	874,272
New Zealand.....		167,282	853,438
Canada		39,787	173,373
Australia		80,068	144,671
Netherlands		28,539	101,782
France..... ...		9,133	74,335
Belgium		5,862	27,117
Candles	*cwt.*	131,231	£298,321
Cement	*tons*	558,052	£1,505,644
British India ...		100,536	289,197
Irish Free State.		47,554	163,286
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	*value*	—	£25,693,748
Japan.....		—	2,264,266
British India ...		—	2,046,582
Australia		—	1,951,547
U.S.A.....		—	2,286,975
Union of S. Africa		—	1,384,895
France.....		—	1,697,082
Spain		—	1,103,672
Argentine		—	907,980
Belgium		—	517,555
Chinaware, &c. ...	*value*	—	£6,436,220
U.S.A.		—	1,153,900
Canada		—	855,875
Chinaware, &c.—*continued.*			
Australia	*value*		£796,683
Argentine			446,331
Coal	*tons*	79,459,469	£99,847,237
France.....		18,826,352	23,117,659
Germany		14,806,232	18,816,054
Belgium		6,504,592	7,505,378
Italy.....		7,592,735	10,124,059
Denmark.....		3,170,269	3,797,390
Netherlands		6,794,346	7,943,292
Sweden		3,168,367	3,941,204
Spain		1,145,801	1,589,016
Egypt		1,705,845	2,247,049
Argentine		2,461,074	3,415,158
Irish Free State.		1,485,425	1,993,521
Norway		1,609,758	1,877,779
Coal for Steamers...	*tons*	18,158,188	*
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	*tons*	5,037,050	£10,099,351
Germany		1,210,804	3,086,087
France.....		623,902	1,067,932
Denmark		684,075	1,115,198
Cordage, Cables, Ropes & Twine	*cwt.*	400,636	£1,730,739
Cotton Yarn	*lb.*	145,017,400	£21,010,689
British India ...		20,898,000	2,832,090
Netherlands		34,234,000	3,052,580
Germany.....		25,489,000	5,166,585
Cotton Piece Goods.....	*sq.yds.*	4,140,231,900	£138,251,864
British India.....		1,410,919,800	32,927,466
U.S.A.		174,922,100	8,578,687
China		183,545,800	7,627,825
Egypt		207,274,600	6,674,029
Australia		171,240,000	8,689,175
Java.....		111,538,400	3,642,084
Argentine		173,145,100	6,955,845
Turkey		85,231,300	2,156,953
Belgium		31,952,600	1,380,896
Switzerland		117,827,600	3,111,698
Cotton Lace	*value*	—	£2,343,072
Cotton Thread	*lb.*	17,932,700	£7,277,543
Argentine		1,516,900	687,428
Mexico		1,122,500	461,970
British India.....		1,325,200	430,456
Australia		1,147,300	472,549
Electrical Machy...	*tons*	21,003	£3,951,095
British India.....		4,775	890,227
Australia		4,062	767,038
Fertilisers	*tons*	90,201	£581,459
Fish	*value*	—	£4,508,990
Germany		—	929,435
Grain & Flour	*cwt.*	6,118,366	£4,741,320
Iron (Pig)	*tons*	724,521	£3,963,934
U.S.A.....		143,658	778,325
Germany.....		184,240	988,776
Belgium		89,368	504,338
Iron & Steel Manufs. (inc. Iron Pig).	*tons*	4,317,537	£76,155,978
British India.....		646,435	11,520,872
Australia		488,117	9,381,465
Japan		299,582	5,581,378
Argentine		173,756	3,647,694
U.S.A.....		319,727	3,699,400
Germany.....		312,173	3,111,051
Canada		120,896	2,426,745
New Zealand.....		132,904	2,664,562

* Value not included as an "Export" in Board of Trade returns.

Iron & Steel Manufs. —*contd.*			
Netherlands	*tons*	97,381	£1,793,650
France.....		138,673	2,470,294
Jute Piece Goods (inc. Carpets & Rugs)	*sq.yds.*	158,055,000	£3,131,186
U.S.A......		92,138,500	1,721,230
Leather	*value*	—	£5,765,247
Linen Piece Goods	*sq.yds.*	89,666,400	£7,043,724
U.S.A......		52,016,100	3,685,864
Linen Manufs.(other than Piece Gds.)	*value*	—	£4,692,108
Machinery (includg. Elect. Machry)	*tons*	432,486	£44,516,164
British India.....		123,538	11,486,607
Australia		31,677	3,867,180
France.....		26,619	3,075,381
Japan		29,157	3,296,901
Medicines	*value*	—	£2,824,851
British India.....		—	515,098
Australia		—	348,859
Union of S. Africa		—	209,707
Motor Cars.....	*number*	4,232	£1,867,100
British India ...		630	349,679
Australia		707	347,285
Oil, Fat & Grease (Refined & Unrefd.)	*value*	—	£9,378,588
Oil Cloth.....	*sq.yds.*	14,851,000	£1,446,568
France.....		1,944,100	326,210
Belgium		2,062,000	161,155
Netherlands		2,097,400	169,475
Painters' Colours, &c.	*cwt.*	1,542,626	£3,544,455
British India.....		208,161	489,810
Union of S. Africa		110,959	243,247
Australia		122,743	330,652
New Zealand.....		111,011	262,117
Argentine		82,938	208,828
Paper	*cwt.*	4,341,118	£8,762,998
British India ...		680,537	1,102,209
Australia		1,797,520	2,525,025
Union of S. Africa		232,397	629,567
Parcel Post.....	*number*	5,374,262	£10,748,524
Canada		574,809	1,149,618
U.S.A......		462,470	924,940
British India.....		453,055	906,110
Union of S. Africa		407,130	814,260
Channel Islands		257,184	514,368
France.....		256,960	513,920
British W. Africa		226,366	452,732
Italy.....		128,318	256,636
Rubber Manfrs.(inc. Bts.&Shs., Rubber)	*value*	—	£5,280,375
Ships (Iron or Steel)	*number*	213	£6,496,013
Norway		2	61,450
France.....		41	1,474,816
Ships, Machinery for	*value*	—	£3,122,822
Silk & Silk Manufs.	*value*	—	£2,042,664
Soap	*cwt.*	1,282,523	£3,131,006
British India.....		309,697	706,990
Irish Free State .		89,319	280,767
British W. Africa		121,579	189,576
Egypt		37,660	94,453
Spirits (Potable) Brit.& Irish	*pf.gallons*	7,209,398	£9,944,336
Canada		820,531	1,249,766
Australia		1,217,338	1,420,525
French Canada .		499,797	772,748
British India.....		439,235	632,430
Stationery (other than Paper) ...	*value*	—	£1,419,138
Tin (Blocks, &c.)	*tons*	19,979	£3,919,160
France.....		2,425	481,171
U.S.A.		8,322	1,645 437
Tobacco & Snuff ...	*lb.*	29,682,182	£6,870,981
China		1,528,444	733,430
Straits&F.M.S.		2,408,481	945,021
British India.....		3,665,332	832,238
Irish Free State...		1,584,261	602,164
Wool(Raw&Waste)	*centals*	960,258	£8,799,753
U.S.A.		350,495	2,982,836
Germany.....		212,211	2,077,501
Belgium		95,255	853,231
Canada		51,165	423,949
Woollen Tissues	*sq. yds.*	148,555,700	£28,280,913
Japan		25,835,900	4,232,781
U.S.A......		9,850,500	2,506,882
Argentine		10,206,500	2,404,229
Australia		13,853,900	2,334,394
Canada		13,483,500	2,218,105
China		9,110,600	1,819,929
Belgium		5,065,300	919,513
France.....		3,228,800	916,268
Netherlands		4,900,400	803,191
Worsted Tissues	*sq. yds.*	62,935,100	£11,399,639
Canada		15,351,200	2,061,938
Argentine		4,875,600	1,321,409
U.S.A......		7,554,800	1,247,771
Japan		7,520,000	1,233,839
Australia		4,566,900	956,749
Woollen & Worsted Manufacturers	*value*	—	£62,626,445

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Gold.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	59,533,549	46,087,359
1920	50,678,283	92,565,137
1921	49,676,047	59,348,158
1922	34,542,167	44,838,292
1923	43,986,655	57,432,355

Silver.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	14,495,049	16,054,679
1920	9,923,034	11,493,266
1921	10,264,443	12,045,422
1922	10,099,890	13,235,269
1923	9,611,055	11,687,714

Imports of Bullion and Coin, 1922.—Of the total value of *gold bullion and coin* recorded as imported in 1922 (£34,542,167), only £1,054,034 came from Foreign Countries, principally U.S.A., £472,360, while £33,488,133 came from British Countries Overseas, the Union of South Africa sending £30,382,102, Rhodesia £2,081,359, the Gold Coast £833,105, and India £122,974. Of the £10,099,890 *silver bullion and coin* £6,741,564 came from Foreign Countries, the U.S. sending £3,592,456, while £3,358,326 came from British Countries Overseas, Nigeria sending £1,302,007 and the Gold Coast £613 277.

Exports of Bullion and Coin, 1922.—*Gold coin and bullion* sent to Foreign Countries was valued at £31,309,741 (U.S.A. £26,632,645), and to British Countries Overseas £13,528,551 (India £12,949,424). *Silver bullion and coin* sent to Foreign Countries was valued at £3,912,712 (China £1,885,100), and to British Countries Overseas at £9,322,557 (India £7,085,185, Hong Kong £1,496,600).

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1923–4.

In the twelve months, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, the *Total Imports* into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were valued at £1,157,652,000, and the *Special Exports* (home produce or manufacture) at £773,115,000. Of the *Special Imports* (retained for consumption), £291,569,000 (or 26·75 per cent. of the whole) came from the British Empire and £814,665,000 (or 73·25 per cent. of the whole) came from foreign countries; while *Special Exports*, valued at £271,023,000 (or 37·18 per cent.) were taken by the British Empire and £463,257,000 (62·82 per cent.) by foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The British Trade of 1923–4 was distributed *geographically* as follows:—

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe	33·42	34·02
Asia	13·31	24·29
Africa	8·07	10·26
North America	27·51	13·20
South America	9·46	7·68
Australia, &c.	8·23	10·55
	100·00	100·00

Country.		
British Empire—		
In Europe	0·33	0·78
West Africa	1·02	1·38
Union of South Africa	1·56	4·11
East Africa	0·42	0·39
Rest of Africa	0·55	0·30
India	6·34	11·74
S.S. and F.M. States	1·24	1·23
Ceylon	1·14	0·50
Hong Kong	0·05	1·09
Rest of Asia	0·04	0·10
Canada	5·02	3·72
Newfoundland	0·19	0·13
West Indies & Honduras	0·50	0·61
Bermudas	0·00	0·09
British Guiana	0·08	0·17
Falkland	0·04	0·03
Australia	4·11	7·78
New Zealand	4·10	2·71
Polynesia, &c.	0·01	0·05
Total	26·75	36·91
Foreign Countries—		
Russia	1·07	0·25
Sweden	1·97	1·93
Norway	0·84	1·11
Denmark	4·18	1·79
Germany	2·92	6·09
Netherlands	3·63	3·61
Belgium	2·90	3·25
France	5·70	5·83
Switzerland	1·65	1·34
Portugal	0·38	0·63
Spain	1·70	1·35
Italy	1·38	2·34
Greece and Crete	0·34	0·64
Turkey in Europe	0·09	0·43
Rest of Europe	4·34	2·65
Egypt	3·13	1·99
Rest of Africa	1·39	2·09
Turkey in Asia	0·18	0·12
China	1·06	2·89
Japan	0·60	3·83
Rest of Asia	2·65	2·79
U.S.A.	19·83	7·33
Mexico	0·55	0·35
Rest of North America	1·42	0·97
Chile	0·80	0·77
Brazil	0·51	1·86
Argentina	6·15	3·66
Rest of South America	1·88	1·49
Polynesia, &c.	0·01	0·01
Total	73·25	63·09

VOLUME OF BRITISH TRADE.

The quarterly analysis of the volume and value of our overseas trade made by the *Board of Trade Journal*, shows that in the first quarter of 1924 changes in prices in comparison with the first quarter of 1923 were comparatively small. The average values of imports were higher this year than last by 2·6 per cent., for British exports average values were lower by 2·3 per cent., and for re-exports higher by 2·2 per cent. After making allowance for the separation of the Irish Free State figures, the imports of the first quarter of 1924 appear to have been greater in volume than those of the first quarter of 1923 by about 4 per cent., the exports of British goods showed but a negligible change in volume, while re-exports increased by about 25 per cent. Net imports showed an expansion in volume of less than 2 per cent.

In relation to 1913 imports from April, 1923 to March, 1924 are less in volume than in 1913 by about 2·5 per cent. The adjustment in respect to Ireland would add about 3·5 per cent. to this figure. The exports are shown as reduced by 22 per cent. from the 1913 volume, and this figure also would need to be increased by about 3·5 per cent. For re-exports the reduction shown from the volume of 1913 trade, which is about 6 per cent., would need to be doubled in order to allow for the change in respect of Ireland.

BALANCE OF BRITISH TRADE.

The Board of Trade estimate of invisible exports for 1923, makes the figure £97,000,000 for 1923. This compares with £155,000,000 in 1922 and £181,000,000 in 1913. Total invisible exports for 1923 are put at £300,000,000, which compares with £325,000,000 (1922), £595,000,000 (1920), and £339,000,000 (1913). As compared with 1922, the net income from Overseas investments is reduced from £175,000,000 to £150,000,000, while there is no change in net national shipping income at £110,000,000, in commissions at £30,000,000, and other services at £10,000,000.

The new Overseas issues on the London market in 1923 are given as £136,000,000, but it is suggested that probably the whole of the Overseas issues was not taken up by British investors; on the other hand, at some periods of the year there was considerable purchasing of American and other securities on British account, though it cannot be said whether this was for permanent or temporary investment. The balance available for Overseas investment includes the amount actually invested, and sales to Overseas countries on long credit outstanding at the end of the year, so far as such credits exceed the corresponding amounts of a year earlier.

It is estimated by the *Board of Trade Journal* that, as the result of our overseas trading and other international transactions in 1923, there was a surplus available for investment of approximately £97,000,000. What is known as the adverse balance of trade—excess of imports over exports—amounted to £203,000,000. But

against this have to be set our "invisible" exports, consisting of income from overseas investments, shipping freights, commissions, &c., which accounted for £300,000,000. The details are :—

	Million £.
Net income from Overseas investments	150
Net National Shipping income	110
Commissions	30
Other services	10
Total "invisible" exports	300
Excess of imports	203
Surplus available for investment	97

The actual income from investments is estimated at £200,000,000, but from this has to be deducted the £50,000,000 paid on the U.S. debt.

TRADE OF THE NATIONS 1924.

Imports during the first three months of 1924, the figures for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, representing *Special* imports, *i.e.* Imports retained for home consumption :—

United Kingdom	£262,450,000
United States	221,345,000
France	108,804,000
Germany	108,766,000
Canada	48,846,000
Netherlands	47,826,000
British India (by sea)	43,884,000
Italy	42,833,000
Australia	36,746,000
Irish Free State	15,949,000

The *Special* exports, *i.e.* Exports of home produce or manufacture, for the principal countries and Dominions, during the first three months of 1924, were as follow :—

United States	£251,801,000
United Kingdom	193,313,000
France	116,769,000
British India (by sea)	78,639,000
Germany	74,607,000
Canada	51,932,000
Australia	39,940,000
Netherlands	32,514,000
Italy	31,828,000
Irish Free State	10,965,000

International Trade Balances.

Statistics of world trade prepared by the *Index* (the organ of the New York Trust Company) show that five leading countries have now reached the pre-war stage as regards the trade balance. The value figures, with the exception of Germany, are much higher than in 1913, but the following table shows that in 1922 Great Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Japan had practically achieved pre-war balance :—

Country.	Percentage of Exports to Total Trade. 1913.	1922.
Brazil	49·4	58·3
Canada	35·6	54·1
Denmark	45·8	44·7
France	44·9	46·3
Germany	48·4	39·0
Great Britain	45·2	45·0
India	60·4	53·9
Italy	40·8	37·4
Japan	46·4	46·5
Sweden	48·9	50·0
U.S.A.	58·1	55·1

Imported Foodstuffs.

The value of certain Imported Foodstuffs in 1913 and 1923 is shown below :—

	1913.	1923.
Butter	£24,084,000	£44,234,534
Cheese	7,035,000	15,260,707
Eggs, in shell	9,591,000	13,816,896
Bacon	17,439,000	38,178,235
Hams	3,068,000	8,358,272
Barley	8,077,000	7,830,004
Fruit, fresh	9,844,000	31,578,054

In comparing the values of the imports of 1922 with those of 1913 the higher level of prices in 1923 must be taken into account. The imports in 1923 of the articles specified represent a value approximately 70 per cent. greater than if those imports had been returned at the same average values as in 1913, so that the aggregate increase in the volume of these goods imported was about 3 per cent. The increase of the population of the United Kingdom during the same period was about 4 per cent.

LONDON'S MEAT SUPPLIES, 1924.

The supply of meat and like produce to the London Central Markets during the ten months ended October, 1924, aggregated 401,369 tons as against 386,077 tons during the same period in 1923, an increase of 15,292 tons, or 4·0 per cent. Imported supplies, apart from produce originating in Ireland, formed 78·9 per cent. of the total quantity of produce marketed. British and Irish supplies aggregated 84,834 tons, or 21·1 per cent. of the total supply; New Zealand and Australia 78,436 tons, or 19·6 per cent.; South America 193,068 tons, or 48·1 per cent.; Netherlands and other Foreign Countries 45,031 tons, or 11·2 per cent.

Beef and Veal, 223,462 tons—83·2 per cent. imported. South America leading with 169,509 tons, or 75·8 per cent.; Britain and Ireland 37,556 tons, or 16·8 per cent.; New Zealand and Australia 5,734 tons, or 2·6 per cent.; and other countries 10,663 tons, or 4·8 per cent.

Mutton and Lamb, 115,624 tons—83·6 per cent. imported. New Zealand and Australia leading with 69,394 tons, or 60·0 per cent.; South America 22,793 tons, or 19·7 per cent.; Britain and Ireland 19,058 tons, or 16·5 per cent.; and other countries, 4,379 tons, or 3·8 per cent.

Pork, 38,723 tons—62·2 per cent. imported. Netherlands leading with 20,430 tons, or 52·8 per cent., and Britain and Ireland 14,649 tons, or 37·8 per cent.; and other countries 3,644 tons, or 9·4 per cent.

Poultry and Game, 12,704 tons—27·1 per cent. imported. Britain and Ireland leading with 9,255 tons, or 72·9 per cent.; and other countries 3,449 tons, or 27·1 per cent.

Miscellaneous Goods, 10,856 tons—60·2 per cent. imported. Other countries leading with 6,540 tons, or 60·2 per cent.; and Britain and Ireland 4,316 tons, or 39·8 per cent.

London's Theatres.—A tablet has been affixed by the L.C.C. on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London. In 1921 there were 45 theatres in London, with seating accommodation for 53,341 persons; 38 music halls and variety theatres, with accommodation for 56,401 persons; and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 178,000 miles, of which 153,000 are in England and Wales, and 25,000 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance in 1914–15 was £19,051,000, and in 1921–2 about £45,500,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 178,000, 24,048 miles have been included in Class I and 14,638 miles in Class II.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban and Rural Councils. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a special *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges. During the year 1923-24 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £17,440,000. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of Class I and Class II roads, and in the construction of new and important arterial roads expedited for the relief of unemployment.

Road Taxes.

The total receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec. 1, 1922, and Nov. 30, 1923, amounted to £13,313,334. The aggregate number of motor licences issued during this period was 1,066,000, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 215,083. The average receipt in respect of a whole year license was £16 18*s.* 6*d.* for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 11*s.* 6*d.* for motor bicycles, £21 7*s.* for commercial goods vehicles, and £25 11*s.* 6*d.* for motor cabs.

	No. of Licences.	Tax Receipts.
		£
Motor cars	382,538	5,875,488
Motor-cycles	391,087	1,087,315
Commercial vehicles	181,235	3,703,033
Road locomotives	1,981	54,087
Motor ploughs, &c.	17,018	4,254
Motor tractors, &c.	1,420	24,253
Motor cabs	78,358	1,914,659
Tramcars	14,147	10,602
Horse-drawn carriages	82,517	142,543
Horse-drawn cabs	32,566	24 412

Motor Vehicles in the World.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York) estimates the number of Motor Vehicles (Passenger Cars) (1924):—

United States	13,464,608
Canada	554,874
United Kingdom	469,490
France	352,259
Australia	109,157
Germany	100,329
Argentina	85,000
Italy	45,000
New Zealand	44,864
India	44,843
All other Countries	577,398
Total	15,847,824

When population was taken into account, there were 7 persons per car in the U.S., 13 in Canada, 74 in the U.K., 93 in France, 44 in Australia, 453 in Germany, 99 in Argentina, 490 in Italy, 27 in New Zealand, and 6,490 in India.

In 1923 the exports of "automotives" were valued at $189,737,018 for 151,866 motor vehicles, and from Canada $43,688,448 for 69,920 vehicles.

Railways.

On Jan. 1, 1923, the Railways of Great Britain were amalgamated into four groups, composed as under:—

The Southern Railway (2,129 miles), consisting of the L. & S.W., S.E. & C., and L.B. & S.C. lines, employing 70,479 persons in 1923.

The Great Western Railway (3,765 miles), consisting of the G.W., and the Barry, Rhymney, and Taff Vale lines, employing 109,376 persons in 1923.

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway (7,464 miles), consisting of the L. & N.W., Midland, Furness, Glasgow & S.W., Highland, North London, and North Staffordshire lines, employing 268,835 persons in 1923.

The London & North Eastern Railway (6,464 miles), consisting of the G.E., N.E., Great Central, G.N., North British, and G.N. of Scotland lines, employing 202 232 persons in 1923.

The combined mileage of these four groups in 1923, was 20,314 miles, with a track mileage of 36,849 miles without (and of 51,818 miles with) sidings; the total capital involved is about £1,060,000,000. Ireland had 3,442 miles of railway open on Dec. 31, 1920, with capital of £45,500,000.

In addition to the above lines the *London Electric Lines* employed 6,170 persons, the *Metropolitan* 4,001, and the *Metropolitan District* 4,080 persons, in 1923.

At March 29, 1924, the total number of railway workers in Great Britain was 700,573, an increase on the figure for the corresponding date in 1923 of 18,795 or 2·8 per cent. A return issued by the Minister of Transport shows that the numbers employed by the four new groups and the London railways compared as follows:—

	Males.		Females.	
Year.	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.
1921	665,133	43,332	26,205	1,200
1922	613,094	40,268	24,462	978
1923	615,267	43,616	21,754	1,141
1924	631,149	45,554	22,332	1,538

Railway Accidents.

743 persons were killed and 23,240 injured on the railways of Great Britain in 1923. Both figures represent an increase on the totals for 1922, which were 728 and 19,462 respectively

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	78	3,438
Railwaymen	248	19,063
Other persons	417	739
Total	743	23,240

3 passengers lost their lives in accidents to trains, whilst 449 suffered injuries; 24 were killed and 799 injured by falling between trains and platforms, or on to ballast, platforms, &c., when attempting to enter or alight from trains; 7 were killed and 10 injured by falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains; 6 were killed and 8 injured when crossing lines at stations; 25 were killed and 39 injured by falling out of carriages during the running of trains; and 4 were killed and 313 injured by other accidents. 1,093 passengers were injured by the closing of carriage doors. The high proportion of deaths under "other persons" is due to the fact that this includes 137 trespassers who lost their lives, and 185 suicides.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and Wales, 3,641 miles; Ireland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. In 1921 the tonnage returns from 2,879 miles of canals were 11,893,000 tons. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1923 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,363,940 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,384,743.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1922, was 2,579. The total receipts in 1922 were £32,523,000, the working expenses £26,835,000, and the net receipts £5,688,000, the total paid-up capital being £86,095,000. 4,256,269,000 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1922, the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 8,430 steam and motor vessels (19,088,638 tons) and 419 sailing vessels (206,999 tons), a total of 8,849 vessels (19,295,637 tons). In 1921 the "engagements of seamen" for service on ocean-going ships numbered 422,445, as against 604,830 in 1923, the percentage of British subjects being 94·45, of foreigners other than Asiatics 3·05, of Chinese 0·6, and of other Asiatics and Africans 1·9.

Shipbuilding.—The output of the various countries of the world in 1923 was 701 vessels of 1,643,181 tons, the British share being 179 steamers of 553,223 tons, 21 motor vessels of 87,244 tons and 22 barges of 5,184 tons, a total of 222 vessels of 645,651 tons. The Clyde output was 173,201 tons, Tyne 137,408 tons, Belfast 127,426 tons, Tees 66,573 tons, and Wear 51,561 tons.

Wrecks.—In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons), a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1922 the figures were 41 sailing vessels (2,828 gross tons) and 129 steam vessels (111,205 gross tons), a total of 170 vessels (114,033 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and members of crews 466, a total of 638 lives; in 1922 the passengers numbered 15 and the members of crews 388, a total of 403 lives. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland:—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913.....	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1919.....	49,652,309	49,101,023	98,753,332
1920.....	55,717,823	57,342,701	113,060,524
1921.....	55,307,136	55,779,166	111,086,302
1922.....	76,245,586	77,496,219	153,741,805

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1916	25,900,354	23,793,073
1917	23,089,341	11,045,585
1918	23,713,678	9,550,903
1919	30,119,801	19,532,508
1920	32,217,400	22,500,423
1921	34,528,777	20,778,359
1922	44,187,598	32,057,988

Great War's effect on Sea Routes.

Route.	Percentage of Tonnage Employed. April, 1911.	June, 1921.
East Indies	17·22	20·49
South America, East Coast	15·53	12·55
United States, West Indies, and East Coast of Canada	15·00	24·39
Mediterranean	12·24	3·22
Australia	11·35	14·61
China and Japan.....	9·15	9·01
Pacific, North and South...	7·48	2·15
Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, and "Home Trade"	4·57	6·41
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3·00	4·71
Coasting Trade	4·46	2·46
	100·00	100·00

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33·7 per cent. in the ten years.

Port.	Entered 1922.	Cleared 1922.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	224,229	200,146
Blyth	1,394,575	1,879,949
Bristol	1,878,528	1,716,312
Cardiff	6,891,293	8,857,550
Dartmouth	656,466	631,855
Dover	1,469,635	1,433,561
Falmouth	704,599	593,060
Folkestone	721,924	717,531
Goole	741,725	811,405
Grimsby	2,463,433	2,450,855
Hartlepool	901,107	746,231
Harwich	1,104,477	1,082,401
Hull	4,898,678	4,498,216
Liverpool	11,194,192	10,494,338
London	15,049,055	12,419,563
Manchester	2,350,601	2,024,735
Middlesbrough	2,014,278	1,968,380
Newcastle & Shields	7,228,799	8,141,750
Newport	2,119,107	2,843,817
Plymouth	4,256,358	4,135,752
Port Talbot	766,578	1,030,498
Southampton	6,690,785	6,638,421
Sunderland	1,552,741	1,763,311
Swansea	2,157,666	2,713,789
Weymouth	576,258	519,696
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	231,364	138,414
Ardrossan	306,252	306,644
Burntisland	347,358	504,271
Dundee	482,745	408,249
Glasgow	3,309,395	4,152,645
Grangemouth	947,905	968,324
Greenock	550,384	402,030
Leith	1,419,045	1,494,668
Methil	888,495	1,089,974
Ireland—		
Belfast	616,154	558,660
Derry	499,047	506,880
Cork	2,905,176	2,819,525
Dublin	513,355	281,622

Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1922.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	44,090,323	45,290,243
Belgium	1,321,764	1,302,572
Denmark	2,484,991	2,444,540
Finland	216,071	227,502
France	3,763,828	3,769,493
Germany	1,819,622	1,848,840
Greece	823,051	855,932
Italy	1,260,061	1,299,319
Japan	904,763	915,124
Netherlands	4,940,727	4,975,216
Norway	5,155,004	5,115,074
Portugal	170,945	184,716
Spain	1,353,710	1,336,283
Sweden	2,359,040	2,390,619
U.S.A.	4,494,100	4,402,357
Other Flags	723,144	719,820
Total	75,881,144	77,137,650

Coastwise Shipping.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures; in 1922 the net tonnage of arrivals was 51,575,178 (British, 47,189,317 tons) and of departures 51, 273 158 (British, 46,884,734 tons).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked partly by the State and partly by private companies.

Work of the Post Office.

	1922-23.*	1923-24.*
Letters	3,300,000,000	3,340,000,000
Postcards	475,000,000	470,000,000
Printed Papers	1,500,000,000	1,615,000,000
Newspapers	180,000,000	160,000,000
Parcels	120,700,000	126,000,000
Registered Letters and Parcels	60,400,000	59,200,000
Express Delivery Services	2,000,000	2,050,000
Telegrams forwarded	70,500,000	68,800,000
Money Orders	14,700,000	14,000,000
Postal Orders	105,700,000	114,400,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	59,500,000	70,300,000
Local Calls	730,000,000	832,000,000
Savings Bank Deposits**	£87,492,000	£83,561,000
Withdrawals, Dividend Payments, &c.**	£89,770,000	£85,096,000
Government Stock Accounts open, number**	3,533,000	3,173,000
Licenses issued§	3,200,000	3,400,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid (number)	47,900,000	48,200,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold	£23,800,000	£24,900,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£31,800,000	£33,600,000

In the case of new business initiated since the beginning of the War, the figures for 1922-23 and 1923-24 are as follow:—

War Pensions and Allowances paid:	1922-23.*	1923-24.*
Number	69,000,000	64,000,000
Amount	£60,800,000	£56,700,000
Postal Drafts paid:		
Number	3,300,000	3,700,000
Amount	£7,600,000	£8,200,000
War Loan Dividends—Amount	£8,900,000	£8,700,000
Savings Certificates—Amount:		
Issued	£39,800,000	£45,200,000
Repaid†	£33,300,000	£40,100,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£600,000	£560,000
Income Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£300,000	£150,000

Since 1914 telegraph and telephone plant has been extended, as indicated below:—

	March 31, 1914.	March 31, 1924.
Mileage of wire‡:		
Overhead	947,392	1,063,372
Underground	1,926,743	3,657,286
Telephone Stations	774,821	1,158,492

* Excluding Irish Free State. † Including interest.
‡ Excluding submarine cables.
** Figures for calendar years 1922 and 1923.
§ Excluding Wireless Licences.

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1923), is shown below :—

U.S.A.	15·0	Great Britain and N. Ireland (1924)	2·9
Denmark	8·6	Netherlands	2·7
Sweden	6·7	Austria	2·3
Norway	6·2	France	1·5
Switzerland	4·6	Italy (1921)	0·3
Germany	3·7		

Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1923, there were 11,856,765 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £273,070,983 due to depositors. In 1921 there were 2,340,371 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £99,304,794 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1923, Government Stock to the amount of £200,450,586 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks, and £29,442,788 was held for depositors in Trustee Savings Banks (1921).

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority.—By the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Act, and also the examination of Wireless Operators and Watchers for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service.—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 12 stations, viz :—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Port Patrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick, and Devizes.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services. — Post Office wireless services, auxiliary to the cable services, are now in operation with the following Continental countries :—Germany, Italy, Poland, Esthonia, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, and Roumania.

The services with Germany, Poland and Esthonia are carried on *viâ* the Stonehaven Station (near Aberdeen), which is also available for communication with Scandinavia and Iceland during cable interruptions ; while the services with Italy, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Roumania are carried on *viâ* the Northolt Station (near London). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for reception in certain European countries and for the transmission of press messages to Halifax (Nova Scotia).

Oxford and Cairo Stations —The high-power stations at Leafield, near Oxford, and at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, were completed in August, 1921, and April, 1922, respectively, and a regular service between these stations was opened in May, 1922, for the transmission of telegrams between Great Britain on the one hand, and Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Transjordania, Syria, Abyssinia, Erythrea, and Italian Somaliland on the other hand. The Oxford station is also used for the broadcasting of the British official news messages, for the transmission of press messages to Halifax (Nova Scotia), and for long-distance communication with ships.

New Super-power Station at Rugby.—A new super-power station is now in course of erection at Rugby, and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1925. It will have 12 masts at the outset, each 820 feet high. The aerial will be about 1½ miles long, and about ½ mile wide. A site of about 1½ square miles has been acquired for the purpose. The station will have a power of 1,000 kilowatts and will be capable of communication with any part of the globe.

Marconi Company's Stations at Carnarvon and Ongar.—The only privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are the Marconi Company's stations at Carnarvon, used for communication with the United States, and at Ongar, used for communication with France, Switzerland, Spain, and Austria. The Anglo-French service has been in operation since January, 1921 ; the Anglo-Swiss service was opened in April, 1922, and the Anglo-Austrian service in January, 1924. The Anglo-Spanish service, which was in operation before the war, was formerly carried on from Poldhu, but was transferred to Ongar in April, 1922. The Ongar station is also being used as a temporary measure for the service with Canada formerly carried on by the Company's station at Clifden (Ireland), which has now been abandoned. Pending the settlement of the terms of the formal licences which it is proposed to grant to the Company, these stations are being operated under temporary permits.

The approximate expenditure and revenue in connection with the Leafield (Oxford), Cairo, and Northolt stations during 1923–24 were :—

	Expenditure (including interest and depreciation).	Revenue.
Leafield (Oxford)	£45,300	£42,200
Cairo	46,000	10,600
Northolt	12,300	7,200

Communication by Air.

In 1919 a *Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post* was shown to be practicable by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland ; and by the voyage of H.M. Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England. The *Air Mail Services* now in operation are shown on p. 379.

The largest *Airship* yet constructed was the R38, which was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug. 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows :—

R33	...	cubic feet of gas			1,958,000
R80	...	,,	,,	,,	1,200,000
R36	...	,,	,,	,,	2,101,000
R37	...	,,	,,	,,	2,101,000
L64*	...	,,	,,	,,	1,950,000
L71*	...	,,	,,	,,	2,420,000
Cardington Airship (building)		cubic feet of gas			5,000,000

The L64 is 642 feet long, the L71 is 743 feet long ; the R38 had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 695 feet in length.

It is estimated that the times by airship for the following journeys would be :—

England–Egypt	2½ days.
England–Karachi (India)	5 ,,
England–Johannesburg (S. Africa)	7 ,,
England–Perth (W. Australia)	10½ ,,

* Surrendered Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles. At the *Census* of 1921 the population numbered 35,678,530 (an increase of 1,633,240 in the decennial period).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ulleswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratâcus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icëni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and thence to coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Tî, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1924-5.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	Sir G. Lawson-Johnston, K.B.E.	Anthony H. Wingfield
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Samuel Garcia Asher	Louis W. Jelf-Petit
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, V.D.	Lt.-Col. F. T. H. Bernard	Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
(4) Cambridge (5) Isle of Ely	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	G. R. Cunliffe-Foster	T. Musgrave Francis His Hon. Judge Farrant.
(6) Cheshire	Col. Sir W. Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. Charles Lyon	H. C. Yates
(7) Cornwall	John C. Williams	Cornelius C. Morley	G. T. Petherick Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	Philip H. Holt	G. A. Rimington
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Brig.-Gen. G. M. Jackson.	H. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C., C.B.E.
(10) Devon	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Sir Ian M. Heathcote-Amory, Bt., C.B.E.	Lord Coleridge ; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt. ; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Maj. K. R. Balfour	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham
(12) Durham	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Sir Frank Brown	His Hon. Judge Greenwell, C.B.E.
(13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. Sir F. Carne-Rasch, Bt.	Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E.
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Sir L. E. H. M. Darell, Bt., D.S.O.	Sir F. A. Hyett
(15) Hants (16) Isle of Wight	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Viginti-Tertius Thompson	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Maj. Stewart Robinson	His Hon. Judge Ingham
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Brig.-Gen. Sir B. H. Henderson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Sir A. Reynolds ; E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., C.B.E.
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	G. R. Cunliffe-Foster	G. F. Rowley
(20) Kent	Marquess Camden	R. H. Style	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
(21) Lancashire	Lord Shuttleworth	Arthur Moore Lamb	Sir Coles Child, Bart. Percy J. Hibbert ; J. Openshaw ; F. Brocklehurst ; H. W. Deacon, C.B.E.
(22) Leicester	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	William Lindsey Everard	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
Lincoln : (23) Lindsey (24) Kesteven (25) Holland	Earl of Yarborough	Clement Henry Newsum	(Vacant) Earl of Ancaster Fitzalan Howard
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Sir S. E. Palmer, Bt.	Sir R. Wallace, K.C.
(27) Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Alfred Hollington	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(28) Monmouth	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Maj. A. I. R. Butler	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
(29) Norfolk	Earl of Leicester	Augustus L. Jessopp	William Carr
(30) Northampton			
(31) Peterborough, Soke of	Marquess of Exeter	Philip Leslie Agnew	Sir C. Knightley, Bt. H. B. D. Woodcock
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland, C.B.E., M.V.O.	Col. Philip Blencowe Cookson, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B
(33) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Sir Arthur Ernest Blake, K.B.E.	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O. ; C. C. Curtis ; H. Mellish, C.B.
(34) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	G. Boscawen Randolph, O.B.E.	Sir Edward L. O'Malley
(35) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	F. T. Walker	W. H. Neill
(36) Salop	Earl of Powis	Capt. H. A. Van Bergen	R. Lloyd Kenyon
(37) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Maj. A. C. Duckworth	Hon. W. B. Lindley
(38) Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. F. Nicholson	Sir R. Hardy, Bt.
(39) Suffolk, E. (40) ,, W.	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B.	Sir Herbert Hambling, Bt.	Lord Walsingham ; C. H. Lomax ; R. E. White A. Maitland-Wilson Sir Charles Walpole
(41) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Henry Oberlin Serpell	
(42) Sussex, E. (43) ,, W.	Lord Leconfield	Sir S. H. Kent, K.C.B.	G. M. Freeman, K.C. W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.
(44) Warwick	Lord Leigh	Robert Darley Guinness.	Lord Ilkeston
(45) Westmorland	Lord Hothfield	Gerald E. Thompson	Earl of Lonsdale
(46) Wilts	(Vacant)	Washington Merritt Grant Singer.	His Hon. Judge Randolph, K.C.
(47) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	Capt. E. G. Spencer-Churchill, M.C.	J. W. Willis-Bund, C.B.E.
(48) Yorks, E.R.	(Vacant)	Henry Whitworth	Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.
(49) ,, N.R.	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.		E. R. Turton, M.P.
(50) ,, W.R.	Earl of Harewood		W. F. Tempest

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Duke of Bedford, K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	Prof. H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
(2) James Herbert Berryon	H. J. C. Neobard. O.B.E. [LL.B.	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	G. C. Crouch, M.C.	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.D.
(4) M. V. J. Webber	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C.E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Hartcup, C.B.E.	James P. Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) William Hawk [C.B.E.	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe-Smith.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull.	F. H. Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	N. J. Hughes-Hallett O.B.E.	Maj. F. R. Auley	F. Barwise, M.D.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan	G. Adkins, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	E. A. Ffooks	Major L. W. Peel Yates	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) F. F. Brass, O.B.E., M.A.	Harold Jevons	George Morley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh.	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Northbrook	F. Viccars Barber	Maj. St. A. B. Warde	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) G. Cresswell	J. R. Symonds	Horace F. M. Munro	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law [C.B.E.	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester.	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, C.B.E.	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bart.	G. Hammond Etherton, O.B.E.	H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin, C.M.G.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes, O.B.E.	T. Robinson, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage	Eric W. Scorer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper		A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Marris		H. D. Jennings, M.B.
(26) (*see* pp. 566–569)	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	Sir W. Heaton Hamer, M.D.
(27) Benjamin Todd	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) L. Forestier-Walker M.P.	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) (Vacant)	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.
(30) Sir W. R. D. Atkins, K.C., M.P.	H. Millington, O.B.E.	J. D. K. MacCallum, C.B.E.	C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S.
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon		C. Rolleston, M.D.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James, O.B.E.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(33) Viscount Galway, C.B.	Tweedale Meaby	Col. F. J. Lemon, D.S.O. [D.S.O., R.N.	(Vacant)
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose, M.A.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot,	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, D.S.O.	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke [D.S.O.	James Wheatley, M.D.
(37) J. Cooke Hurle	G. I. Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe,	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(38) Sir R. Hardy, Bart.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	Capt. J. G. Mayne, O.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Hensman Munsey	Maj. E. P. Prest	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) H. A. Powell	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant	Joseph Cates, M.D.
(42) Lt.-Col. A. S. S. Harris	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
(43) Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algernon Percy	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) Col. J. W. Weston, M.P.	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col H.S. Walker C.B.E.	C. H. Fosbroke, M.D.
(48) Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickersteth	Maj. W. H. Dunlop	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Sir H. B. Peirse, Bt.	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Maj. R. L. Bower, C.M.G., C.B.E. [C.M.G.	Harry Mason, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke,	J. R. Kaye, M.B.

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs.

County or Shire and Capital	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	206,478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	294,807	454,725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,360	236,209	479,360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	129,594	315,168	129,594
Cheshire (Chester)	657,950	1,025,423	640,791	625,001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	320,559	868,167	320,559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	273,037	968,598	220,437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650,369	714,539	645,097	584,703
Devonshire (Exeter)	1,671,364	709,488	1,660,948	440,023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester)	625,612	228,258	625,612	228,258
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,478,506	633,058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238,073	73,778	238,073	73,778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964,443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805,842	757,668	785,088	329,277
Hampshire (Winchester)	958,896	910,333	935,195	410,223
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	113,118	538,924	113,118
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	333,236	404,523	333,236
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	54,748	233,985	54,748
Kent (Maidstone)	975,965	1,141,867	971,990	1,118,129
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194,555	4,928,359	1,054,741	1,746,418
Leicestershire (Leicester)	532,779	494,522	524,197	260,332
Lincolnshire	1,705,293	602,105	...	...
Holland (Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,355	85,225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469,142	108,237	469,142	108,237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972,796	408,643	963,800	260,294
London (London)	74,850	4,483,249	74,172	4,469,543
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,692	1,253,164	148,692	1,253,164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)	349,552	450,700	345,048	358,331
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1,303,568	322,914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	302,430	581,679	211,507
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,291,515	746,138	1,278,691	407,397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,123	641,134	529,188	378,476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97,273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1,037,594	465,682	1,032,442	397,034
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741,318	1,349,225	707,177	711,003
Suffolk	848,269	399,988	...	...
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,353	291,006	549,241	211,623
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	108,982	390,916	108,982
Surrey (Guildford)	461,833	930,377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	...	...
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,555	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,916	195,795	401,916	195,795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56,740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94,146	94,697	94,146	94,697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864,101	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Worcester)	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	4,182,735	...	...
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	460,717	741,073	173,704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,610
York City and County	3,730	84,052	3,730	84,052
Total	32,559,868	35,678,530	31,965,683	23,533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welchmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

LONDON.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1911), are shown below.

Area	Acreage, 1911.	Population, 1921.
County of London	74,816	4,483,249
City of London	675	13,706
London Police Districts ...	443,424	7,476,168
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,610,234

The City of London (*see* pp. 561–3) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1191, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive spendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, &c.), for which (and for other City buildings) *see* pp. 570 *et seq.*

The *City of Westminster*, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 570–584. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £8,131,854 in 1922, the product of each 1*d.* in the £ being £33,883.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (*see* p. 560), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (*see* pp 566–69), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board* (*see* p. 206), and by 31 *Boards of Guardians;* for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* (*see* p. 233) and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* (*see* p. 233). The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* (*see* p. 206), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* (*see* p. 212) and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* (*see* p. 219), the light-house and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* (*see* p. 224). The bridges (*see* p. 574) are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924–25), Percival Bower, M.B.E.
Recorder, Sir Ryland Dent Adkins, K.C. (1920).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The total net register tonnage of vessels on which dues were paid during 1923

was 18,537,234 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £532,990,145 for 1923, and at £484,200,149 for 1922. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 38 Aldermen and 113 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924–1925), Thomas Dowd.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, A. A. Mussen, M.D., D.P.H.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,690 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,307.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £86,515,435 for 1921, and at £92,023,169 for 1922, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1922 was 2,845,377 and 2,848,616 respectively. In 1923 the weight of sea borne merchandise which passed on the Waterway amounted to 5,107,648 tons, as compared with 4,081,571 tons in 1922.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924-1925), F. J. West.
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, P. M. Heath (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

LEEDS.

Leeds (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,232.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924–1925), Charles G. Gibson.
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of

the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 519,239. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924-1925), A. J. Bailey.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Master Cutler (1924–1925), W. W. Wood.
Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1921 of 376,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 2,965,014 tons, and of those cleared 2,898,138 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £41,328,272 for 1921. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tinplates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924–1925), Ernest Brookhouse Richards.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Sheriff, F. Burris.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,150 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £148,023,115 for 1919, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Ferens.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924–25), A. D. Willoughby.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Sheriff, Francis Patrick Finn.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A., LL.B.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorney.

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924–1925), J. H. Palin.
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships cleared in 1921 was 7,343,323 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924–1925), Walter Lee.
Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C., (1906).
Sheriff, Arthur William Lambert.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 266,400.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of HenryII., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1924–1925), James Clarkson.
Recorder, Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920).
Sheriff (1924–1925), Robert Archibald Young.
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B.E.
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND.
(Census of 1921.)

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	919,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport, Mon.	92,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	92,274
Birkenhead	145,592	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,001	Northampton	90,923

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1,126 Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1911:—

	1911	1921
Population—		
Urban	28,162,936	30,034,385
Rural	7,907,556	7,850,857
Percentage of Total—		
Urban	78 1	79 3
Rural	21·9	20·7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 72·0, Rural 28·0; in 1901, 77·0 and 23·0.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1924-25. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.	7,167	20·5	15·5	32,793	J. D. Godfrey	W. Carlyle Croasdell.
Accrington, Lancs.	43,610	14·2	12·3	252,560	F. Lord	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	61,314	18·6	9·5	525,844	Miss S. M. Smee	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,892	15·33	10·6	11,422	Harry G. Fulcher	Henry C. Casley.
Aldershot, Hants.	28,756	22·5	9·8	167,584	N. Solomon	D.Ll.Griffiths, O.B.E.
Audover, Hants	8,569	21·3	8·2	33,200	T. Webb	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,786	17·0	15·0	11,658	G. J. Williamson	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,741	13·2	9·1	13,841	W. T. Jarvis	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	17·7	14·3	233,087	Lt.-Col. J. Broadbent, T.D.	Fredk. W. Bromley
Aylesbury, Bucks.	12,114	18·90	9·90	65,024	C. F. Adkins	R. M. Middleton.
Bacup, Lancs.	21,256	16·9	13·0	112,982	H. Whitehead	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,347	17·53	13·49	74,309	Arthur E. Fox	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	68,991	24·91	13·36	265,226	G. F. Wood	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	18·0	13·5	66,982	Lt.-Col. G. B. Overton, T.D.	J. H. L. Brewer.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	17·9	10·3	444,683	C. G. B. Ellison	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	20·1	12·4	83,201	G. T. Pheby	R. H. Wanklyn.
BATH, Somerset	68,648	14·8	11·0	430,764	Cedric Chivers	J. B. Ogden, M.A., LL.B. [M.C.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,151	19·1	13·4	181,095	John Ramsden	Thos. Edgar Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,077	14·7	11·17	30,641	John Q. Wilkinson	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	15·04	10·41	226,513	G. H. Barford	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,994	22·0	11·5	76,975	Thomas Wilson	J. W. Porter.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,469	20·3	12·3	59,279	A. T. Gates	J. Dennett.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	18·32	10·47	9,296	A. R. Maunder	Stanley Hemingway
Bexhill, E. Sussex	20,363	13·25	11·57	169,658	R. C. Sewell	S. J. Taylor.
Bideford, Devon	9,125	17·02	12·7	39,992	Dr. E. J. Toye	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	145,592	21·4	11·0	873,605	Mrs. Mary A. Mercer	Ernest W. Tame.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	919,438	20·4	11·0	5,611,065	* (*See* p. 529)	
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,268	24·3	14·9	5,369	Major H. R. Sykes	F. Lavender.
Blackburn, Lancs.	129,400	16·2	13·4	744,465	James Stanworth	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	73,800	14·76	14·43	937,523	T. P. Fletcher	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,194	15·89	14·64	16,592	A. Hobbs	W. H. Wilson.
Blyth, Northumberland	31,833	24·6	11·5	165,716	G. Dunn	J. Leigh Turner.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,527	11·93	12·45	25,326	J. A. Jago	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	178,683	17·5	12·8	1,114,898	J. F. Steele	Samuel Parker
Bootle, Lancs.	76,487	24·5	13·1	603,417	Birty Wolfenden	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,100	21·6	14·1	59,991	Charles Day	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	11·19	11·71	910,545	F. S. Mate	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,373	17·8	17·4	13,676	R. J. Jones	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	18·19	13·75	2,378,912	* (*See* pp. 531-2)	
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,143	15·68	12·16	23,131	Hubert G. Horne	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	20·07	9·76	68,328	Harry M. B. Ker.	Arthur King.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	22,768	16·72	12·87	127,433	C. H. Holmes	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	7·8	8·7	27,960	Frederick Weeks	Austen Whetham
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,610	13·48	13·33	122,679	G. F. Sugden	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	135,802	15·98	12·41	971,269	C. J. Teasdale	J. H. Rothwell, C.B.E.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	376,975	20·1	12·8	2,054,349	* (*See* p. 531)	
Bromley, Kent	55,070	20·07	6·65	289,694	E. F. Duncanson	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,059	15·5	16·6	19,284	C. T. Cecil	G. H. M. Barker, LL.B.
Burnley, Lancs.	103,176	17·4	13·4	458,841	Dr. J. W. Clegg	Colin Campbell.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,909	20·31	12·14	302,853	C. M. Livens	J. B. Chapman, C.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.	56,426	15·01	15·95	370,634	John Hill	Richard Moore.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,050	18·3	11·2,	72,432	Dr. W. J. Cale	V. C. Proctor.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,651	16·39	10·45	109,628	C. W. Buckley	H. G. Curtis.
Calne, Wilts.	3,640	12·7	12·2	16,049		C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	59,262	14·8	10·5	412,685	Mrs. Eva Hartree	Cecil H. Kemy
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	18·9	12·2	126,830	G. Pope	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	52,710	21·8	13·5	320,847	R. Burns	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,372	17·92	15·42	20,702	A. E. Townsend	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,665	15·7	9·5	185,844	E. A. Billinghurst	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	17·57	9·71	144,512	F. Spalding	G. E. Barford.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	16·43	12·03	341,314	W. J. M. Dicks	Robt. Owen Seacome
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	21,952	19·6	9·03	89,000	W. R. Butler	(Vacant.)
CHESTER	40,794	19·22	13·12	244,974	David L. Hewitt	J. Husband Dickson.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1924-25. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	27·3	11·5	221,576	W. E. Wakerley	Parker Morris, LL.B.
CHICHESTER, W.Sussex	12,410	16·79	11·19	60,773	A. F. Lewis	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	7,713	...	...	32,000	E. Swain	(Vacant).
Chipping Norton, Oxon...	3,522	18·2	11·9	13,120	D. R. Simms	Frank W. Morris.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	18.2	13.0	157,650	J. Carfoot	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	14·8	10·1	37,121	N. Barnes	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913)	*Registrar*:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,204	13·2	12·6	54,771	W. W. Whiteside	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,393	18·6	9·7	193,841	Dame Catherine R. Hunt, D.B.E.	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	24,755	15·2	12·7	114,442	J. W. Hird	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	19·5	13·0	42,918	Dr. W. I. Fern	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	16·9	9·3	578,080	Frank Snape	Fredk. Smith, B.A.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	16·4	11·05	200,938	John Cumming	Harold S.K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	17·4	10·4	1,327,919	W. B. Southwell	Dr. J. M. Newnham, O.B.E.
Darlington, Durham	65,866	22·6	14·1	441,780	W. E. Pease, M.P.	HenryG.Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	14·07	10·9	35,360	Dr. H. J. Campbell	J. J. R. Day.
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	15·13	11·24	218,855	R. Marsden	Harry Rothwell.
Daventry, Northants	3,518	20.46	16·48	17,093	L. H. Johnson	Geo. E. Foster.
Deal, Kent	12,290	17·7	10·9	59,881	M. Montgomery	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	132,400	19·7	11·6	752,497	A. Mycroft	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,035	18·0	13·2	26,723	M. K. Sloper	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,165	17·05	14·0	304,096	W. H. Shaw	Holland Booth.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	54,052	20·9	12·2	364,157	E. S. Knight	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Dorchester	9,554	16·5	11·06	56,673	Edwin Read	J. A. Hands.
Dover, Kent	39,985	21·48	10·38	208,508	S. J. Livings	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,388	21·06	17·20	22,336	F. J. Evered	Arthur V. Holyoake.
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	22·7	12·61	195,071	J. Smellie	Geoffrey Knowles.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	18·4	9·4	95,352	A. E. Grundy	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,894	14·81	9·76	36,318	Amos Grey	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,346	22·5	11·6	79,848	Thomas W. Holiday	G. A. Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	25·6	10·6	575,742	Lt.-Col. R. R. Kimmitt, O.B.E.	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	62,030	13·3	9·7	519,943	Sir Charles O'Brien Harding.	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	143,304	19·4	9·0	604,609	N. A. Papworth	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	21·9	12·65	68,642	W. N. Brackett	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,242	17·3	10·7	240,501	R. Evans	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	66,809	22·2	9·5	247,266	†H. Barrass	F. W. Claxton.
ELY, I. of Ely	7,690	17·8	14·98	54,380	†William Theobald	A. K. Campbell.
Enfield, Middlesex	60,738	18·19	8·73	350.060	†A. Burrage	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	...	...	44,508	W. G. Smith	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	59,608	17·0	13·22	429,322	A. N. Pitts	H. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,835	24·5	10·8	8,487	Miss Mary E. Short	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	17·07	12·47	60,180	T. A. Webber	W. H. Lupton.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	15·9	11·2	47,923	Z. W. Shaw	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	37,410	17·1	12·7	283,940	E. J. Bishop	Arthur Fred. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	1,982	11·60	15·13	15,278	George Varco	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	125,142	26·3	12·8	495,592	Thomas Peacock	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	19·4	10·2	202,496	J. J. Knight	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,297	18·59	11·48	29,766	John Merrick	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	16·09	13·3	96,000	W. Newton	George H. Lea.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	20·0	10·3	292,140	F. W. Duart Smith	G.SheffieldBlakeway
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	15·7	10·3	55,471	P. C. Fletcher	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts	2,034	...	...	...	Frederick Searle	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	18·09	13·25	90,308	Lord Brownlow	AubreyHenry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	31,171	20·8	11·1	172,805	J. A. Axcell	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	23·17	10·79	384,206	Frank Barrett	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	26,000	17·8	9·9	194,214	J. B. Rapkins	Charles H. Wood.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,700	15·2	13·8	656,828	J. H. Waddington	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38.938	10·7	13·9	277,655	C. E. Carter	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	21,300	26·4	14·9	88,074	W. O. Atkinson	Percy Smallman.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	19·7	9·7	47,182	Mrs. L. M. Hill	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	17,485	13·7	15·9	108,264	Tom Baxter	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	66,496	13·9	11·3	519,050	William J. Fellows	D. W. Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,321	26·5	16·6	4,094	John Hill	J. Watson.
Helston, Cornwall	2,616	...	...	9,888	Wm. James Johns	Jos. Walker Tyacke.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1924-25. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.)
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	13,832	16·7	10·3	64,907	F. H. F. Hebert.....	Alfred E. Usher.
Hendon, Middlesex.....	56 014	17·45	8·76	631,446	†H. S. Roberts	Hy. Humphries.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,841	18·4	10·3	34.437	Henry Monk	Alfred Caldecott
HEREFORD.....	23,324	21·5	11·5	139,231	W. G. C. Britten ...	Robert Battersby.
Hertford.....	10,712	16·1	10·76	61,149	J. Wren..	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.....	27,280	16·8	16·5	161,508	J. Nuttall	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks ...	...	...	...	...	*See* "Chepping	Wycombe."
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,851	20·1	12·2	8,524	T. Pateuall	F. J. Simpson.
Honiton, Devon	3,090	23·1	13·8	18.340	H. R. Harris	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	13·8	10·5	726,555	Reginald Studs	E. B. Croasdell.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,519	11·0	13·95	479,078	W. Jago.....	W. Jermyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	110,102	15·02	14·63	829,440	Law Taylor	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	287,150	23·2	11·4	1,572,134	* (*See* p.	531.)
Huntingdon	4,194	18·3	12·3	24,367	T. Coxon	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	16·4	12·9	175.765	J. Hibbert	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent.....	7,764	11·2	8·8	48,972	R. Price	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex.....	85,191	18·8	9·5	518,452	†J. W. King.....	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	21·95	10·40	135,887	Horace Moss	S. F. James, O.B.E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk.....	79,383	18·0	10·25	452,920	Lt.-Col. F. W. Turner.	Wm. Bantoft, O.B.E.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	27·8	13·3	145,000	John William Hardy	Geo. Johnson.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.) .	41,942	16·03	13·60	220,928	R. Calverley.....	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	17·4	13·0	90,122	H. Moser	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs. ...	27,122	19·70	13·10	110,969	C. C. Brinton	J. H. Thursfield, M.C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk.....	19,968	18·83	13·63	92,859	W. R. Sadler	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames...	39,484	17·5	10·3	265,939	George D. Densham	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	40,212	17·2	12·1	217,775	G. Jackson	John Whitehead.
Launceston, Cornwall ...	3,981	15·16	14·90	18,439	Herbert Haskin	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick ...	28,946	16·2	13·5	204,976	G. W. Hawkins	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.).....	458.320	18·5	12·7	2,964,661	* (*See* p.	530.)
LEICESTER.....	234,190	19·16	11·57	1,409,270	Herbert Simpson ...	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,545	18·2	12·1	231,730	John Horrocks	U. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford ...	5.539	23·7	15·3	37,240	G. Page.....	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,798	16·7	11·8	65,600	C. D. Crisp, O.B.E....	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	128,432	17·53	9·25	555,568	†A. J. Allanson	John Atkinson.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,394	22·5	11·2	47,434	William Morrison ...	W. Brocksom.
LINCOLN	66,020	17·5	11·2	325,196	R. A. Taylor, M.P....	L. O. Need
Liskeard, Cornwall.....	4,376	14·98	20·51	20,943	W. F. Young	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	803,118	24·9	13·7	6,657,816	* (*See* pp.	529-30.)
LONDON	7,476,168	26·4	12·6	55,566,833	* (*See* p. 529 and	pp. 561-3.)
Lostwithiel, Cornwall ...	1,308	...	...	4,898	J. H. Jeffery	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics. ...	25,874	19·1	10·9	122,221	G. H. Bowler	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	17·88	17·98	40,630	W. Sowerby.....	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk.....	44,326	25·6	9·3	196,275	J. M. Barnard.....	C. Ashton Stray.
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	18·2	15·0	22,776	E. H. Rickards	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	57,077	18·34	9·2	286,014	A. B. Attwood	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,256	...	...	10,100	T. W. Paine.....	Charles J. Roberts.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,883	12·7	13·6	14,191	James Bragg	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,600	15·75	13·76	28,500	Brig.-Gen. H. E. B. Newenham, C.B.	Herbert E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire ...	33,846	18·7	12·8	129,152	D. M Catlow	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.....	16,741	15·38	11·42	102,059	Henry Vaisey	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent.....	37,448	18·0	11·1	223,442	H.G.Tyrwhitt-Drake	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,589	17·8	11·2	25,463	A. L. Clark	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts.....	2,398	16·8	16·5	8,283	J. A. Jones	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.....	730,551	20·4	18·6	6,633,261	* (*See* p.	530.)
Mansfield, Notts	44,418	21·9	10·6	168,347	J. A. Beck	J. S. Robinson.
Margate, Kent	46,475	17·3	10·6	264,682	Thomas D. Wood ...	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,192	11·77	8·65	21,873	T. Free	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks ...	131,103	27·53	13·85	650,509	Edwin Turner.....	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,309	14·7	12·3	160,602	J. H. Wood	J. P. Walmsley.
Morecambe, Lancs.	19,182	13·3	16·6	102,635	Richard Hall	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.) ...	23,935	18·7	13·1	119,294	J. Kirk	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb. ...	7.580	24·1	15·3	30,149	I. Armstrong	Edward C. Jackson.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,705	16·3	14·6	75,337	J. A. Bottomley.....	James Crowther.
Nelson, Lancs.	39,841	14·2	11·1	195,362	W. F. Cooke	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts.....	16,957	18·18	13·06	82,980	W. K. Clarke	H. Tallents, D.S.O., M.A.
Newbury, Berks	12,290	16·7	14·2	62,048	James Stradling.....	S. Widdicombe.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1924–25. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Newcastle-under-Lyme...	20,418	23·06	13·8	78,664	A. Hassam	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278,400	24·8	14·2	1,948,923	* (*See* p. 532.)	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, I. of Wight ..	11,036	20·7	11·7	50,329	G. F. Quinton	O. Treharne Morgan.
Newport, Mon.	92,358	22·01	10·68	610,524	W. E. Robertson ...	Walter Lamacraft.
New Romney, Kent	1,605	12·12	8·76	7,949	A. F. C.C. Luxmoore, K.C.	
Northampton	90,895	17·8	11·6	446,717	Horace W. Dover ...	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	120,653	19·7	12·5	605,727	*Dr. G. S. Pope	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	19·6	12·5	1,575,574	(*See* p. 532.)	
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	19·6	7·3	157,000	R. W. Swinnerton...	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Okehampton, Devon	3,456	15·0	11·0	11,533	G. K. Blatchford	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	144,983	19·3	15·8	828,535	F. Broadbent	J. J. Williams, LL.B.
Ossett, Yorks	14,802	18·94	12·76	66,373	D. Ellis	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop	9,790	19·1	15·3	63,894	J. V. Jones	H. Bird Jones.
OXFORD	57,052	15·96	12·75	472,598	A. J. George	Arthur Holt.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,151	21·24	12·49	9,304	C. W. Andrew	Matthew H. Truscott
Penzance, Cornwall	12,096	14·15	15·3	67,000	Rev. C. Stuchbery...	Thomas H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	17·0	10·4	215,869	C. L. Fletcher.....	W. T. Mellows, M.B.E., LL.B
Plymouth	209,857	19·49	12·58	1,123,621	R. W. Winnicott ...	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	26·9	12·7	105,961	John Hutchinson ...	F. M. Farmer, M.B.E., LL.B.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	19·3	11·9	228,413	H. S. Carter.....	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants.....	247,343	21·0	10·2	1,233,478	Frank J. Privett ...	F. J. Sparks.
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	20·64	12·18	598,748	J. R. Hodgson.....	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,315	14·9	11·6	81,838	F. Coe	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	21·0	9·4	13,635	J. W. Stevens.....	E. C. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	20·66	12·95	157,772	William Coleman ...	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	17·4	13·5	165,549	Joseph Barnes	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks.	92,274	18·3	11·12	535,282	Frederick A. Cox ...	C. S. Johnson.
Redcar, Yorks (N.Riding)	16,399	...	...	105,000	B. O. Davies	R. McClean.
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	14·4	10·1	232,731	C. E. Woodroffe.....	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	15·7	11·4	355,921	Arthur Howitt	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,883	22·43	11·21	16,687	G. A. Roper	W. W. Foster.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.).....	8,389	18·52	13·83	48,559	William Hemsworth	J. Henry Gough.
Rochdale, Lancs.....	90,816	17·2	13·8	589,449	Edward Thomas.....	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,933	19·0	10·2	144,278	R. Wilfrid Dale	Apsley Kennette.
Romsey, Hants.....	4,826	17·3	9·9	18,292	.....	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	23·85	11·30	334,616	A. P. Aizlewood.....	Chas. L. des Forges, M.B.E.
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	15·1	14·0	74,163	Rowland Russell ...	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,918	17·86	11·48	17,766	John Harvey	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex ...	5,876	14·8	11·6	28,081	P. G. Cowell	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	15·35	8·70	158,053	Miss Marg'r't A. Wix	W. G. Marshall.
St. Helens, Lancs.	102,640	24·4	11·9	391,657	T. Hamblett	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14·22	16·51	23,454	M. W. Couch	T. J. Chellen.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,797	14·0	11·6	18,799	C. H. Ingram	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.....	239,100	20·9	13·5	1,347,986	G. Billington	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	16·6	10·4	146,423	Robert Bousie	Fred G. Cole.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,631	18·30	10·5	14,917	J. Lander.....	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	20·3	11·9	17,099	Herbert Hicks	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	15·5	12·2	292,160	William Boyes	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,808	19·6	15·3	9,600	H. U. Gould	J. Kingsley Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	519,239	19·4	11·5	2,491,261	* (*See* pp. 530–31.)	R. F. Prideaux.
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,030	19·5	13·3	183,253	R. B. Maddison	Frank Chapman.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	20·2	10·8	339,872	G. F. Betts	Sir Richard R. Linthorne, O.B.E.
Southampton, Hants.....	162,200	19·5	11·0	1,008,164	T. McDonnell	H. J. Worwood.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	15·9	11·07	824,773	R. Tweedy-Smith ...	Attree Powell.
South Molton, Devon ...	2,818	...	...	17,129	Dr. W. E. Saunders	J. Ernest Jarratt.
Southport, Lancs.	76,621	13·76	13·49	685,033	Dr. G. R. Anderson, M.B.E.	John M. Hayton, B.A.
South Shields, Durham...	118,631	25·3	13·8	514,314	J. G. Winskell	Ernest G. Naunton.
Southwold, E. Suffolk ...	3,376	12·57	10·42	16,906	F. Jenkins	H. H. Battle.
Stafford	28,632	16·95	11·2	140,254	H. Eymer.....	Frank H. Worsley.
Stalybridge, Cheshire.....	25,233	16·2	14·9	143,562	J. Storrs	Charles Atter.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	16·9	12·05	42,200	H. Kelham	Robert Hyde.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	17·63	12·66	766,699	H. Patten.....	Thos. Downey.
Stockton-on-Tees.....	64,126	24·96	11·96	296,385	Leonard Ropner ...	E. B. Sharpley, O.B.E.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ...	273,238	24·6	13·1	1,033,385	Harry Leese	

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1924-25. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Stourbridge, Worcester...	18,190	23·09	12·26	72,649	R. L. Matthews	J. Donaldson Har-
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	17·9	11·8	65,588	W. P. Bullard	Robert Lunn, [ward.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,097	16·1	12·0	25,531	G. H. Openshaw	T. M. Braithwaite.
Sunderland, Durham	159,055	24·6	13·8	768,632	John S. Nicholson	Henry Craven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	23,028	16·83	10·82	159,987	Walter T. Harrison	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,920	17·77	9·27	259,633	R. Evans	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	8,032	21·1	11·6	31,381	H. C. Goostry	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	24,191	15·6	10·5	123,170	J. C. Lane	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,438	15·0	14·6	20,536	J. M. Diggle	Col. J. Munn-Mace, T.D.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	4,775	16·5	10·80	24,610	G. P. Howell	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	13·4	7·48	20,731	John E. Meek	G. R. Blaydon.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	28·3	16·3	76,942	J. Morland	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	15·2	11·6	63,100	W. H. Huxtable	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.) and Lancs.	23,888	14·63	12·68	144,644	Edwin Crabtree	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	39,432	14·3	15·1	231,269	E. H. Sermon	H. A. Hield, M.A.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,931	17·65	12·90	10,420	G. M. Doe	F. A. L. Hodgkinson.
Totnes, Devon	3,982	19·7	11·6	21,362	J. S. Brock	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	149,200	20·0	9·12	641,748	†Dr. A. G. Newell	R. C. Graves, LL.B.
Truro, Cornwall	10,833	19·02	13·04	45,685	Edwin May	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent	35,568	13·9	12·4	312,708	Septimus Parsonage	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	24·1	12·7	333,992	A. E. Hill	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	52,891	20·8	13·3	323,927	J. W. Smith	A. C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	89,600	15·7	10·3	658,499	Robt. Rawlinson	George Livsey, LL.B.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,724	18·3	9·1	13,588	R. J. Wilder	Francis R. Hedges
Wallsend, Northumb.	43,880	26·8	11·3	267,469	J. T. Watson	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	96,964	23·32	11·68	367,252	Henry Hucker	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	19·4	8·96	524,574	†W. H. Shaw	C. S. Watson, LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	23·0	12·9	7,295	Rev. F. Coram	J. W. Miller.
Warrington, Lancs.	78,000	22·5	10·6	402,600	J. T. Locker	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	12,862	20·1	8·7	76,575	W. T. Collier	Henry J. Brown.
Watford, Herts	45,910	18·3	8·5	280,843	R. A. Thorpe	William Hudson.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	24·0	11·4	126,486	Herbert Dean	Wm. H. Pollit, LL.B
Wells, Somerset	4,372	18·41	10·35	25,946	E. Crease	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17·6	12·1	59,267	W. G. Dyad	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	73,761	24·17	12·5	289,629	T. Cottrell	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	300,905	26·84	12·09	1,428,933	B. W. Gardner	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E., M.A. [O.B.E., B.A.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	24·5	10·98	303,211	H. Mason	Harold W. Stanton,
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	15·0	10·3	130,667	F. W. H. Peaty	F. S. V. Isherwood, B.Sc.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	27·5	17·8	75,216	E. H. Evans	Leonard Worden.
Widnes, Lancs.	38,879	25·3	11·1	201,485	Daniel Gargan	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,200	23·62	16·31	412,116	Thomas Holland, M.B.E.	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E., LL.B.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	18·04	9·35	1,015,650	†H. C. Blaxland	Edwin A. Pratt.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	20·88	15·91	11,916	H. F. J. Marks	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	14·9	9·4	533,575	G. H. R. Pauling	Herbert Smith, LL.B.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Lord Ritchie of Dundee	Walter Dawes.
Winchester, Hants	23,791	19·2	11·5	174,991	H. P. Vacher	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks	20,115	17·01	11·2	119,654	Sir W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,316	21·6	11·9	56,448	W. Miller	F. W. Coulam.
Wokingham, Berks	4,473	18·06	14·9	22,344	Adm. J. Bridges Eustace	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	21·4	11·7	530,400	J. Clark	F. E. Warbreck Howell.
Wood Green, Middlesex	50,716	17·71	9·64	317,122	†Alfred James	C. E. Staddon.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,616	23·9	12·2	4,253	T. O. Fardon	Stanley Henman.
Worcester	49,153	18·6	10·8	277,338	Colonel J. L. Wood, O.B.E.	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	26,480	22·57	12·56	108,432	J. McMullen	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,224	11·7	12·5	237,357	Alfred Nichols	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	60,710	17·8	10·61	277,016	Mrs. Ethel Leach	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E. [D.S.O.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,987	16·5	7·8	73,855	J. Matthews	Maj. H. C. C. Batten,
York	84,500	19·1	10·3	424,000	*Sir Robt. Newbold-Kay	Percy J. Spalding, LL.D.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1921) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1921 was 2,206,712 (or, inclusive of Monmouthshire, 2,657,412).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratācus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welch (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443,189	61,292	443,189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	106,466	163,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45,450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	393,003	92,056
Radnorshire (Presteign)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,712	4,734,621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMAN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1924-5.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B. [D.S.O.	Charles Livingston	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, C.B., C.B.E.,	Henry Seymour Berry	Hon. R. C. Devereux
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	Thomas Woodward Owen	Sir L. Jenkins, K.C.I.E.
Carmarthen	John Hinds, M.P.	Lt.-Col. W. N. Jones	F. D. W. Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	R. Gwyneddon Davies	The Lord Lieutenant
Denbigh	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	J. Frederick Burton	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone.	Lt.-Col. W. R. K. Mainwaring	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Wyndham Ivor Radcliffe	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	Capt. Evan Jones	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	Robert Carey Chapple Gill	Major John Lomax
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St. Davids	Maj. Sir Hugh J. P. Thomas, O.B.E.	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kylsant, K.C.M.G.	S. R. Evans	
Radnor	Charles Coltman-Rogers	Col. C. L. D.-V.-Llewelyn	W. Green Price

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	Sir W. B. Hughes-Hunter, Bart	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	W. S. Miller	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	T. M. Williams	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	L. Meredith Davies, M.D.
Carmarthen	F. W. W. Drummond	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Carnarvon	Ellis H. Roberts	A. Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	E. Ll. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Denbigh	R. H. Roberts	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Hugh E. E. Peel	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Daniel Daniel	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, O.B.E., M.V.O.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	E. L. Rowlands	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Montgomery	J. Murray Naylor	G. R. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland	C. E. Humphreys, M.D.
Pembroke / Haverfordwest	B. G. Llewhelin	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B. / C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	C. Coltman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1924-25. * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Aberdare, Glamorg.	55,010	21·8	11·1	213,498	†Evan Jones	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	18·2	11·1	43,000	Peter Telford	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	11·9	11·1	53,955	Rhys Jones	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,032	15·0	12·6	44,698	T. Vallance	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,839	12·6	11·6	10,765	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,649	19·1	12·0	22,956	John Price	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	219,688	21·6	13·2	1,452,261	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,452	18·6	16·3	13,450	David Charles	David Morgan Jones.
Carmarthen	10,070	17·8	12·7	44,382	John Hinds	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	8,301	16·77	17·26	31,618	O. Evans	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,506	17·5	9·7	43,500	W. R. Harker	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	22·4	11·2	4,011	E. T. Hopkins	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,783	18·7	15·6	37,332	S. Watkins	Robert Davies.
Flint	6,410	26·1	11·2	30,019	S. T. Edwards	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	24·61	13·31	18,762	J. L. Jenkins	H. W. D. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,181	...	...	11,386	S. H. Anthony	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,813	12·13	19·85	46,971	C. S. Smith	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,932	15·7	15·7	6,856	David J. Thomas	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	37,130	23·2	10·7	168,677	Roland P. Thomas	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,639	15·9	19·1	10,337	D. Roberts	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,517	...	...	8,729	G. F. Harner	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	80,161	21·5	12·1	297,274	F. A. Phillips	T. Aneurvn Rees.
Monmouth, Mon.	5,207	20·74	13·7	20,863	Douglas Smith	A. C. Tweedy.
Montgomery	951	14·8	11·6	8,153	Richard Roberts	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	32,514	24·2	14·5	124,000	Richard Jenkins	A. E. I. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,481	16·83	13·29	54,597	Col. W. G. Lloyd	Ronald D. Lowless.
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,039	23·7	9·9	205,681	T. Mainwaring	Moses Thomas.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,811	18·6	16·9	14,745	Dr. O. Wynne Griffith	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda, Glamorg.	162,717	23·2	11·1	638,348	†Edgar Morgan	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh.	2,767	14·4	15·5	13,316	R. J. Jones	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	159,600	21·03	12·8	850,997	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,830	15·5	14·8	22,675	G. Sandercock	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,677	19·1	14·4	44,715	G. R. D. Harrison	Edwin L. Spencer.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,002	20·4	13·1	85,480	Charles E. Hickman	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population at the census of 1921 of 219,688. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1922 was 10,029,059 tons, and of those cleared 10,609,680 tons. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1924-5) W. H. Pethybridge.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. St. J. F. Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 3,359,327 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 159,600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1924-25),
Recorder, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Couth.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1921) was 4,882,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2·5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet.)

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernessshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized at *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palæolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Lt.-Col. H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Keeper of Stirling Castle, Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Rev. A. M. Maclean, C.M.G., B.D.; Very Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; Rev. John White, D.D.
Honorary Chaplain, Rev. William S. Jaffray, C.M.G.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. John Stirton, B.D.
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A. £184
Painter and Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Sculptor, J. Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.
Honorary Physicians, Sir J. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir R. W. Philip, M.D.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir H. J. Stiles, K.B.E., LL.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, Lt.-Col. D. J. Graham, O.B.E., M.D.
Honorary Surgeon Dentist, John Herbert Gibbs, F.R.C.S.Ed.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir Geo. A. Berry, M.D., M.P.
Botanist, William Wright Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. (H.M. Register House, Edinburgh) £600
Heralds (£25 each).
Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Albany, Capt. G. S. Campbell Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).
March, Lt.-Col. Sir Wolseley Haig, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Unicorn, John Horne Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Carrick, Maj. Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.
THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt.-General*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Gen. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.
Joint Secretaries, Sir Henry Cook, W.S.; R. W. Dundas, W.S.
Treasurer, John M. Howden, C.A.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Surgeon, Robert A. Fleming, M.D.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir R. B. Greig, M.C., LL.D., M.Sc. £1,200 to £1,500
Commissioners, J. Wood, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.; J. Mather, F.S.I. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Conacher £1,000
Secretary, C. Weatherill ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst. Secretaries, J. M. Caie, M.A. B.Sc., B.L.; J. W. Handford, O.B.E.; W. N. McWilliam ..£600 to £800
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Accountant, H. McDonald ..... £500 to £600
Establishment Officer, R. L. Morris ....£500 to £600
Head of Agricultural Division, B. A. Hyslop £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J. Morrison ....£500 to £600
Asst. Accountants, T. E. Comrie; I. D. Gemmell; T. Thomson ..... £380 to £475
Staff Officers, J. R. B. Cassie, M.C.; F. L. Darbey; L. G. Davidson; T. C. Gilbert; R. G. Hattle; R. Mackinnon; E. T. Smith ..... £380 to £475

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, A. Main, M.A., B.Sc. ....£600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, A. McCallum, LL.B. (£550 to £700); J. R. McCallum, M.C., B.Sc.; J. T. Steele, M.A., B.Sc.; J. A. Symon, D.S O., M.A., B.Sc. .....£400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing Station, T. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc. £400 to £600
Senior Inspector of Live Stock (temp.), F. A. Thomson, B.Sc. £350

Small Holdings, Land Settlement and Estates Staff.

Chief Factor, A. Mackintosh ..... £550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A. Carruth, F.A.S.I.; J. Dunlop; C. McDonald; D. Stewart ..£550 to £700
Assist. Chief Factor, A. T. Gourlay ....£400 to £500
Sub-Commissioners, A. Campbell; R. Cunningham; J. E. Scott, B.Sc.; P. McWilliam (*temp.*); T. B. Manson, F.S.I., B.Sc. (*temp.*); W. Simpson (*temp.*); G. Stewart (*temp.*); H. Stuart (*temp.*); A. F. Wilson (*temp.*) ..... £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles, I.S.O., F.S.I. £550 to £700
Asst. do., A. G. Ingham, F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E. £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callander ..... £500 to £700

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T. M. Munro £500
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir R. Robertson, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
137 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Law.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineers, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Wm. H. Raeburn, Bart.
Deputy do., James S. Craig.
General Manager and Sec., T. R. Mackenzie.
Asst. Sec., D. M. Macintyre.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Accountant, Wm. Conochie.
Engineer, P. D. Donald.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, G. Macdonald, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D. ..£2,200
Private Secretary, R. T. Hawkins.
Second Secretary, G. W. Alexander ..£1,200 to £2,500
Senior Assistant Secretary (vacant). £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H. Warre Cornish; F. J. Armstrong, O.B.E.; P. H. Atkin, O.B.E. (*Accounting & Establishment Officer*), W. W. McKechnie (*acting*) £850 to £1,000
Counsel, J. H. Millar, LL.D. £250
Architect, A. K. Robertson ..... (*and fees*) £700
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, MUS.DOC. £150
Principal Staff Officers, H. J. Macartney; A. S. Lamb; J. W. Parker (*Asst. Accounts & Establishment Officer*); C. J. Hall; M. H. E. Bone £550 to £700
Staff Officers, H. W. Harris; J. L. Stewart; T. H. Langford; W. F. Burton; A. Alderman; H. W. S. Biden; I. Murdoch; G. E. Davidson (*acting*) £400 to £500

Accountant in Edinburgh.

Accountant, A. D. Kerr ..... £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, J. A. Thomson ; G. H. Mitchell £400 to £500

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, F. R. Jamieson, LL.D. ..£1,100
Chief Inspectors, J. M. Wattie, LL.D. ; J. C. Smith, C.B.E. ; J. A. Macdonald ; A. D. Thomson, D.Litt. each £1,050
Inspectors, J. T. Ewen, O.B.E. ; A. D. Millar ; J. Clark ; W. E. Philip ; G. Andrew ; C. J. N. Fleming ; W. G. Fraser ; F. W. Michie ; T. B. M. Lamb ; W. Menzies ; C. H. Rankine ; A. C. Smith ; D. H. Crawford ; A. Lang ; H. N. Patrick ; J. G. Frewin ; W. A. Robertson, PH.D. ; A. King ; J. Anderson ; W. A. Munro, D.Litt. ; G. Watson ; W. Robb ; F. R. S. Walker ; D. J. Macleod ; J. M. Thomson ; J. C. Stewart, PH.D. ; A. B. Grieve, D.Sc. ; J. Moffat ; F. Mort, D.Sc. ; G. D. C. Stokes, D.Sc. ; D. D. Anderson, M.C. ; G. T. Pringle ; P. K. Stewart ; W. Hyslop ; R. Barron, C.C. ; J. Lamble ..... £500 to £900
Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Training, J. Jardine, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H. £1,000
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Miss J. G. Crawford (*Principal*) ; Miss B. Littlejohn ; Mrs. E. L. Wardle ..... £300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Director, Alexander O. Curle, W.S., F.S.A. £1,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, E. Ward ..... £750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department, J. Ritchie, D.Sc. £750 to £900
Keeper Technological Department, T. Rowatt £750 to £900
Assistant Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw ; R. Kerr ; D. Balsillie ..... £475 to £700

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Office—101 George Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman and Secretary, David T. Jones, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Deputy Chairman, W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (*Sheriff of Ayrshire*).
Other Members, Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, C.B., F.R.S. ; Sir John H. Irvin, K.B.E. ; Sir Malcolm Smith, K.B.E. ; George Hall ; William Miller.
Assistant Secretary, George Hogarth.
Chief Clerk, A. A. Norris.
Accountant, John C. Giles.
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. L. Calderwood, F.R.S.E.
Asst. do., W. J. M. Menzies.
Scientific Supt., Alexander Bowman, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Senior Naturalist, R. S. Clark, M.A., B.Sc.
Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Alex. E. McKenzie.
Inspector do., Wm. Keir, M.B.E.
Insp. of Fish Distribution, Comm. L. D. Fisher, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
Marine Superintendent, J. R. McEwan, O.B.E.
Consulting Engr., R. Gordon Nicol, M.Inst.C.E., O.B.E.
Commanders of Cruisers and Research Steamer, R. G. Murdoch ; John Wright ; G. G. Mackenzie ; Wm. Angus ; Eric S. Simpson ; A. Lamont ; John Allan ; David Sandison.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, (vacant) ..... £800 to £900
District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C., B.A. ; °R. G. Carruthers, F.G.S. ; M. Macgregor, M.A. ; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A. ..... £650 to £750
Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson, B.Sc. ; G. W. Lee, D.Sc. ; J. E. Richey, M.C., B.A. ; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc. £500 to £650
Geologists, H. H. Read, D.Sc. ; °G A. Burnett, B.Sc. ; D. Haldane, B.Sc. ; G. Ross, B.Sc. ; V. A. Eyles, B.Sc ; J. B. Simpson, B.Sc. ; *J. Maden, B.Sc. ; A. Fowler, B.Sc. ; A. G. MacGregor, B.Sc. ; J. Phemister, B.Sc. ; *W. Anderson, B.Sc. ; J. K. Allan, M.A., B.Sc. ; J Knox, B.Sc. ..... £250 to £500
° *Newcastle Office.*

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH,
125, George Street, 83 and 121A, Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1924-5, £2,497,832, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £161,671.
President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., Secretary for Scotland (*ex-officio*).
Vice-President, Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary (*ex officio*) £1,200
Chairman, Ewan F. Macpherson, C.B. £1,800
Members, Sir James Leishman (£1,800) ; Sir Leslie Mackenzie, M.D., LL.D. (£1,400) ; Miss M. Ritson £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, J. Jeffrey ..... £850 to £1,000
Director of Housing, J. L. Jack £1,200
Housing Secretary, A. McKinna, O.B.E. ..£700 to £900
Principal Assistant Sec., H. L. F. Fraser, LL.B. £700 to £900
Assistant Secs., A. J. Bain ; G. W. Wight £550 to £700
Establishment Officer, A. Oliphant ..... £600 to £700
Assistant Director of Housing, J. Brough £550 to £650
Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A. £700 to £900
Asst. Accountant, T. A. Mowat, C.A. ..£500 to £600
Solicitor, J. M. Vallance, W.S. ..... £700 to £900
Asst. Solicitor, D. Gerrand ..... £400 to £500
Medical Officers, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D. ; G. M. Cullen, M.D. ; T. F. Dewar, C.B., M.D. ; F. Dittmar, M.D. ; G. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E. ; M. J. Menzies, M.B. ; A. Shearer, M.B. ; E. Watt, M.D. £500 to £800
Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D Ronald, M.Inst.C.E. ..... £700 to £900
Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. ; G. D. McNiven, F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £800
General Superintendents of Poor, M. Beaton ; C. C. Ellis ; G. A. Mackay ; A. B. Millar ..£400 to £700
Chief Inspector, Insurance, J. W. Peck, C.B. £850 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. E. Highton ..... £550 to £700
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J. W. Young, B.Sc. ..... £600 to £900
Lady Inspector, Miss M. M. Paterson, C.B.E., J.P. £400 to £500
Insp. of Public Cleaning and Salvage, T. B. Crookes £350 to £500
District Medical Officers, R. Buchanan, M.B. ; A. M. McIntosh, C.M.G., M.B. , £1,000 to £1,400 ; J. Gilmour, M.B. ; J. Jeffrey, M.B. ; J. M. Young, M.B. £1,000 to £1,200

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose, D.S.O. (*Chairman*) ..... *unp.*
Legal Commissioners, John Prosser, W.S. ; Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. ..... *unp.*
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,300) ; J. P. Sturrock, M.D. £1,000
Deputy Commissioners, H. F. Watson, M.D. £600 ; Kate Fraser, M.D., £600 ; George H. R. Gibson, D.S.O., M.D. £600
Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.

Director, J. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Jas. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, J. Graham Callander.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.
11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth, C.B.E. (*Chairman*), £1,200 ; Dr. James Devon £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £500 to £800
Chief Clerk, J. Fulton ..... £400 to £500
Supt. of Stores, W. Muir ..... £400 to £500

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE.
Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.
Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. £850
Curator, William Angus ..... £500 to £600
First Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay, John Duff ..... £300 to £475

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
Registrar-General, James Craufurd Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Secretary, R. H. Gray, I.S.O.
Senior Clerk, A. Froude.
Supt. Statistical Branch, (vacant).
Registrars of Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; J. J. Blyth; J. J. Cossar; J. Tupman; J. C. Young.

H.M. Chancery.
Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Depute do., Alex. G. Veitch.

Great Seal Office.
Lord Keeper, Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P.
Depute Keeper, J. C. Strettell Miller, M.A., W.S.
Substitute Keeper, A. G. Veitch.

Privy Seal Office,
44 General Register House.
Lord Keeper (vacant).
Depute & Writer (vacant).

Extractor's Office.
Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S.
Assistant Extractor James Ritchie.
Clerk of Records, Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Court of the Lord Lyon.
Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.
Writer, A. G. L. Swanson.

Bill Chamber,
New Register House.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C.
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan.

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
14 New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper (ad interim), Edward P. Thomson, W.S. ..£300
Clerk (ad int.), Donald J Macrae, W.S.

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.
Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford; John A. Smart ..... each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford.
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford.

The Sasine Office.
Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, C. B. Gibson £750
Assistant Keepers, C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; Jas. A. Masterton ..... each £700
Accountant, W. Wyatt (*Asst. Keeper, retired*) ..£700
Chief Clerks, W. B. Mitchell; J. R. Lyle; H. W. Hodgkin; C. M. West; S. Dalgleish; D. R. Couper ..... each £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smart; R. Burke; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; J. C. Collier; W. E. S. Brebner; W. Florence; T. Curran; T. Crossan; J. Fisher; D. R. Ross; A. Smith ..... each £475

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.
Interim Keeper, Robt. D. Gray.
Chief Assistant, Adam Brownlee.
Chief Clerk, G. R. M. Jockel.
Cashier, John M. Robertson.
(16 Collating Clerks, 21 typists.)

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).
Accountant, J. W. Inglis, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. A. Alexander, C.A.
Head Clerk Factory Dept., Andrew Duncan, C.A.
" *Bankruptcy Dept.*, (vacant).

Registry of Friendly Societies.
19 Heriot Row.
Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, O.B.E., W.S.
Chief Asst. and Head of Rules Branch, R. Addison Smith, jr.
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, J. E. I. Bloom.
Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,
New Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver, John Paterson ..... £600 to £700
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A. Gillon, B.A., LL.B., Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ..£750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson ..... £200 to £500

Stamps and Taxes.
Comptroller, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Comptroller, J. Hutton ..... £700 to £900
Asst. Principal Clerks, W. C. Munro; W. S. Imrie ..... £500 to £650
Staff Officers, A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott; P. McL. Milne; R. B. Henderson; J. Lush ..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, W. T. Mackie ..... £300 to £400

Estate Duty.
Registrar, G. C. Cunningham £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. R. Morison; W. E. Redding ..... £750 to £850
Assistant do., S. M. Findlay; J. H. Beattie; F. M. Gauldie; R. K. Letts; W. J. M. Cosh; J. T. Litster; G. S. Elliott; H. W. Gardiner ..... £550 to £700
Examiners, E. Moyes; R. B. Oliphant; T. R. Evans; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters; W. I. Pollitt; J. J. Williamson; B. Butler; D. McDonald; A. Stuart; D. M. McPhail ..... £250 to £500

Collectors of Taxes.
Glasgow, J. Menzies ..... £500 to £600
Edinburgh, A. Jervis ..... £450 to £550
Aberdeen, G. L. Easson; *Ayr*, J. R. Richmond; *Dundee*, D. M. Campbell; *Inverness*, A. Kidd; *Paisley*, J. M. Matthews; *Stirling*, M. D. Finlayson ..... £300 to £400

Valuation Office.
9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair, F.S.I. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant do., (vacant) ..... £800 to £850
1st Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn; J. Hume ..... £550 to £700
1st Class Valuers, J. C. Hamilton, Alexander Buttar (*Edinburgh*); J. V. Makins, J. Nisbet, A. Davie (*Glasgow*); C. O. Tulloch (*Ayr*); J. Glen (*Stirling*; J. L. Thomson (*Dundee*); J. Watt (*Aberdeen*); J. S. Paterson (*Inverness*) ..... £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.
Aberdeen, J. D. Ryall, £800 to £850; *Asst.*, J. Miller, £650 to £750; *Dumfries*, W. McDermott, £650 to £750; *Dundee*, J. W. Crooke, £800 to £850; P. Renton, £650 to £750; *Edinburgh*, J. W. Noble, £900 to £1,000; C. Bumby, £650 to £750; *Glasgow*, J. Ritchie, £1,100; E. J. Holdsworth, £650 to £750; G. Fairs, £800 to £850; *Greenock*, A. F. Hall, £800 to £850; (vacancy) £650 to £750; *Inverness*, J. W. Allison, £800 to £850; (vacancy), £650 to £750; *Leith*, J. Smith ..... £800 to £850

General Post Office,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Secretary, F. G. Milne ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, A. J. Turner; A. M. Forsyth; J. Kinloch; J. Macmillan; J. F. Calder; J. Robertson £380 to £475
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S.
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D.
Accountant, J. Anderson ..... £700 to £800
Examiner, J. Allan ..... £600 to £700
Book-keeper, R. Finlay ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. Dow; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton; W. W. Higgin; W. Yule ..... £400 to £500
Controller (*Postal and Telegraph*), C. Creighton £700 to £800
Deputy do., Maj. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. £550 to £650
Assist. Controller (*Postal*), G. Gall ..... £470 to £530
Assist. Controller (*Telegraph*), E. H. Fisher £470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,
City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Standing Counsel*, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Advocate; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Keddie.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £350 to £450
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.SC. ..... £200 to £350

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*); Norman Reid; Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY.

By the public-spirited generosity of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., the project for the institution of a National Library for Scotland has now been rendered possible. Sir Alexander Grant's gift of £100,000 as a permanent endowment for the proposed library has enabled the Government to accept the offer made by the Faculty of Advocates to transfer to the nation as a gift the contents of the Advocates' Library.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1; and 9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., F. O. Stewart, £300.
Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C. £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., T. F. Maclean, M.B.E. £150
Asst. Under-Secretary for Scotland, P. J. G. Rose £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P. B. Moodie; P. R. Laird; G. A. Steel, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. S. Cotton; R. N. Duke, D.S.O., M.C.; W. A. C. Goodchild*; W. Hogg; G. W. Milroy; J. E. de Watteville ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Crow; T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C.; T. F. Maclean, M.B.E.; D. Milne; F. O. Stewart £200 to £500
Staff Clerk, (*Finance*), H. J. Cheale ..... £400 to £500
Do. (*Correspondence*), P. J. Spratt ..... £400 to £500
Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland, P. F. Wood, C.B., K.C.; R. Hendry, Adv.
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, M.D. £100
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. £850 to £1,000
Solicitor-Gen., D. P. Fleming, K.C., M.P. £2,000
* Seconded for special service.

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE.
113A George Street, Edinburgh.

President, The Lord Strathclyde, P.C., G.B.E., LL.D., K.C.
Chairman, The Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Chairman, A. K. Wright, C.B.E., D.L.
Secretary, J. L. Wells, O.B.E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,
4 & 5 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

Head of Sections, G. W. Jupp.
Senior Staff Officer, J. T. Tweedie.
Architect, J. Wilson Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £700
Assistant Keeper (vacant) £300 to £600
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £200 to £500
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr ..... £200 to £500
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone, M.A. £200 to £500
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, B.SC. £200 to £500
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam ..... £200 to £500
Curator, Robert L. Harrow ..... £200 to £350
Assist. do., Laurence B. Stewart ..... £200 to £350

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1921–22.

Income from.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	£	£	£
Gross Income from :—			
Manufacturing, &c., Industries	484,333,211	61,216,474	12,366,469
Distribution, &c. :—			
Railways (U.K.)	52,454,880	6,596,192	2,200,000
Other	423,770,244	46,658,716	13,586,549
Finance, Professions, &c.	160,874,315	16,114,281	3,512,404
Employments, Annually	97,294,595	9,270,017	2,137,779
Do. Quarterly	435,455,478	69,731,581	15,200,976
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	88,108,943	15,371,470	2,868,926
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	57,896,154	4,145,306	633,139
Total Gross Income	£1,800,187,820	£231,104,037	£52,506,242
Exemptions and Reductions	443,062,945	50,645,383	20,789,641
Actual Income :—			
Wages of Manual Earners	414,261,549	67,639,717	8,206,176
Other Assessments	942,863,326	112,818,937	23,510,425
Total Actual Income	£1,357,124,875	£180,458,654	£31,716,601

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population, 1921.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Maclachlan of Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,273	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	J. Harling Turner.
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Col. J. G. George, V.D., D.L.
Berwick (Duns)	28,246	294,805	Col. Charles Hope	Francis Stewart Hay.
Bute (Rothesay)	33,711	139,432	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O.	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150,868	159,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming.
Fife (Cupar)	292,902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore, G.C.V.O.	W. T. J. S. Steuart-Fothringham.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	James Mowat.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	37,156	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Herries Maxwell
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Gavin Hamilton.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G	Michael Grieve Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Ken'th Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Henry Mouat.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Earl of Stair.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1924–25), Sir William Lowrie Sleigh.
Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and had a population of 1,034,074 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 25,687 as compared with 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £80,299,380 in 1923, the tonnage of the ships entering being 6,402,342 tons, of those cleared 6,336,430 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt Hon. Lord Provost (1924–25), Matthew Walker Montgomery.
Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, K.B.E., J.P., D.L.
City Chamberlain, John A. Reid, J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner	John Gauld.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj. W. D. Allan, O.B.E.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	P. E. Tear (*ad int.*)	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. M'Naughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckie.	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	Alexander N. McDougal	John Morren, Duns
Bute	David Arnot	T. W. Alexander	C. Harding, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young, Thurso	G. A. O. Green, Wick	Wm. K. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles, LL.B.	James Thomson, LL.B., Dundee.	R. T. Birnie.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer, Stonehaven	J. B. Cunningham	Robert Mitchell.
Kinross	W. Keay Falconer	W. Keay Falconer	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	John McGhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Annan, *Upper Wd.* J. T. T. Brown, LL.D., *Middle* Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., *Lower Wd.*	Capt. H. J. Despard, C.B.E., Hamilton.
Linlithgow	J. G. B. Henderson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, C.B.E., W.S.	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N.P.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Paisley	Charles Harding, Paisley.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
Wigtown	C. A. McLean	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1924–25), William High.

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.
Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,922 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1923 was 706,927 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1924–25), William Meff.
Town Clerk, James W. Davidson.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
	£	£		
ABERDEEN	A. L. M'Clure, K.C. 1,050	A. J. Louttit Laing. 1,100	James Connor	Thos. Maclennan.
		J. Dewar Dallas 1,100		
ARGYLL—	John L. Wark, K.C. 700			
Dunoon	....	James B. Ballingall . 700	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown	....	John M. Campbell .. 700	....	Dan. Mactaggart.
Oban	....	D. M. Wilson, K.C. .. 700	....	D. M. MacKinnon.
Fort William	....	Alex. Steedman 700	....	Dun. Macniven.
AYR—	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C. 700			
Ayr	....	J. C. C. Broun 900	Andrew Crawford .	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock	....	W. J. Robertson ... 900	....	W. J. Robertson.
BANFF	*See* Aberdeen	John W. More 900	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	*See* Roxburgh	R. Macaulay Smith . 700	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	*See* Renfrew	T. J. Martin 700	T. W. Alexander ..	W. Grant.
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C. .. 775	Thomas Trotter 700	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	*See* Stirling	J. Dean Leslie 950	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	*See* Stirling	A. J. P. Menzies 900	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES	Charles H. Brown... 700	Geo. Campion 900	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C. 1,800	R. L. Orr, K.C. 1,400	And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
		E. W. Neish 1,200		
		J. G. Jameson.....1,000		
ELGIN OR MORAY	*See* Inverness	C. R. A. Howden.... 800	John Foster	R. B. Gordon.
FIFE—	J. A. Fleming, K.C... 800			
Cupar	....	Dudley Stuart 1,000	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline	....	F. A. Umpherston. 1,000	....	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR—	George Morton, K.C. 800			
Forfar	....	C. T. Gordon 800	....	Thos. Hart.
Dundee	....	R. C. Malcolm 1,000	C. J. Bisset	W. F. Macintosh.
HADDINGTON	*See* Edinburgh	T. G. Jameson	G. H. Stevenson ..	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—	George Watt, K.C. ... 800			
Inverness	....	John P. Grant 800	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson.
Fort William	....	Alexander Steedman 700	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree	....	George D. Valentine 750	....	A. D. Mackinnon.
Lochmaddy	....	George D. Valentine	....	A. C. F. Davidson.
KINCARDINE	*See* Aberdeen	A. J. Louttit Laing.....	James B. Cunning-	M. A. Hamilton.
		J. Dewar Dallas.....	ham.	
KINROSS	*See* Fife	F. A. Umpherston	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	*See* Dumfries	Laurence T. Napier . 700	John Ogilvie	R. Waugh.
LANARK—	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.			
Glasgow	.... [2,000	Thos. A. Fyfe 1,400	Robert George	J. D. Strathearn.
		A. S. D. Thomson ...1,200	Slorach.	
		W. D. Lyell 1,200		
		Patrick James Blair 1,200		
		J. A. Welah		
		D. S. Macdiarmid ...1,200		
Lanark	....	William Harvey ... 1,200	....	Thos. Tennant.
		John Swan Mercer.		
Hamilton	....	Hay Shennan 1,200	....	Wm. Thomson.
Airdrie	....	Marcus Dods.....1,200	....	A. D. Lindsay.
LINLITHGOW	*See* Edinburgh	J. A. T. Robertson	A. P. Simpson, w.s.	Geo. S. Macnight.
NAIRN	*See* Inverness	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, s.s.c.	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	*See* Caithness	A. M. Laing..... 700	Jn. White	James Begg.
PEEBLES	*See* Edinburgh	Patrick Smith	John Dickson	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	J.C.S. Sandeman, K.C. 750	C. P. Boswell.....1,000	John Ritchie	Martin L. Howman.
RENFREW—	J. M. Irvine, K.C. ... 800			
Paisley	....	A. M. Hamilton. K.C.1,000	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
Greenock	....	Robert Hendry 900	...	William Auld.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C. 700			
Dingwall	....	Hon. H. D. Gordon.. 800	Alex. Ross	Wm. Mackenzie.
Stornoway	....	J. R. Haldane 700	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C. 750	Ronald H. Baillie .. 750	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	*See* Roxburgh	Patrick Smith 825	T. M. Kinnaird	John Pollok.
STIRLING—	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. 800			
Stirling	....	J. Dean Leslie :.....	John G. Curror	James R. Archibald.
Falkirk	....	J. A. T. Robertson ..1,100	....	W. K. Gair.
SUTHERLAND	*See* Ross and Cromarty	J. W. Forbes 700	John McCrone	R. S. Henderson.
WIGTOWN	*See* Dumfries	George Watson	John McMillan	Hugh Todd.
Stranraer	....	....	....	Alex. Aitken.
ZETLAND	*See* Caithnes	J. P. Grant. Junr. .. 700	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputes prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The *Convener* of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. M'Clure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

† Royal Burghs (66). ‡ Ancient Royal Burghs (4). § Parliamentary Burghs (15).

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Population 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Deaths.	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
†Aberdeen, Aberdeen...	158,969	23·4	13·4	1,392,949	..... (*See*	p. 548.)
§Airdrie, Lanark.....	25,092	33·5	15·3	134,500	John Kennedy.	Thomas Thomson.
†Annan, Dumfries	3,928	20·35	11·32	28,533	T. Shortridge Tweedie	Murray Little.
†Anstruther Easter, Fife.	1,011	11·0	15·0	7,585	William Goodall Readdie.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†Anstruther Wester, Fife.	577	8·07	3·4	3,318	Robret Brodie.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†Arbroath, Forfar.....	19,500	21·0	15·1	119,503	A. C. Anderson.	Robert Finlayson.
‡Auchtermuchty, Fife	1,250	5·2	12·3	5,563	H. B. Fowlis.	A. E. Grosset.
†Ayr, Ayr	35,763	22·6	11·7	299,913	James R. Gould.	P. A. Thomson.
†Banff, Banff.....	3,517	25·7	13·9	17,843	Dr. Andw. B. Murray	Alexander Brodie.
†Brechin, Forfar,.....	7,446	18·5	14·9	44,507	Allan Reid.	Fred A. Ferguson.
†Burntisland, Fife.....	5,707	19·6	12·1	59,711	G. O. Kinninmonth.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
†Campbeltown, Argyll.	6,757	25·9	18·2	45,840	Alexdr. Campbell.	Thos. Mackelvie.
§Coatbridge, Lanark ...	43,909	25·32	12·05	304,954	David Kirk.	John Alston.
†Crail, Fife	1,461	19·4	13·6	7,481	Reginald E. Horsley	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
§Cromarty, Ross & Cr.	1,126	29·4	15·4	3,960	James Reid.	D. M. Junor.
†Cullen, Banff	1,886	18·4	9·7	5,586	John Rumbles.	Wm. C. Paterson
†Culross, Fife	508	19·7	5·4	3,411	J. A. E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
†Cupar, Fife	4,145	11·8	15·1	35,399	J. Pagan.	J. L. Anderson.
†Dingwall, Ross & Cr.	2,323	20·0	17·0	18,695	Hector Crawford.	J. and W. S. Dewar.
†Dornoch, Sutherland..	761	17·1	10·5	5,704	John Murray.	H. M. Mackay, D.L.
†Dumbarton, Dumbarton	22,933	23·0	10·5	142,000	John Garrick.	Alex. Roberts and Fergus Roberts.
†Dumfries, Dumfries...	15,778	25·8	15·6	124,250	J. C. McGeorge.	R. A. Grierson.
†Dunbar, E. Lothian ...	3,839	12·7	11·5	30,451	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
†Dundee, Forfar	168,315	24·6	14·7	1,561,471	..... (*See*	p. 548.)
†Dunfermline, Fife ...	39,886	20·2	10·7	311,817	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
†Dysart, Fife	4,598	24·1	9·8	19,433	J. C. McLeod.	James Herd.
‡Earlsferry, Fife	781	17·2	15·2	4,333	Robert Cumming.	Alexdr. M. Cook.
†Edinburgh, Midlothn.	420,281	20·4	13·8	4,766,000	..... (*See*	p. 547.)
†Elgin, Elgin.., ...	7,776	18·5	13·0	61,000	*David Forsyth.	A. G. Cockburn.
§Falkirk, Stirling	33,312	24·1	11·0	211,417	Wm. Muirhead.	A. Balfour Gray.
‡Falkland, Fife	781	17·2	13·2	4,333	Thomas Hopkins.	Alex. Anderson.
†Forfar, Forfar	9,585	19·0	15·0	60,199	James Moffat, O.B.E.	A. MacHardy.
†Forres, Elgin	4,116	19·43	27·30	26,537	Thomas Geddie.	Wm. S. Urquhart.
†Fortrose, Ross & Cr...	963	10·5	17·0	5,996	Charles Laverie, B.A.	John Henderson.
§Galashiels, Selkirk ...	12,946	17·4	12·08	108,100	Jas. C. Dalgliesh.	J. B. Lumsden.
†Glasgow, Lanark	1,034,074	4·5	12·9	10,480,154	..... (*See*	p. 547.)
§Greenock, Renfrew ...	81,120	27·0	13·25	579,193	N. McNaughton Brown.	Andrew Nimmo.
†Haddington, E. Loth.	4,053	10·7	18·8	22,940	S. M. Ross.	G. H. Stevenson.
§Hamilton, Lanark	38,644	27·8	13·2	227,753	Sir Henry S. Keith.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
§Hawick, Roxburgh.....	16,353	19·7	14·5	119,452	James Renwick.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
†Inverkeithing, Fife..	3,350	29·0	12·3	37,488	Henry F. Scott.	John R. Menzies.
†Inverness, Inverness.	20,937	22·4	14·3	171,626	David Petrie,	Geo. Smith Laing, M.B.E.
†Inveraray, Argyll. ...	489	22·5	34·8	2,962	Wm. Robertson.	R. S. Corrigall.
†Inverbervie, Kncrdn.	1,041	32·69	11·53	5,588	Thomas W. Mitchell	John Falconer.
†Inverurie, Aberdeen.	4,455	21·5	13·2	25,584	W. Stewart Taylor.	John Kellas.
†Irvine, Ayr	11,826	26·2	12·2	73,629	R. M. Hogg.	D. Gillies & A. R. Wilson.
†Jedburgh, Roxburgh..	2,426	11·5	22·6	18,484	William Oliver.	T. Colledge Halliburton.
§Kilmarnock, Ayr	35,911	23·7	12·5	262,956	Jas. Blackwood Wilson.	Norman J. Campbell.
†Kilrenny, Fife	2,054	23·9	8·0	6,909	David Mitchell.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†Kinghorn, Fife	2,425	15·25	7·83	13,709	William Niven.	James Wilson.
†Kintore, Aberdeen ...	748	48·9	17·8	4,193	James Taylor.	J. H. Edwards.
†Kirkcudbright, Kirkc	2,101	17·1	16·1	13,861	N. H. MacAlister.	John Gibson.
†Kirkcaldy, Fife.....	39,951	22·5	11·9	291,447	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
†Kirkwall, Orkney ...	3,697	16·6	10·8	22,164	John White.	W. J. Heddle.

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Population. 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
†Lanark, Lanark	6,268	25·0	10·3	46,403	Peter MacAuslan.	James Annan.
†Lauder, Berwick	759	12·0	4·0	3,531	G. W. Anderson.	Alan G. Doughty.
†Linlithgow, Lithgw.	3,882	20·6	13·2	24,203	J. Hebson.	James Russell.
†Lochmaben, Dumfries	989	59·0	41·0	4,582	R. T. Laidlaw.	John B. McNish.
†Montrose, Forfar	10,956	28·4	18·9	70,985	Joseph Foreman.	James Cumming.
§Musselburgh, Midlthn.	17,100	27·0	11·0	100,400	Alex. Mitchell.	John Richardson.
†Nairn, Nairn	4,474	18·1	12·1	28,450	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.
†New Galloway, Kirkc.	348	12·6	20·9	1,960	Dr. Cowan.	Alex. Milroy.
†Newburgh, Fife	2,078	21·0	13·0	13,122	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.
†Nth. Berwick, E. Loth.	4,579	8·8	5·5	50,268	George Sim.	A. D. Wallace.
§Oban, Argyll	6,344	14·7	9·4	54,631	Robert Mitchell,	Alexander S. Black.
§Paisley, Renfrew	84,837	23·5	11·5	653,784	John Glover.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
†Peebles, Peebles	5,539	13·8	12·1	44,275	Robert Davidson.	J. W. Buchan, LL.B.
†Perth, Perth	33,208	21·2	12·7	280,342	*Hon. John Dewar.	Robert Adam.
§Peterhead, Aberdeen	13,001	28·5	14·4	73,016	James H. Catto.	Alexdr. Davidson.
†Pittenweem, Fife	1,758	16·5	13·3	7,066	James Ogilvie.	A. C. Mackintosh.
§Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	21,022	31·1	13·6	134,200	James Dick.	Andrew Paton.
†Queensferry, Lithgw.	2,193	31·9	14·1	16,878	Alex. Morison.	Harry Wakelin, W.S.
†Renfrew, Renfrew	14,129	16·7	8·2	120,271	John B. McGregor.	Andrew R. Harper.
†Rothesay, Bute	16,123	15·5	13·5	106,549	E. R. Macmillan.	Robert D. Whyte.
†Rutherglen, Lanark.	24,744	24·0	13·0	182,385	James Fraser.	J. Anderson Gray.
†St. Andrews, Fife	9,336	11·63	9·55	88,123	William Lamond.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Camtley.
†Sanquhar, Dumfries.	1,700	24·73	8·66	8,380	F. H. B. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
†Selkirk, Selkirk	5,775	18·53	12·64	42,763	William Crichton.	John Pollok and Walter Ingles.
†Stirling, Stirling	21,345	25·8	15·0	167,602	Hugh Gavin.	David B. Morris.
†Stranraer, Wigtown.	6,171	27·6	14·3	37,051	R. B. Dyer, M.B.E.	John Bennoch.
†Tain, Ross & Cromarty.	2,394	14·1	13·9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
†Whithorn, Wigtown.	1,033	20·0	17·0	4,320	Archibald Edgar.	W. C. Lawrie.
†Wick, Caithness	8,115	24·5	12·5	33,652	Alex. J. McEwen.	Alexander Bruce.
†Wigtown, Wigtown	1,299	17·9	12·4	6,975	Dr. Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). Law Sittings, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon. James Avon Clyde).

Inner House.—*First Division.*

The Lord President £5,000
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Alness (Rt. Hon. Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson ..£3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

Outer House.

Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Lord Morison, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morison £3,600
Lord Constable, Andrew Henry Briggs Constable, C.B.E. £3,600
Lord Murray, Rt. Hon. Charles David Murray, C.M.G. £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. ..£1,100
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; J. Antonio ..... £600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah ..... £400 and £340
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A. Roxburgh ..... £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D. McLaren; E. T. Skae, S.S.C.; George Hume; F. C. Budge; J. S. Mackintosh, B.L., S.S.C. ..... £250 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Alness.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, D. P. Fleming, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
Depute & 2nd Assistant Clerk, Victor S. M. Marshall.
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall.
Advocates Depute, Lord Kinross; A. Maitland; J. M. Hunter; H. Burn Murdoch.
Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S.

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, J. K. Young.
Second Clerk, Duncan Lee.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; A. P. G. Ritchie.

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
Depute & 2nd Asst. Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L. £475
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart..£120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Constable, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn.
King's Remembrancer, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker; W. R. Mackenzie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,

2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., William Petrie.

IRELAND.
AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
*Northern Ireland :—			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	103,864	176
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947†	16,579
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,291	246
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124
Londonderry County Borough	2,579	40,700	10,119
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	142,665	117
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,970	1,250,531†	238
‡The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802§	24,658
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,627	101
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,962	94
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,826	109
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,091	72
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	54,629	82
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77
	4,847,731	1,162,044	153
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	315,431	109
Cork County Borough	2,681	76,673	18,303
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,782	159,691	88
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,518	10,331
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	62,881	81
,, South Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79
Waterford County Borough	1,438	27,464	12,223
	5,963,557	1,035,495	111
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182,224	79
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,510	63,582	108
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,256	192,177	92
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,956	99
Sligo (Sligo)	442,295	79,045	114
	4,228,211	610,984	92
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125
Donegal (Lifford)	1,103,641	168,537	90
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	71,455	143
	1,979,656	331,155	107
Total, Irish Free State	17,019,155	3,139,688§	117

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone), with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

† The estimated population of Northern Ireland on June 30, 1922, was 1,284,000, and of Belfast 425,000.

‡ IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

§ The estimated population of the Irish Free State on June 30, 1923, was 3,165,000, and of Dublin 431,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head) is 174 miles.

Relief.—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derrygarrah Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles), is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne* and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate.—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. The Roman invaders of Britain did not penetrate to Ireland, and during the first century of their occupation of Britain the dominant tribe in Ireland was called by the Romans *Scoti*, and this tribe eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History.—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (Land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaidstadr*, *Laigin-stadr* and *Munan-stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes.

The Anglo-Norman Invasion.—In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadvi O'Connor (the *Ardri*, or high king, of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*. Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles.

Tuaors and Stuarts.—In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I. an apparently trivial incident, the introduction of the *potato* (1516), profoundly influenced the future of the nation, as it required little labour to cultivate, and "Raleigh's fatal gift" soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north-eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and their lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years.

The Commonwealth.—Cromwell's campaign in Ireland (1649–1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success, terminating in the subjugation of the island and the legislative union with England, but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists.

The House of Orange.—At the Revolution of 1688 the Irish Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and *William III.* defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II. at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 12, 1691).

The Act of Union.—The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan. 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures. Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831–1847. In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8,295,061) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of *Isaac Butt* (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by *Charles Stewart Parnell* (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War. In the later stages of the War, however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Fein* ("Ourselves Alone") and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic, and of its elected legislature (*Dail Eireann*). Various efforts were made by the Cabinet of the United Kingdom to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which was complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (in open rebellion against the Government), and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. The *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, superseded the Act of 1914 and established two governments in Ireland, with an executive and legislature of two chambers in Southern Ireland and in Northern Ireland, and a Council of Ireland to co-ordinate the work of the two legislatures. This Act was accepted and was brought into operation in Northern Ireland, the Northern House of Commons being duly elected and the Senate formed, Sir James Craig becoming the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. The Republicans (*Sinn Fein*) of Southern Ireland refused to accept the Act, and lengthy negotiations took place between *Sinn Fein* representatives and the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, resulting ultimately in the signing of a "Peace Treaty," Dec. 6, 1921, which was ratified by *Dail Eireann*, Jan. 7, 1922.

The Irish Free State.—Under this Treaty there was set up in Southern Ireland the *Irish Free State* (*Saorstat Eireann*), "a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

TRADE OF IRELAND.

Trade of Ireland.—The value of the Irish import and export trade is shown below:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1913	74,467,000	73,877,000
1918	126,016,000	152,931,000
1919	158,716,000	176,032,000
1920	203,750,000	204,715,000
1921	118,971,000	129,621,000

The trade of 1921 was classified as under:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Farm Produce, Food and Drink	46,500,000	74,089,000
Raw Materials	13,082,000	2,968,000
Manufactures	59,389,000	52,564,000

Trade with Great Britain, 1921.

Imports from Great Britain	£93,000,000
Exports to Great Britain	127,000,000

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.P., *born* 1869; *appointed Governor* 1922 .....£8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm. Oscar Henderson, D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).

Assistant Secretary, Miss Helen Duffin.

Personal A.D.C. (vacant).

Honorary A.D.Cs., Lt.-Col. J. K. McClintock, C.B.E., D.L.; Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.; Capt. A. R. Murray; Lieut. F. Gilliland, R.N.V.R.

Physician in Ordinary, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Herbert Williams.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, J. Ewing Johnston, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

Domestic Chaplain, Rev. F. Hamilton.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., D.L., M.P. £3,200

Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., M.P. ...£2,000

Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., H.M.L. ...£2,000

Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M.P. £2,000

The above form the Cabinet.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Prime Minister's Dept., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, H.M.L., D.S.O.

Finance (Financial Secretary), John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.

Asst. Parliamentary Secretary, Thomas Harry Burn, M.P.

Home Affairs, R. D. Megaw, K.C., M.P.

Labour, J. F. Gordon, M.P.

Education and Commerce, R. J. McKeown, M.P.

Cabinet Secretariat.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. B. Spender, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Secretary, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

Ministry of Finance.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, LL.D.

Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Duggan, O.B.E.; W. R. Maconkey.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Works, Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.

Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt.D.

Ministry of Home Affairs.

Permanent Secretary, S. Watt, C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, A. P. Magill, C.B.; G. A. Harris, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chief Crown Solicitor, J. R. Moorhead.

Ministry of Labour.

Permanent Secretary, J. A. Dale, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, H. Conacher.

Ministry of Education.

Permanent Secretary, L. McQuibban, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse; W. A. Houston.

Ministry of Agriculture.

Permanent Secretary, J. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretary, J. V. Coyle.

Ministry of Commerce.

Permanent Secretary, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E.

Exchequer and Audit Department

Comptroller and Auditor-General, J. Huggett, C.B.E.

Principal Auditor, E. K. Tallent, O.B.E.

Civil Service Commission.

Secretary, R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.

Deputy Inspector-General, J. F. Gelston, C.B.E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* and of 24 selected members; and of a House of Commons of 52 elected members, who receive an allowance of £200 per annum.

Speaker of the Senate, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.

Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. William Hugh O'Neill, M.P.

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Thomas Moles, M.P.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Librarian, Major G. Thomson, D.S.O.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent.

Clerk Assistant, J. B. Hotham.

Second do., Arthur Chichester, M.C.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS, BELFAST.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Denis Henry, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5,000

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (William) Moore, £4,000; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson.

Private Sec. to L. C. J., A. P. Henry.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.

Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey; R. McQuitty; William Horner.

First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.

Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir; Daniel McGonigal; F. Redmond.

First Class Clerks, James Beattie; H. B. Montieth; John Henderson; Robert W. McGonigal.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin,

First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.

Chief Clerk, John Cuthbert.

First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

Land Registry.

Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke.

Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.

Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes.

Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford.

Legal Assistants, J. McHenry; W. R. Dunlop.

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson..... .....£2,000

Londonderry, R. E. Osborne 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green.....£1,400

Down, A. H. Bates 1,400

Tyrone, J. Linehan, K.C. 1,400

EDUCATION.

In 1924 there were 2,092 National Schools affording Elementary Education to 198,131 pupils; 78 Intermediate Schools, with 6,253 pupils; 39 Technical Schools, with 17,892 pupils; and the Queen's University at Belfast, with 79 Professor and Lecturers, and 1,240 students.

FINANCE.

Taxation is imposed in Northern Ireland on account of certain "Reserved Services" by the Imperial Government, which collects and remits the balance after cost of collection, to the Northern Exchequer; with regard to other services the Parliament of Northern Ireland has control. The Northern Government makes a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer in return for services carried out by the Imperial Authorities.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1922 there were 410,630 acres under corn crops (oats, 399,722 acres, 223,950 under green crops (potatoes, 168,567), 29,117 under flax, 10,379 under fruit, and 481,710 under hay, a total acreage of 1,155,786. The production (1922) in tons was: oats, 306,594; potatoes, 1,251,709; turnips, 764,005; flax, 4,699; hay, 782,557. The *Live Stock* included 830,331 cattle; 499,041 sheep; 117,277 pigs; 58,145 goats; 115,363 horses; 508 mules, and 10,447 asses.

Minerals.—About 1,140 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1921, the principal output being igneous rock, 254,030 tons, chalk, 88,147 tons. 305 tons of coal were won in 1921.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 80,000 persons in 1922, the number of looms being 40,000, and of spindles, 1,000,000; the value of the Exports in 1922 exceeded £11,000,000. The shipyards employed over 29,000 persons in 1922, the output exceeding 250,000 tons annually.

Communications.—In 1924 there were 765 miles of railway and 180 miles of canal. The tonnage of vessels arriving (with cargoes and in ballast) at the port of Belfast in 1922 was 616,154 net tons, and the departures, 558,660 tons.

The Irish Free State—Saorstat Eireann.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., *born* 1855, *appointed Governor General* Dec. 6, 1922 ..... £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State* (*Agreement*) *Act*, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights. (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State. (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens. (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable. (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable.

Section II provides for a legislature (Oireachtas) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath:

I..... do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV. establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V. contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(a) *Ministers who are members of, and who constitute, the Executive Council of the Irish Free State:—*

President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave) ... £2,500
Vice-President and Minister for Justice, Caoimhghín O hUigín (Kevin O'Higgins) ... 1,700
Minister for Finance, Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe) ... 1,700
Min. for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig MacGiollagáin (Patrick McGilligan) ... 1,700
Minister for Education, Eoin Mac Néill (Professor John MacNeill) ... 1,700
Minister for External Affairs, Deasmhumhain MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) 1,700
Minister for Defence, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave) ... 1,700

Other Ministers.

(b) *Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council* :—

Minister for Lands and Agriculture, Pádraig Ó hÓgáin (Patrick Hogan).

Minister for Fisheries, Fionán Ó Loingsigh (Finian Lynch).

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Seumas de Búrca (James Burke).

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Seumus Breathnach (James J. Walsh).

Officers.

Parl. Secretary to the Executive Council, Eamon O Dugain (Edmund Duggan).

Parl. Sec. to the Pres., Seumas O. Dóláin (James Dolan).

Attorney General of the Irish Free State, Seán Ó Broin (John O'Byrne, K.C.).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigceartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy).

High Commissioner in London,
J. MacNeill, York House, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Eireann*) of 60 members, of whom 30 are elected by the Chamber of Deputies and 30 are nominated by the President of the Executive Council, 15 of the latter holding office for 12 years and 15 for 6 years; and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Eireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The maximum duration of the Chamber is 4 years.

Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Micheál O hAodha (Michael Hayes) £1,700

Deputy Speaker of Dáil Eirann, Pádraig Ó Máille (Patrick O'Malley) 1,000

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy).....

Party Strength (Dáil Eirann).

Treaty	57
Anti-Treaty	44
Farmers	14
Labour	16
Independents	12
Total	153

*** Members of Dáil Eireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the High Court.

Lord Chief Justice, Hugh Kennedy £5,000

Pres. of the High Court, Timothy Sullivan £5,000

Judges, Supreme Court, Rt. Hon. C. A. O'Connor; Gerald FitzGibbon ..... each £4,000

Judges, High Court, J. Creed Meredith; T. L. O'Shaughnessy; W. E. Wylie; W. J. Johnston; J. A. Murnaghan each £3,500

DEFENCE.

The command of the armed forces of the Free State is vested in the Executive Council and is exercised by the Minister of Defence. Such forces as may be deemed necessary are raised and maintained under the Defence Forces Act, 1923, the numbers being determined by the Legislature.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education, with compulsory attendance in many counties, is directed by the State, which also pays the teachers and contributes to the cost of the buildings; the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1922-3 was £3,863,921. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in 1922-3 being £132,750. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin); in 1922 the Professors, &c., at the two Universities numbered 220, and the students 3,410.

FINANCE.

The Budget for 1924 5 estimates the expenditure of the Free State at £31,873,791. The Budget for 1923-4 estimated the expenditure at £42,000,000 (Army, £10,664,500; Compensation for property losses, £10,385,000; Old Age Pensions, £3,277,000; Secret Service, £50,000; Civil Guard, £1,147,939; Criminal Investigation Department, £47,554; General Prisons Board, £225,631; Local Government, £955,202; Agriculture, £400,982; Education, £3,954,489; Post Office, £2,831,864; Industry and Commerce, £295,445; Metropolitan Police, £327,537; Governor-General's Establishment, £11,423. The principal source of revenue is a duty of 33⅓ per cent. on Imports.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1922 there were 1,022,775 acres under corn crops, 730,914 under green crops, 4,915 under flax, 10,921 under fruit, and 2,062,694 under hay, a total of 3,832,219 acres. The principal produce in 1922 was: oats, 573,248 tons; potatoes, 2,179,532 tons; turnips, 2,673,770 tons; mangolds, 1,298,943 tons; flax, 849 tons; and hay, 3,843,361 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,326,294 cattle, 3,067,473 sheep, 919,449 pigs, 192,298 goats, 429,101 horses, 25,276 mules, and 221,991 asses.

Minerals.—Over 2,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries in 1921. 88,232 tons of coal were won in 1921.

Fisheries.—Over 13,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1922, the total value of all fish landed being £281,639.

TRADE.

The trade with Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the twelve months ending March 31, 1924, amounted to £45,262,852 for Imports (Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, &c., £35,476,341; Foreign Merchandise, £9,786,511); and £43,934,338 for Exports from Irish Free State to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.—The principal ports are Cork (including Queenstown) and Dublin. The net tonnage of all vessels arriving and departing (with cargoes and in ballast) in 1922 was as under :—

Foreign Trade.

Port.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Cork	2,905,176	2,819,225
Dublin	513,355	281,622

Coasting Trade.

Port.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Cork	556,153	591,498
Dublin	2,517,949	2,540,293
Wexford ..	210,102	211,293

Railways.—In 1924 there were 3,032 miles of railway carrying 16,184,973 passengers in 1922.

Canals.—There 293 miles of canal and about 200 miles of navigable rivers in the Free State.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′ – 54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1921) of 49,233. The cultivated area (1922) was 83,847 acres, and the live stock included 5,153 horses, 19,250 cattle, 75,507 sheep, and 4,350 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 3 from each *sheading*, 3 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. In 1923 the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of £200,000 as the Island's contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue	£256,648	£274,886	£273,238
Public expenditure	229,424	200,036	231,458
Public debt.....	109,227	100,743	86,482

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B. .....(*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 700
First Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow..... 1,000
Second Deemster, Frederick Malcolm La Mothe 1,000
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 1,000
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ..... *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas ..... *unp.*
Judge of Appeal, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. 300

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c., 40,120, total, 89,614.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1923-24, £237,421; Expenditure £220,749
Public debt, 1924 541,406
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G..... £1,700
Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General,
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1923, £178,427; Expenditure, £123,742
Public debt, 1923..... 436,512
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir John E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O..... 1,700
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B., C.V.O.
Bailiff, Sir Havilland de Sausmerez.
Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.
President, Education Council, Jurat Roussel.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.
Attorney-General (vacant).
Clerk (Greffier), Charles Batiste.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.
Seneschal, Dr. Ashby Taylor.

THE COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT.

THE authorities comprise the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, twenty-eight Borough Councils, and twenty-eight Boards of Guardians. War bonuses account for a large part of the increases shown under "salaries and wages" in the last year of the period.

	1913–14.	1920–21.		1913–14.	1920–21.
City Corporation	£ 1,174,308	£ 2,050,291	Metro. Water Board...	£3,035,026	£5,085,546
London County Council	12,686,389	26,684,734	Metro. Asylums Board	1,168,778	3,207,561

Of the total expenditure set out above, the amounts spent on salaries and wages rose as follows, between the pre-war year and 1920–21: City Corporation, £444,586 to £857,331; London County Council, £5,830,540 to £14,814,737; Metropolitan Water Board, £432,802 to £1,228,825; Metropolitan Asylums Board, £310,416 to £1,341,147.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
Westminster	£375,595	£882,674
Battersea	215,345	482,512
Bermondsey	150,896	489,130
Bethnal-green	69,024	213,569
Camberwell	216,236	553,937
Chelsea	91,614	168,750
Deptford	81,143	213,049
Finsbury	82,823	197,763
Fulham	147,131	350,329
Greenwich	71,908	185,612
Hackney	217,380	576,924
Hammersmith	151,892	414,732
Hampstead	199,559	396,443
Holborn	107,749	223,714
Islington	274,043	726,677
Kensington	180,646	404,847
Lambeth	242,300	594,376
Lewisham	140,941	275,428
Paddington	141,756	305,106
Poplar	216,352	539,264
St. Marylebone	380,116	815,648
St. Pancras	292,012	769,974
Shoreditch	177,314	404,686
Southwark	263,376	504,848
Stepney	299,163	814,843
Stoke Newington	39,434	103,595
Wandsworth	253,790	573,764
Woolwich	180,069	512,891

EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
City of London	£ 43,995	£ 71,627
Westminster	182,631	258,343
Bermondsey	168,689	375,213
Bethnal-green	95,589	210,909
Camberwell	190,168	407,157
Chelsea	86,444	129,586
Fulham	77,681	165,899
Greenwich	139,122	289,236
Hackney	157,189	342,554
Hammersmith	67,695	130,132
Hampstead	29,803	65,576
Holborn	180,161	286,034
Islington	202,301	432,179
Kensington	93,186	192,846
Lambeth	174,533	429,499
Lewisham	69,054	222,692
Limehouse	48,260	99,582
Mile-end Old Town	90,269	203,667
Paddington	74,815	197,015
Poplar	163,931	331,370
St. George-in-the-East	56,421	113,970
St. Marylebone	119,506	262,749
St. Pancras	168,757	366,477
Shoreditch	92,817	194,164
Southwark	154,025	353,432
Wandsworth	203,045	456,417
Whitechapel	66,373	132,996
Woolwich	71,939	152,142

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

CITIES and Boroughs.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1924-25. £. s.	Mayor, 1924-25.	Town Clerk.
London:	7,476,168	26·4	12·8	49,428,581			
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	14·9	15·6	6,614,730	11 4	(*See* pp. 561–3)	
WESTMINSTER	141,317	13·4	12·9	8,205,576	9 9	S. R. B. Bucknill	Sir John Hunt, O.B.E.
Battersea	167,739	21·7	13·2	1,033,153	12 8	C. E. Mason	Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey	119,455	26·2	16·7	1,014,902	16 6	J. V. Wills	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	117,238	25·2	15·3	570,068	14 10	J. Hobell	David J. Keep.
Camberwell	267,198	21·4	13·4	1,395,946	11 5	H. A. Wilmot	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	63,700	16·1	13·3	936,731	11 7	Sir Albert Gray, K.C.B.	John T. Jefferys.
Deptford	112,500	23·1	13·8	648,414	14 4	F. J. Bryer	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	76,019	25·2	16·3	1,089,159	10 6	J. T. Wallis	Hugh Green.
Fulham	157,944	20·3	12·1	986,800	11 0	B. H. Pritchard	J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E.
Greenwich	102,000	23·9	9·1	769,270	13 4	W. G. R. Ball	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney	222,159	21·0	12·7	1,270,328	11 10	E. Farmer	H. R. H. Tee, LL.B.
Hammersmith	130,287	21·1	12·7	938,381	12 1	Marshall Hays	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstead	86, 153	14·8	11·1	1,163,677	12 0	F. G. Howard	Arthur P. Johnson,
Holborn	43,192	15·5	13·3	1,372,232	11 0½	H. W. Coleman	Lionel Walford.
Islington	330,737	13·68	13·12	1,905,935	11 5	S. C. Harper	C.G.E. Fletcher, C.B.E.
Kensington	175,686	17·6	13·6	2,596,520	10 5	A. J. Allen, M.A.	Horace Rapson.
Lambeth	302,960	27·5	13·6	1,981,459	11 6	W. L. Bragg	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	174,194	18·16	11·14	1,162,593	11 2	James F. Griffith	John W. Shuter.
Paddington	145,600	18·79	12·99	1,551,861	10 4	G. S. Crosse	W. F. Abbiss, M.B.E.
Poplar	164,100	22·9	10·0	932,704	23 0	Edgar Lansbury	C. H. Shillinglaw.
St. Marylebone	104,222	15·9	13·7	2,462,877	10 3	F. W. Dean	Leslie Gordon.
St. Pancras	212,900	21·5	14·6	1,823,147	11 0	F. B. Gurney	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	104,308	27·9	16·3	862,764	13 3	P. Kellener	J. A. D. Milne, O.B.E.
Southwark	184,404	20·3	12·5	1,251,096	11 11½	J. Holden	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	249,738	23·8	13·8	1,636,295	14 9½	J. D. Sommer	V. B. Bateson.
Stoke Newington	52,167	17·8	12·9	344,654	10 9	Miss C. M. Eve	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	328,657	16·68	11·24	2,306,716	10 10	C. Mills	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Woolwich	140,389	21·3	9·8	954,085	13 10	James Newman	Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1384, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319; but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1924–1925.

Col. Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Kt., *born* 1860; *Common Councilman*, 1896, *Alderman of Langbourn*, 1917; *Sheriff of London*, 1913; *Lord Mayor of London*, 1924; *Address*, The Mansion House, E.C. 2 ..... £10,000

Private Secretary (50th year), Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shf.*	*Mayor*
Rt. Hon. Lord Bearsted, LL.D.	*Bridge Without* (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	*Candlewick*	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart. M.P.	*Castle Baynard*	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart	*Aldersgate*	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.	*Vintry*	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir James Roll, Bart.	*Billingsgate*	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir John James Baddeley, Bart.	*Farringdon Within*	1842	1886	1912	1908	1921
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bart.	*Cordwainer*	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir William Robert Pryke, Kt.	*Queenhithe*	1847	1887	1920	1921	.....
Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.	*Bassishaw*	1868	1913	1920	1917	.....
Frederick James Barthorpe	*Broad Street*	1857	*	1921	1924	.....
Sir Harold Moore, Kt.	*Walbrook*	1877	*	1921	1921	.....
Charles Albert Batho	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	.....	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	1921	.....	.....
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.B.E.	*Cornhill*	1871	1914	1922	.....	.....
William Phené Neal	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	.....	.....
Maurice Jenks, F.C.A.	*Cheap*	1872	1910	1923	.....	.....
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt., O.B.E., M.A.	*Farringdon Without*	1865	*	1923	1922	.....
Percy Walter Greenaway	*Bishopsgate*		1917	1923	.....	.....
John William Baddeley	*Cripplegate*	1869	1922	1924	.....	.....
Josiah Gunton, F.R.I.B.A.	*Coleman Street*		1904	1924	.....	.....
Sir John Scott Hindley	*Tower*	1883	*	1924	.....	.....

* *Not previously a Member of the Common Council.*

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21).

MEMBER.	WARD.
Agar, F.	*Aldgate.*
Alderton, *Dep.* S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Algar, *Dep.* C. G.	*Candlewick.*
Allcard, V.	*Broad St.*
Ashdown, Sir C. G.	*Aldgate.*
Baily, H. D.	*Bridge.*
Barrett, H. Roper	*Lime St.*
Beal, E. S.	*Bridge.*
Beatty, A. H.	*Vintry.*
Bedford, A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Bennet, *Dep.* J. F.	*Cordwainer.*
Berridge, *Dep.* G. J.	*Dowgate.*
Berry, F. W.	*Castle Bynd.*
Berry, O. C.	*Bridge.*
Bird, *Dep.* Sir H.	*Billingsgate.*
Botterill, *Col.* G. P.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Bowater, *Maj.* F. H.	*Castle Bynd.*
Bowles, H. E.	*Bridge.*
Bray, A. W.	*Aldgate.*
Brough, *Dep.* J. R.	*Castle Bynd.*
Brown, H. W., B.A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Brown, Victor, J.P.	*Broad St.*
Brown, W. Hurst	*Broad St.*
Brundle, F. H.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Bull, O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Bull, *Dep.* W	*Bishopsgate.*
Butler, A. S.	*Portsoken.*
Callard, T. B.	*Castle Bynd.*
Champness, *Mj.* W. H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Chapman, W. B.	*Bread St.*
Chubb, C. A.	*Castle Bynd.*
Coates, *Dep.* S. J., J.P.	*Bread St.*
Collett, C. H.	*Bridge.*
Collins, D. G.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Conoley, J.	*Queenhithe.*
Cooper, E. H.	*Cornhill.*
Corke, W. C.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Coxen, *Maj.* W. G.	*Castle Bynd.*
Darrington, T.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Davies, *Dep.* Sir R., C.B.E., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Davies, T. M.	*Bread St.*
Deighton, *Dep.* T. H.	*Bridge.*
Dennis, W.	*Candlewick.*
Dickson, J. P.	*Aldersgate.*
Dove, H. S.	*Coleman St.*
Downer, H. G.	*Coleman St.*
Dray, F. G.	*Vintry.*
Dunfee, *Dep. Col.* V., C.B.E., V.D., J.P.	*Vintry.*
Durant, E. L. J.	*Langbourn.*
Dutton, E. H.	*Portsoken.*
Easton, H. A.	*Coleman St.*
Elkan, J., M.V.O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Ellis, *Dep.* T. H.	*Aldersgate.*
Farnan, *Dep.* F.	*Tower.*
Farrow, L. W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Fletcher, Sir B. F., F.R.I.B.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Fortescue, W., J.P.	*Farrin. Wn*
Foxton, W.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Foy, H. S. A.	*Walbrook.*
Francis, J. M. R., J.P.	*Walbrook.*
Galloway, A.	*Tower.*
Gamage, A. W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Gamon, C.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Gaydon, *Dep.* H. M.	*Langbourn.*
Gibson, W.	*Cornhill.*
Giddins, C. S., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Gill, A.	*Candlewick.*
Gillett, F.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Ginner, W. P., J.P.	*Billingsgate.*
Goldney, *Dep.* T.	*Cornhill.*
Goodinge, A. C.	*Aldersgate.*
Gower, H. J.	*Cordwainer.*
Green, Sir F. H., Bt.	*Vintry.*
Green, R., J.P.	*Aldersgate.*
Green, W. W., J.P.	*Tower.*
Hart, J. T.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Hayden, C.	*Bassishaw.*
Haydon, D	*Aldersgate.*
Hays, A. C.	*Cornhill.*
Haywood, E. H.	*Dowgate.*
Heath, *Capt.* A. H.	*Tower.*
Heilbuth, *Dep.* G. H.	*Walbrook.*
Hewitt, T. W.	*Aldgate.*
Hicks, J., J.P.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Hopkins, C. C.	*Cordwainer.*
Howe, H. M.	*Broad St.*
Howell, J. G.	*Billingsgate.*
Hughes, H. G.	*Bread St.*
Jacobs, H.	*Portsoken.*
Janes, T. M.	*Aldersgate.*
Jennings, C. F. J.	*Walbrook.*
Johnson, B.	*Bishopsgate.*
Jones, G. W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Jones, W. Lindley-, O.B.E.	*Bishopsgate.*
Juniper, A. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Kershaw, C.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Key, *Dep.* W. H., J.P.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Killik, Sir S., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Kimber, Sir H. D., Bart., M.A.	*Langbourn.*
Knight, A. C., F.S.A.	*Cheap.*
Lamb, Sir E., C.M.G., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Lavington, G.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Layton, J. E.	*Tower.*
Leuw, W.	*Portsoken.*
Lindsey, M. J.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Lord, F. A. B.	*Cordwainer.*
Lovell, J. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Mart, G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Marten, H. W.	*Bassishaw.*
Martin, *Maj.* J. G., D.S.O.	*Langbourn.*
Matthews, H. E., O.B.E.	*Dowgate.*
May, R. W.	*Billingsgate.*
McAuliffe, H. T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Mills, J.	*Bishopsgate.*
Monckton, H. P.	*Walbrook.*
Morris, H. W.	*Walbrook,*
Mostyn, F. A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Mounsey, J. D.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Murgatroyd, J. O.	*Billingsgate.*
Myers, A.	*Portsoken.*
Nathan, A. Jerrold	*Farrin. Wt.*
Newell, C.	*Castle Bynd.*
Nicholls, G. J.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Nicholson, W.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Northcott, J.	*Bread St.*
Osman, A.	*Bread St.*
Painter, *Dep.* Sir F. G.	*Coleman St.*
Pakeman, J. R., C.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Parnwell, W. S.	*Cheap.*
Peachey, *Dep.* R.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Pearse, J. R.	*Cripple Wn.*
Peat, Sir H., K.B.E., M.A.	*Cheap.*
Philp, F.	*Tower.*
Pimbury, C. J. Wilkinson-	*Billingsgate.*
Pimm, *Dep.* T.	*Queenhithe.*
Pinnock, W. H.	*Tower.*
Pollitzer, F. J. C.	*Queenhithe.*
Pollock, J. S.	*Vintry.*
Pragnell, A.	*Castle Bynd*
Preen, *Dep.* H. E.	*Bassishaw.*
Pryce, E. C.	*Aldgate.*
Raphael, J. H.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Reading, W. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Redding, *Dep.* J. J.	*Portsoken.*
Regge, R. W.	*Coleman St.*
Riches, H.	*Candlewick.*
Robinson, *Dep.* T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Rogers, *Dep.* Sir R. H.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Rutherford, E. V. B., O.B.E.	*Tower.*
Samuel, M. M.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Sandle, *Dep.* S. J.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Savery, W. H., J.P.	*Langbourn.*
Sharp, T. G.	*Langbourn.*
Shepherd, H. P.	*Lime St.*
Shirreff, H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Simonds, S. R.	*Lime St.*
Singer, *Dep.* H. D.	*Lime St.*
Skeate, T. A.	*Bridge.*
Slazenger, A. E. L.	*Dowgate.*
Smith, *Col.* Sir W., M.D.	*Farrin. Wt,*
Smith, F. R. Newson-	*Broad St.*
Smyth, *Dep.* R.	*Aldersgate.*
Snell, A. T.	*Dowgate.*
Sparks, *Dep.* H. E.	*Aldgate.*
Spaul, H. B.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Spyer, W., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Stanham, G. G.	*Dowgate.*
Stone, A. C. Stanley-	*Bishopsgate.*
Stopher, J.	*Cornhill.*
Syrett, H. S.	*Coleman St.*
Taylor, H. T.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Taylor, Leo	*Coleman St.*
Teuten, *Capt.* A. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Thirkell, C.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Thomas, F.	*Aldersgate.*
Thomas, *Dep.* Sir W., M.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Tighe, C.	*Langbourn.*
Tippetts, P. W. B.	*Vintry.*
Tranter, *Dep.* G. T. S.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trice, W. J.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trustram, E. J., M.A.	*Cheap.*
Underwood, E. S.	*Cheap.*
Venables, J. L., J.P.	*Portsoken.*
Vick, R. W., Junr.	*Bridge.*
Wardlaw, D. C. W.	*Aldgate.*
Warner, Sir F., K.B.E.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Weston, E. C.	*Aldgate.*
Whitaker, C. W., M.A., F.S.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
White, J. H.	*Bread St.*
Whiteley, C. P.	*Cordwainer.*
Wigley, F. G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Wilkinson, G. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Williams, Sir E. Hodder, C.V.O.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Wood, F. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Worskett, S. A.	*Bread St.*
Young, G. W.	*Bassishaw.*

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1924–25), Frederick James Barthorpe, Alderman, 16 Leigham Court Road, S.W. 16; and Harold George Downer, LL.B., C.C., of 426 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
Under-Sheriffs, A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C., 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4; and Major W. H. Champness, C.C., 36 Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C. ...	£4,000 1922
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock ...	£2,500 1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,500 1902
Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C. ...	£3,000 1917
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C. ...	£2,500 1914
F. Shewell Cooper ...	£1,500 1922
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, K.C.V.O. ...	£1,700 1902
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith ...	£1,500 1920
Remembrancer, Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey, C.V.O. ...	£1,500 1913
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A. ...	£2,000 1924
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A., J.P. ...	£1,300 1905
Medical Officer, City of London, William J. Howarth, C.B.E., M.D., B.Ch. ...	£2,000 1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4 1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£57 7 6 1922
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin ...	£400 1924
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. ...	£1,750 1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E. ...	£1,500 1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. ...	£1,750 1905
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A. ...	£400 1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£800 1913
Sword-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M. ...	£500 1921
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. C. B. Maxted, M.C. ...	£350 1921
Librarian, Bernard Kettle ...	£1,000 1909
Director, Art Gallery, Sir A.G. Temple, F.S.A. (*acting*).	
Medical Officer Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D. ...	£1,250 1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards	£1,400 1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Lewis Beeston ...	£950 1923
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court, Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,250 1921
Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman	£350 1922
Marshal, Maj. R. J. Smyty, O.B.E. ...	£300 1921
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore ...	£700 1924
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Adrian M. Nortier ...	£1,000 1923
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell ...	£1,250 1914
Principal Clerk, Valuation and Rating Dept., L. V. Cockell ...	£1,250 1920
Principal Clerk, Markets Dept., Frank J. Pullan ...	£1,000 1922

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1923–1924.

Net Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Estates revenue ...	169,285	1	10
Markets Revenue Accounts:—			
London Central Markets ...	50,110	19	5
Billingsgate Market ...	8,272	11	3
Leadenhall Market ...	3,731	16	5
	231,400	8	11
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	9,185	3	7
	222,215	5	4
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety) ...	6,291	8	1
Various Contributions ...	23,724	11	8
	£252,231	5	1

Net Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Magistracy ...	7,203	5	1
Criminal Justice ...	17,879	3	6
Civil Government ...	33,496	0	3
Open Spaces ...	14,875	19	6
Guildhall School of Music ...	250	7	7
City of London School ...	3,707	16	2
City of London School for Girls ...	3,307	6	3
Freemen's Orphan School ...	6,603	11	2
Sundries ...	746	10	5
Committee Allowances ...	2,821	8	4
To Officers' Establishments ...	21,583	17	9
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues ...	3,197	19	2
Pensions not allocated to Departments ...	1,539	4	4
Charitable Donations ...	3,924	15	0
Other Public Donations ...	2,961	2	0
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
Expenses of Honours conferred ...	133	0	0
Presentations of Freedom and Addresses ...	1,062	18	7
To London Almshouses ...	2,814	4	4
Debenture Stock Redemption ...	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund ...	15,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve Fund ...	30,000	0	0
Alterations and Repairs Reserve Fund ...	10,000	0	0
Interest on Asylum Loan ...	324	3	10
Chamberlain's Reserve Fund ...	10,000	0	0
Repayment of Loan (Shadwell Market) ...	40,000	0	0
Loss on Realization of Investments	120	0	0
Balance ...	3,198	11	10
	£252,231	5	1

* The above is abstracted from the 291st "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1923-24. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 140th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1923-24. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 17th December, 1.05, and 25th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

8,983 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p. 561). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

The Liveries of the Haberdashers and the Loriners are the most numerous liverymen, the Fletchers' the least, comprising only twenty.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1924—1925.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	John Hunt Clayton	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	175	37,500	500	38,000	W. Churchill Hale, O.B.E., M.C.	Lionel H. Barnes	Princes Street, E.C. 2.
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	John Dalton	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4)	284	47,798	2,428	50,226	Edward W. Fordham	C. N. Hooper	London Bridge, E.C. 4.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	G. B. Heming, C.B.E.	W. T. Prideaux	Foster Lane, E.C. 2.
Skinners (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	Jeremiah Colman	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	320	37,000	13,000	50,000	Charles J. Ritchie, M.B.E.	C. Roche Finnis	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8)	390	8,000	49,000	57,000	Cyril Plummer	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St., E.C. 2.
Salters (9)	146	20,000	2,000	22,000	Charles A. Hill, B.SC.	G. Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
Ironmongers (10)	33	13,000	13,000	26,000	Thomas Goldney, C.C.	J. F. Adams Beck	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate.
Vintners (11)	187	49,500	1,500	51,000	William P. Pulley	C. Lomas	68½ Up. Thames St., E.C.4
Clothworkers (12)	171	57,169	27,398	84,566	Col. S. R. Clarke, C.B.	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	1,000	1,000	Dr. A. D. Brenchley	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	93	7,940	60	8,000	Drewry O. Leefe	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St., E.C.2.
Bakers (19)	110	1,580	320	1,900	Leonard Sturdy	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	120	..	..	..	Rev. H. N. Burden	Do.	33 Monkwell St., E.C. 2.
**Basketmakers* (52)	133	..	19	..	Lt. - Col. Sir Henry Bird	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	[Gresham College, E.C.]
**Blacksmiths* (40)	70	684	*none*	684	A. W. Elwood	F. C. Luffman	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
**Bowyers* (38)	25	620	40	660	Ernest A. Abram	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.4.]
Brewers (14)	71	3,140	21,300	24,440	John Bradshaw	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C. 2.
**Broderers* (48)	26	..	..	..	Frank N. Jennings	G. W. Barber	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	233	..	826	..	Howard I Bonser	Arthur Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
**Carmen* (89)	77	150	*none*	150	G. Lavington, C.C.	H. W. Capper	[116 Fore Street, E.C.2.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	J. Harris Browne	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 2.
**Clockmakers* (62)	122	2,000	250	2,500	H. M. Gaydon, C.C.	W. J. S. Pennefather	[108A Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Coachmakers (79)	86	1,110	*none*	1,110	F. Danford Thomas	Henry Smith	Noble St., E.C. 2.
**Cooks* (35)	75	2,000	100	2,100	Percy Geo. Herbage	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	176	2,400	5,000	7,400	Alfred H. Smith	E. L. Bover	71 Basinghall St., E.C. 2.
Cordwainers (27)	112	9,000	1,600	10,600	A S. D. Francis	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	[7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
**Curriers* (29)	57	1,088	74	1,162	Addison Denny	P. H. Hepburn, LL.B.	[7 Cannon St., E.C.4.]
Cutlers (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	Thomas H, McLean	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
**Distillers* (74)	36	..	*none*	..	Thomas P. Dorman	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
Dyers (13)	82	6,000	1,000	7,000	W. W. Leuchars	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
**Fanmakers* (84)	59	150	*none*	150	H. J. Gower, C.C.	H. D. P. Francis, M.C., M.A.	[62 London Wall, E.C.2.]
**Farriers* (55)	113	325	*none*	325		B. F. Popham	[146 Leadenhall St.]
**Feltmakers* (64)	250	87	184	271	J. Dixon Mounsey, C.C.	S. A. Williamson	[Arundel House, W.C. 2.]
**Fletchers* (39)	20	100	*none*	100	J. G. Howell, C.C.	P. B. Shepheard	[4 Broad St. Place].
Founders (33)	89	1,710	115	1,825	Percy H. Horley	C.J. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	23 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
**Framework Knitters* (65)	111	400	540	940	J. Harold Corah	Norman Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
**Frusterers* (45)	112	205	165	370	John Sullivan	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Ln., W.C.2.]
**Gardeners* (66)	206	173	52	225	James H. Solomon	E.A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[5 Essex Court, E.C.4.]
Girdlers (23)	80	3,000	1,300	4,300	John H. Bishop	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St., E.C.2
**Glass-sellers* (77)	48	*none*	85	85	Harry J. Thwaites	George J. Leckie	13 O'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
**Glaziers* (53)	141	242	40	282	B. Pardoe Thomas	Percy Tippetts, C.C.	11 Maiden Lane.]
**Gloves* (62)	113	100	58	158	George C. Jack	J. J. Edwards	28 Sackville St., W. 1.]
**Gold & Silver Wiredrawers* (109)	120	110	3	113	H. C. Cart de Lafontaine, M.A.	A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	[1 On. Victoria Street, E.C. 4].
Gunmakers (80)	32	900	*none*	2,800	Edgar Harrison	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Rd., E.1
**Horners* (74)	100	125	*none*	125	H. E. Bowles, C.C.	Howard Deighton, C.C.	[90 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Innholders (32)	94	3,000	250	3,250	A. S. Ruston	F. Druce	College Street, Dowgate Hill. E.C. 4.
**Joiners* (41)	63	1,300	*none*	1,300	T. A. N. Stephens	Arthur Bedford	[12A Wormwood St., E.C.2.]
Leathersellers (15)	164	26,000	7,850	33,850	I. Leigh Nissen	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1924-1925.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
*Loriners (57) ..	350	500	17	517	John Lusty	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	[27 Walbrook, E.C. 4.]
°Masons (30)	59	550	none	550	H. A. Grover	H. M. Clowes	[9 New Sq., Linc. Inn, W.C.]
*Musicians (50)..	143	590	222	812	E. B. Hoare	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
*Needlemakers (69)	166	..	..	..	Maj. Richard Rigg, O.B.E.	C.D. King Farlow, M.A.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4.]
Painters (28)	178	700	2,200	2,900	Octavius Satchell ..	T. M. Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane.
°Patternmkrs. (76)	40	150	29	179	Hon. F. H. Smith ..	William Sparks	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°Pariors (56)....	100	..	..	nom.	E. G. Price	Henry C. Head	[14 Coleman St., E.C. 2.]
Pewterers (16) ..	92	6,500	232	6,732	Rev. D. A. Townend, M.A.	C. W. Sawbridge	[15 Lime St., E.C.
°Plaisterers (46)	46	1,100	28	1,128	Frank E. Bishop	Alfred F. Mott	[24, Theobalds Rd., W.C. 1.]
°Playing Card Makers (83) ..	103	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	Capt. J. A. Edgell, O.B.E., R.N.	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P...	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°Plumbers (31) ..	85	880	20	900	Sir Lees Knowles....	E. S. G. Malins	[15 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.]
*Poulters (34)....	80	750	250	1,000	W. H. Key, C.C.....	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19, Great Winchester St.]
Saddlers (25)	86	11,200	1,000	12,200	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (*Prime Warden*)	A. F. G. Everitt	[141 Cheapside, E.C. 2.
°Scriveners (44) ..	50	..	..	..	N. P. W. Brady	A. A. Pitcairn	[56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.]
°Shipwrights (59)	200	830	none	830	Viscount Inchcape, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.	F. C. Lingard, M.A. ..	[4 New London St., E.C. 3.]
*Spectaclemakers (60)	230	400	..	400	...	...	...
Stationers (47) ..	347	1,600	3,100	4,700	R. Bentley, F.S.A.....	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	[Stationers' Hall Ct. E.C. 4.
Tallowchandlrs (21)	70	..	220	220	Warren S. Hale	M.F. Monier-Williams	[4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.
°Tin PlateWrkrs. (67)	152	96	13	109	J. E. Jewell	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[5 Essex Court, E.C. 4.]
°Turners (51)....	195	74	none	74	Herbert Q. Foord ..	G. T. Maudling	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
°Tylers & Bkls. (37)	46	1,900	80	1,980	Arthur Curtis	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.]
°Upholders (49)..	32	300	20	320	Frank Davies	Wm. G. Crump	[27 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.]
Vintners (20) ..	27	1,370	230	1,600	C. E. Hartley	T. R. Bridgwater....	[Gresham Street, E.C. 2.
°Weavers (42) ..	118	1,243	1,517	2,760	Sir C. C. Allom	Lawrence Tanner, M.A.	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
*Wheelwrights (73)	130	35	102	137	John Lawrie	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
*Woolmen (43) ..	30	350	none	350	W. Hamilton Laurie	G. M. Canham (*Actg.*)	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2.

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
Within the Limits of the County of London.....			
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	19,657	13,709
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,610,031	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City).....	442,749	7,231,701	7,466,492
Metropolitan and City Police Districts.....	443,424	7,251,358	7,480,201
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,234

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1924 of £62,830,255, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1922 is 650,406.

CRIME IN LONDON.

Principal Crimes Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in five years 1919-1923.

Year.	Total No. of Crimes.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1919	13,392	11,066	£621,845	£205,413	£416,432	6,726,753	1·991
1920	17,000	12,940	953,465	257,461	696,004	7,245,495	2·346
1921	16,923	11,148	782,835	120,098	662,737	7,462,462	2·267
1922	15,379	10,392	573,128	115,500	457,628	7,466,492	2·060
1923	14,841	10,178	520,266	121,203	399,063	7,550,080	1·965

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District during certain years were as follows :—1913, 64,713 ; 1918, 9,901 ; 1919, 20,674 ; 1920, 29,956 ; 1921, 27,410—Jan.-June, 12,736 ; July-Dec., 14,674 ; 1922, 30,799—Jan.-June, 15,295 ; July-Dec., 15,504 ; 1923, 30,024—Jan.-June, 15,203 ; July-Dec., 14,821.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £54,910,000 (of which £22,300,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-seven millions, of which about twelve and a half millions are expended on education. The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. These duties have involved expenditure under the following heads: (1) Non-Assisted Schemes (the dwellings on which are self-supporting) which were carried out prior to the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919; (2) the Assisted Scheme under the Act of 1919. Any financial loss on this scheme in excess of the produce of a penny rate is borne by the State; (3) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, which provides for a State subsidy of £6 a year for 20 years in respect of each house erected in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and (4) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, where the State subsidy is £9 a year for 40 years in respect of each house erected under the Act, provided that the contribution from the rates does not exceed £4 10s. for each house for a similar period. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1924, in respect of the first three schemes was £15,500,000, and the Council has decided to proceed with the construction of 20,000 houses, as and when opportunity affords and supplies of labour and materials are available, within the terms and conditions of the Act of 1924.

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. In addition to various street improvements now being carried out the Council is reconstructing Waterloo Bridge, and powers were obtained in the Session of 1924 to reconstruct Lambeth Bridge and to carry out street improvements in connection therewith.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £14,000,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain and for the replacement of the older sludge vessels by others of larger capacity.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 164 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1924, to £16,256,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,848,000. The results of working for the year 1923-24 were gross receipts £4,374,057, surplus on working £545,454, deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £160,222, which was met out of the Reserve Fund.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council has approved a programme of educational work extending over a period of three years from April, 1925, providing for developments in all branches of education at a total capital cost of over £2,300,000, and involving ultimately additional annual expenditure of £800,000.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and mainte-

nance of parks and open spaces: the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons.

A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed with eleven stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone. The Shorne estate, near Gravesend, which was acquired by the Council under the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, for the settlement of ex-service men upon the land, has now been transferred to the Kent County Council.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at 31st March, 1924, was £77,412,385, out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are ex-

Estimated Income.

	£	£
1. Estimated Balances on 1 April, 1924		2,011,669
2. Government Grants:—	£	
Exchequer Contributions	404,445	
Education Grants	5,978,290	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	86,330	
Mental Deficiency Service	78,295	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	72,900	
Unemployment	39,525	
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties	51,375	
Agricultural Rates Acts	2,233	
Road Fund (towards cost of maintenance of bridges, tunnels and embankments)	17,095	
Other	4,902	
		6,745,390
3. Receipts in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—	£	
Interest	901,800	
Rents	310,500	
Improvement Charges	1,350	
Other receipts	12,465	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	658,175	
		1,884,290
4. Transfer from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		
Working Class Dwellings (under Improvement Acts)	£ 13,969	
Parks Boating	365	
		14,334
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:—**		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 5¾d.	£3,687,284	
For Education, rate of 2s. 4d.	5,816,560	
	9,503,844	
Special County, rate of 3¼d.	584,992	
		10,088,836
Total rate, 4s. 1d.		
Total Estimated Income		£20,744,519

Note.—The rate was subsequently increased by ½d. in the £, namely, a reduction of ½d. for general county purposes other than education, and an increase of 1d. for special county purposes.
Total *revised* rate 4s. 2½d.

Estimated Expenditure.

	£	£
1. Debt:—Redemption	£1,931,154	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,754,509	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.	119,727	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	23,070	
	4,828,460	
Less Charged to Revenue-producing undertakings and Stores	1,652,025	
		3,176,435
2. Grants:—To Guardians and others		719,237
3. Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Fund	353,330	
Less included in cost of services	133,270	
		220,060
4. Establishment Charges	1,401,405	
Less included in cost of services	1,103,715	
		297,690
5. Judicial Expenses		68,495
6. Main Services (including Establishment charges):—		
Main Drainage	£589,525	
Fire Brigade	721,425	
Parks and Open Spaces	349,565	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments	127,635	
Mental Hospital Buildings, &c.	137,350	
Coroners	26,565	
Public Control Services	61,765	
Public Health Services	18,810	
Tuberculosis Treatment	153,335	
Venereal Diseases	98,820	
Building Acts	50,285	
Ambulance Service	37,320	
Mental Deficiency Services	170,615	
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties	71,435	
Education— £	2,604,450	
Elementary 10,076,684		
Higher 2,498,864		
12,575,548		
Less included in Head 1 849,923	11,725,625	
		14,330,075
7. Contributions in Respect of Arterial Road Works outside the county		482,400
8. Miscellaneous		108,050
9. Provisional Sums and Contingencies		100,000
Total Estimated Expenditure		19,502,442
10. Transfers to other accounts		254,280
		19,756,722
11. Estimated Balances on 31 March 1925		987,797
		£20,744,519

clusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at 31st March, 1924, being £2,705,300 London County 5¾ per cent. Bonds, and £3,950,255 6 per cent. Local Bonds for Housing.

The revised *Rating* for the year 1924–25, as shown by the statement on p. 567 (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounts to 3*s.* 9¼*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 4¼*d.* in the pound, together 4*s.* 1½*d.* Of the total rate, 2*s.* 4*d.* is for education. The total rate for 1923–24 was 4*s.* and for 1922–23, 4*s.* 6*d.* The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on 6th April, 1924, was £49,856,229—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £207,734.

THE ELEVENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 2, 1922, for three years.

Chairman (1924–25) ..... J. Herbert Hunter.
Vice-Chairman ..... Major Isidore Salmon, C.B.E., D.L., M.P.
Deputy Chairman ..... Henry Mills.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
eAdler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)...	*Central Hackney.*
Allen. A. A.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Ammon, Charles G., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
eAnderton, Sir Francis, M.A. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Astor, Major Hon. John, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1928.
eBaker, Alfred	*Alderman till* 1925.
Baker, H. Arthur	*Alderman till* 1928.
Ball, Lt.-Col. Eric (*MR*) ...	*East Lewisham.*
Barnes, Major Harry, V.P.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Blake, J. P. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
Butler, J. G. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
eCampbell, E. T. (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
Campbell-Johnston, M. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Cavaye, Maj.-Gen. W. F. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Cawdron, David (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Chapman, Theodore (*P*) ...	*South Hackney.*
eClague, W. L. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
eCobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Cook, George H. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
eCooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J., C.B., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
eCrane, Lt.-Col. C. P., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*Central Wandsw'th.*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab.*)..... ...	*Bow and Bromley.*
eCuff, Sidney H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till* 1928.
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Davis, David, D.L. (*MR*) ...	*North Kensington.*
Decies, Rt.-Hon. Lord, P.C., D.S.O. (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
eDence, E. M. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Devereugh, J. O. (*P*).....	*North Southwark.*
Dew, George (*P*)	*South Islington*
Dove, F. L., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Elliot, Mrs. A. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Evans, Edwin (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
eEve, Lady (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Fraser, Capt. Ian, C.B.E., M.P. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
eGaler, F. Bertram, M.A., F.I.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Gardner, Mrs. R. Dunn-, (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Gatti, J. M. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
eGautrey, Thomas (*P*).....	*Peckham.*
Gilbert, J. D., D.L. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
eGilbert, Sir John, K.B.E. ...	*Alderman till* 1925.
Goff, T. C. E., D.L. (*MR*)...	*North Paddington.*
Gooch, Henry C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Goodrich, Capt. A. O.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Gordon, A. McD. (*MR*).....	*Stoke Newington.*
Gosling, H., C.H., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*Kennington.*
Grant, H. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
Grantham, W. W., K.C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Granville-Smith, R. W. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
eGray, Ernest, M.A. (*MR*) ...	*Brixton.*
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Hall, W. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Harris, P. A., D.L., M.P. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Harvey, George, M.P. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Head, Geoffrey (*MR*).....	*City of London.*
eHeadlam, Rev. Stewart D. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Henwood, F. Stanley (*P*)...	*Shoreditch.*
Hill, G. Rowland (*MR*).....	*Greenwich.*
Hobbs, F. W. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Holmes, Frank (*MR*).....	*East Fulham.*
eHopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Hume, Sir George, M.P. ...	*Alderman till* 1928.
Hunt, William (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Hunter, J. Herbert (*MR*)...	*North Paddington.*
Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (*MR*)...	*Clapham.*
Johnson, W. C. (*P*)	*Whitechapel & St. George's.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kelly, C. J. (*Lab.*)...	*Whitechapel & St. George's.*
Kemp E. H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Kingston, Capt. C. D. (*MR*)	*N. W. Camberwell.*
Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie, C.B.E., M.B.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Lanzton, F. C. (*Lab.*).....	*W. Bermondsey.*
eLankester, Mrs. C.B. (*MR*)	*Limehouse.*
Lawrence, Miss A. Susan (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Leigh, Capt. J. C. Gerard (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. D.L. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*

Name.	Electoral Division.
eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D.	*Alderman till 1928.*
eLowe, Mrs. E. M. (*Lab.*) ...	*W. Bermondsey.*
Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
McAuliffe, H. T., F.C.A. ...	*Alderman till 1925.*
eManning, Cecil A. G. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
March, Samuel, M.P. (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Marks, H. (*P*)	*Limehouse.*
Mathew, Mrs. A. M.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Matthews, Charles W. (*MR*)	*S. W. St. Pancras.*
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, Henry (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Monk-Bretton, Lord, C.B. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
eMorrison, Herbert (*Lab.*)...	*East Woolwich.*
Morton, W. J., M.B.E. (*MR*)	*N. W. Camberwell.*
Myer, Reginald (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Nicholson, O. W., M.P. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Norman, R. C.	*Alderman till 1928.*
Osborn, John (*P*).....	*S.E. Southwark.*
Parsons, Miss Rachel M., A.I.N.A. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Perring, John (*MR*).....	*Balham & Tooting.*
ePhipps, Mrs. Wilton	*Alderman till 1928.*
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Pike, Marshall J. (*MR*).....	*Deptford.*
ePincombe, W. J. (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark*
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Powell, R. C. E. (*Lab.*).....	*North Lambeth.*
Raffety, F. W. (*P.*).....	*West Islington.*
Randle, Allan, M.C., M.D. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
eRay, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reed, Percival H. (*MR*) ...	*West Lewisham.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*).....	*Hampstead.*
Rider, Frank P. (*MR*)	*North Southwark.*
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Roberts, R. O. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
eRowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
eSt. Helier, Lady, C.B.E.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Salmon, Maj. Isidore, C.B.E., D.L., M.P. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Shadforth, W. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Sidney, Hon. William (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O. (*MR*).....	*City of London.*
eSmith, Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Snell, H., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
eStephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till 1928.*
Sumner, C. E. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
eSwann, Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Tasker, R. I., T.D., M.P. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*) ...	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
eWakeman, Capt. O., M.A. (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
eWallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Walmisley, G. H., M.C. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
Warburg, Capt. O.E., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Ward, Henry (*P*).....	*Shoreditch.*
eWatts, A. A. (*Lab.*).....	*North Battersea.*
Webb, W. J. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Williams, Sir Howell J., D.L. (*P*)	*South Islington.*

NOTE.—The letters (*MR*), (*P*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*P*) Progressive; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—G. L. Bruce, Seth Coward, Miss M. Frere, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Johnstone, Mrs. T. La Chard, Hon. Lady Lawrence, Brigadier-General C. E. Macquoid, C.I.E., D.S.O., Rev. C. J. Smith, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes, W. H. Webbe, C.B.E.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird, J.P...£2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox, LL.B.

Comptroller of the Council, C. D. Johnson £2,000
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. £2,000
(Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.

Architect, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A....£2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, R. Robertson

Solicitor, D. P. Andrews £1,500
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.

Chief of Fire Brigade and Officer-in-charge of London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E. £1,500

Medical Officer of Health, Sir William Hamer, M.D., D.P.H. £2,000
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Lt.-Col. W. Butler.

Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O. £2,000
Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E.

Public Control Dept., J. Ollis £1,100

Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000

Tramways Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell, C.B.E. £2,000
Traffic Manager, J. K. Bruce.

Education Officer, George Henry Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A. £2,000
Deputy Educ. Officer, B. M. Allen, LL.D.

Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney £1,350

Parliamentary Officer, Capt. H. Martyn Hooke £800

Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept.—H. F. Keene, O.B.E. £1,300

Mental Hospitals' Engineer, J. Malcolm (*acting*) £900

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675–1710) cost £747,660. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul" in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls); fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St. Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolseley, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren ("si monumentum requiris, circumspice") Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. In 1921 a bust of George Washington, presented by American subscribers, was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in S. portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St. Paul's Cross, erected in 1910, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S. of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W. entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050–1760).—Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* Norman undercroft, 3*d.* Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. Graves of Gladstone, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Johnson, Chaucer, Tennyson, Browning, Handel; memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham; memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col. Townshend (Ticonderoga); bust of Longfellow; memorial windows to British Airmen and British Y.M.C.A. who fell in the Great War; coloured window and tablet to Lowell and tablet to Walter Hines Page, in vestibule of Chapter House. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (*see* p. 572), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (224 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Vicar*, Rev. P. T. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Pk., S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.30; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 6.30 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.45; 11.0; 6.30.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573–1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 98) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564 1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812–14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington (*see* p. 561) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 585).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840–1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple or Under Treasurer, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8¾*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7¾*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffet, B.A.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 7.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev. William C. Poole, Ph.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11.0 and 7.0

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Eccleston Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor*, Rev. Hugh Parry. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower* —Sundays at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. P. Stephens.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1. *Pastor*, Rev. J. A. Hutton, D.D.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756 (Whitefield, with the Wesleys, brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage in Georgia, U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, (vacant); *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—*Pastor*, Rev. S.W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—*Minister*, Rev. F. C. Spurr. Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world. A scheme of reconstruction and renovation will be carried through in 1925.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Défoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895–1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840–8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays:* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30–1 and 2.30–9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Cibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105ft.; *Waterloo Bridge*, width, 42ft. 6ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862; width, 84ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-western end. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital (now open for foot-passengers only); *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A new bridge at Richmond is projected by the County Councils of Surrey and Middlesex.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, *see* "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, *see* p. 573. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA. — *Ilford* (City of

London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 25,418 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 10,394 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 4,855 at Woking, 3,476 at Manchester, and the remainder at 11 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902–1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars *see Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s*., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p. 560), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p. 578). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 582) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 189), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III, and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 566–569) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town.

DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E.C. 4.—(To be opened in March, 1925).

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Built in late 16th century, and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, W.C. 1 (Dickens Fellowship). *Pres.* W. Pett Ridge.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3*d*. is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British and Foreign Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road Poplar, E. 14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services who lost their lives in the service of their country. The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms. Open daily, incl. Sunday, free; night porter in attendance.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 561). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built ab ut 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 320,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000. —Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (2 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Sundays, 2 to 6; winter 2 to 4. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (*see* p. 564) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. —Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3*d*., 9 to 6 (Oct. April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 1*s*., to special matches 2*s*. or 3*s*. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion,

where interesting games are played. The public can obtain reserved seats on payment.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS. — The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N. 1; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2. (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street*. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Icêni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackennal); GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see* above), NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; ROYAL ARTILLERY, The Mall; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2 (built 1865).—The library (199,623 volumes) is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1923 the Patent Office sealed 17,073 patents, registered 7,794 trade marks, and 17,807 designs, and made a profit of £81,797.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. (free). Evening, 6.30 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p. 212) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Sir Edwin Cooper; the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £564,333,772 for 1922, and at £579,095,902 for 1923. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock*, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, &c.; *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, &c.; *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce; *West India Docks*, E. 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; *East India Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic; *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; *King George V.*, North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 (built 1851–1896).—Contains a collection of the National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, &c.). Search rooms

open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Public Record Office Museum* (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I. (1292); receipt book of Henry VII.; letters of Nelson (and the log of *H.M.S. Victory*), Wellington's Waterloo dispatch; petition to George III. from Congress; letter from Washington to George III.; autographs of Chaucer, &c.; Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1524); the "Scrap of Paper"; and many other documents of permanent interest; also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667–9 and 1842–1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey, riding without stirrups), Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map Room open to public, *free*.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., 10 to 11 Sat.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 571). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2. — The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,900 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H. Campbell; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860–1870 (the

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860–1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858–1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1865 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. Dan Burges, V.C., R.S.O.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders ("Beefeaters") retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The Parks and Open Spaces in the following list are maintained as indicated by distinguishing marks—* by the Crown; † by the Corporation of London; § by the London County Council; ‡ by the Metropolitan Borough Council.

City and West Central District

†BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND (4 acres), *see* p. 573.

§VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (10 acres), E.C. 4 and W.C. 2, containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones).

Western District

‡AVONDALE PARK (4 acres), Pottery Lane, Notting Hill, W. 11.

§BROOK GREEN, (5 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

*BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p. 585.

*GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

*HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

*HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

*HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres).

*HYDE PARK (364 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

*KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial.

*KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p. 583.

§MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York

House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

‡PADDINGTON RECREATION GROUND (26 acres), N. 2.

§RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith,

*RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres). [W. 6.

*RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

§SHEPHERD'S BUSH COMMON (8 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

‡WENDELL PARK (4 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

§WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

South Western District

*ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

§BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

§CHELSEA EMBANKMENT GARDENS, (1 acre). Statue of Carlyle and Rossetti fountain.

§CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4.

§EEL BROOK COMMON (14 acres), King's Road,

‡FULHAM PARK (22 acres), S.W. 6. [Chelsea.

§GARRATT GREEN (8 acres), S.W. 17, adjoining Wandsworth Common, S.W. 18.

§PARSON'S GREEN (3 acres), King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

‡ST. LUKE'S GARDENS, (4 acres), Chelsea.

‡SOUTH PARK (21 acres), Fulham, S.W. 6.

§STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres,) S.W. 16.

§TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

§WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S.W. 18.

§WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Harlingham Club.

North-Western District.

§GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

§HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres), N.W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD (95 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields and including Nightingale Valley. Purchased in 1922 by public subscription.

§PARLIAMENT HILL (267 acres).—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark.

§QUEEN'S PARK, KILBURN (30 acres).

*REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

South-Eastern District.

§THE ARCHBISHOP'S PARK (10 acres),—adjoining the grounds of Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.

§AVERY HILL (80 acres), Eltham, S.E. 9.

§BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath.

§BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

§BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

‡COX'S WALK (5 acres), Camberwell, S.E. 5.

§DEPTFORD PARK (17 acres), S.E. 8.

§DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

§ELTHAM GREEN (8 acres), S.E. 9.

§ELTHAM PARK (42 acres), S.E. 9.

§FARADAY GARDEN (1 acre), Walworth Road, S.E. 17.

‡FORSTER PARK (24 acres) Whitefoot Lane, Lewisham, S.E. 4.

§GOOSE GREEN (6 acres), Dulwich, S.E. 21.

*GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, *see* p. 585.

§HILLY FIELDS (46 acres) Lewisham & Brockley, S.E. 4.

‡HOME PARK (8 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 4.

§HORNIMAN GARDENS (9 acres), London Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 23.

§ISLAND GARDEN (3 acres), Isle of Dogs, Poplar, E. 14, opposite Greenwich Hospital.

§KENNINGTON PARK (20 acres), S.E. 11.

§LADYWELL RECREATION GROUND (52 acres), by the side of the river Ravensbourne, Lewisham, S.E. 13.

§MANOR HOUSE GARDENS (9 acres), High Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

§MARYON PARK (12 acres), Mount Street, Charlton, S.E. 7.

§MOUNTSFIELD PARK (13 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 12.

§MYATT'S FIELDS (14 acres), "Camberwell Park," Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E. 5.

§NEWINGTON RECREATION GROUND (3 acres), on the site of Horsemonger Lane Gaol, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1.

§NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS (10 acres), the Royal Victoria Gardens, E. 16.

§NORTHBROOK PARK (7 acres), Baring Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

§PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

§PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

§PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

REIGATE HILL (21 acres).

§RUSKIN PARK (24 acres), Denmark Hill, S.E. 24.

§SHOOTER'S HILL (22 acres) Kent, including Severndroog Castle.

§SHOULDER OF MUTTON GREEN (5 acres), Welling, Kent, S.E. 18.

§SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

†SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

‡SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL RECREATION GROUND (18 acres), S.E. 16.

§SYDENHAM WELLS PARK (18 acres), Upper Sydenham, S.E. 26.

§TELEGRAPH HILL (10 acres), Pepys Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.

‡VAUXHALL PARK (8 acres), Lambeth, S.E. 1.

†WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres).

Northern and Eastern Districts.

§BETHNAL GREEN GARDENS (9 acres), Cambridge Road, E. 2.

§BRICKFIELD GARDENS (2 acres), Endive Street, Limehouse, E. 14.

§BROMLEY RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), St. Leonard's Street, Bromley, E. 14, on site of Tudor House.

§CLAPTON COMMON (8 acres), Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.

§CLISSOLD PARK (55 acres), Church Street, Stoke Newington, N. 16.

†EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 585.

§FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), Seven Sisters Road, N. 4.

§HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), Downs Road, Clapton, E. 5.

§Hackney Marsh (340 acres), in the valley of the river Lee, Hackney, E. 8.
§Hainault Forest (805 acres), Hainault, Essex. Hatfield Forest, Essex (600 acres), Takeley Station, L.N.E.R.
§Highbury Fields (28 acres), Holloway Road, N. 7.
†Highgate Wood (69 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.
§King Edward Memorial Park (7½ acres), Shoreditch, E. 1.
§London Fields (27 acres), Hackney, E. 8.
†Meath Gardens (10 acres), Green Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.
§Mill Fields (63 acres), Clapton, E. 5.
§Shandy Street Recreation Ground (1½ acres), Harford Street, Mile End Road, E. 1.
§Springfield Park (33 acres), Upper Clapton road, E. 5.
§Stoke Newington Common (5 acres), N. 16.
§Tunnel Gardens (2 acres), Poplar, E. 16.
§Victoria Park (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by.
§Wapping Recreation Ground (2½ acres) Tench Street, Wapping, E. 1.
§Waterlow Park (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.
§Well Street Common (21 acres), adjoins Victoria Park, E. 2.
†West Ham Park (77 acres).

PICTURE GALLERIES.

Guildhall Art Gallery, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London; enlarged and extended in 1922. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Attendances, 1923, 76,066.—*Director*, Sir Alfred Temple, F.S.A.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Open 10–4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6*d.*), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

∴ In 1923, 328,236 persons were admitted on free days, 94,217 on Sundays, and 160,354 on pay days.

National Gallery, Millbank, S.W. 1. The Tate Gallery (opened in 1897).—National collection of British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d.*; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery. A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is being built adjoining the Tate Gallery; temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

National Portrait Gallery.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 2,000 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission 6*d.* from 10 to 4 or 5.

Pastel Society, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

Private Collections. — There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne); The *Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s.* 6*d.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1*s.* 6*d.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4; catalogue 1*s.*

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 23 to May 29, admission 1*s.*

Royal Institute of Oil Painters, 195 Piccadilly, W.1. —Open from Oct. 12 to Dec. 14, admission 1*s.*

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October, admission 1*s.*

Wallace Collection.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1 (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6*d.* on Tuesdays and Fridays, other days *free*. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures on Monday, Friday, at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

Whitechapel Art Gallery, High Street, Whitechapel, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m.; Sunday 2 to 9 p.m.

MUSEUMS.

British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7, branch of The British Museum (removed to present buildings in 1880–5).

—Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; March to Sept. (inclusive), 6; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on Mon., Tu., Wed., and Fri. from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; on Th. and Sat. from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) Mon., Th. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tu., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s. (6d. Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, and "Bygones" on evolutionary lines. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m.; Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Mediæval London, &c. Admission free March–Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.–Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5; Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6d.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 7. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. to Feb., 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the commercial products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from overseas are displayed in the respective courts. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given thrice daily to parties from schools and to members of the public at stated times. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for investigating and testing raw materials of every kind from the Empire. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing 35,000 official and other publications on the Empire and its products, tropical agriculture, etc., and the principal oversea periodicals. (V.) *Offices* of the Empire Forestry, Overseas Nursing Association, African and Northbrook Societies. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Collection of Naval and Military trophies and relics, paintings, drawings, &c., of the various aspects of the Great War, 1914–1918. Maps, models, photographs, war posters and cinematograph sections. Library of war literature. Open free, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Curator and Secretary*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, admission 6d. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk; other week days 11 to 3, admission 1s. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was

presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme). Tuesdays, 1s.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—[*The museum is closed for repairs until further notice.*] *Curator*, Dr. W. F. P. McLintock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1s., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are: (*a*) Industrial Engineering and Manufactures; (*b*) Mechanical Engineering and Transport; (*c*) Water Transport and Air Transport; (*d*) Science and Scientific Apparatus. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

Science Library, Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7. Attached to the Science Museum, containing 150,000 works on pure and applied Sciences, and a set of British patent specifications.—Open on week-days, 10 to 6.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Picture Galleries.*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W.1.—Daily, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to *Curator*, C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6d.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, Wembley. *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The British Empire Exhibition of 1924 was the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held. The Home Government, India and all the Dominions and Colonies had special pavilions in the grounds which cover an area of 216 acres. The Palace of Engineering, which is six times the size of Trafalgar Square, contained the finest collection of engineering exhibits ever brought together in any one exhibition. Huge Amusements Park, gardens, restaurants, bandstands, conference hall, internal railways. Ten minutes from Baker Street and Marylebone: connected with all main lines. *It is hoped to continue the Exhibition in 1925, and when "Whitaker" was sent to press there appeared to be every prospect of an equally successful Exhibition at Wembley in 1925.*

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, musical and other entertainments. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have recently been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. 1s. (tax 2d.); children half-price.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1925, and the Royal Tournament (June), followed by the International Horse Show.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Yachting Exhibition in March; Drapery Exhibition in April; Printing Exhibition in May; London Fair and Market in July; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers, Public Works and Transport Exhibitions in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. free: Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d. 10 to sunset or 9 p.m (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Thursdays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days 1s. or by orders from Fellows.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair (1925), Feb. 16 to 27. *Sec. of British Industries Fair*, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6d., other weekdays, 1s.; children under twelve, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens

can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday 6*d.*, other days 1*s.*, children under 12, 6*d.*) was opened in 1924.

In 1923 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,613,125, an increase of 185,276 compared with 1922, the receipts for admission being £51,106.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (in 1922 the Grand Opera season was revived). *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. *Conductor*, Sir Henry J. Wood. (M., Wagner; Tu., Classical; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Beethoven; Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Sunday Concerts, afternoon and evening. *See also* Royal Philharmonic Society, *below*.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter, M.V.O.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levien. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Nov.–April at Queen's Hall.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. Wednesday concerts are held from 3rd Wed. in May to last Wed. in Sept.; 1st and 3rd Wed. at 3.30 P.M., all other Wed. at 7.30 P.M.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS (*Hon. Sec.*, *Amateur Rowing Association*). — The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p. 585) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A.A.A.*), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the *A.A.A.* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4.

Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 576). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches between England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F. Cooper, R.N. *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall; *Office*, 42, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks. —Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CROYDON, Surrey.—London Terminal (Customs) Aerodrome.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, *V.C.*, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p. 582), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87), LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,131 in May 1923. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocohontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p. 560) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed., Thur. and Sat., 6*d.*; Tues., 1*s.* (children half price); Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (520 scholars in Sept. 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII., 1485–1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702–1714) and George II. (1727–1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors,

and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 1s.; children, 6d. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged. Charitable societies, one-half in each case; the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, between 11 and 4; 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5; and from 1 Oct. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter (1 Oct. to 31 March). The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 3 in summer and 4 in winter.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; S.E. & C.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda Museum* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS.

(*See also* p. 520).

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below. Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways*, as indicated by distinguishing marks:—* *Metropolitan and District*; † *Central London* ("The Tube"); ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* ("The Bakerloo"); § *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead* ("Hampstead Tube"); ¶ *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton* ("Piccadilly Tube"); (*a*) *Great Northern and City* ("Metropolitan Tube"); (*b*) *City and South London*; (*c*) *Waterloo and City.*

* ‡ *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

† (*b*) (*c*) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E.C. 4.

Broad Street (L.N.E.R.), Liverpool St., E.C. 2.

* *Cannon Street* (S.R.), Cannon St., E.C. 4.

* ‡ § *Charing Cross* (S.R., Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

§ (*b*) *Euston* (L.M. & S.; City and South London), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Fenchurch Street (L.N.E.R., L.M.S.), Fenchurch St., E.C. 4.

Holborn Viaduct (S.R.), Holborn, E.C. 1.

* ¶ (*b*) *King's Cross* (L.N.E.R.), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

* † *Liverpool Street* (L.N.E.R.), Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

(*b*) *London Bridge* (S.R.), Borough High St., S.E. 1.

‡ *Marylebone* (L.N.E.R.) Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

* (*a*) (*b*) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

* ‡ *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St., W. 2.

St. Pancras (L.M.S.), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Shoreditch (L.N.E.R.), Shoreditch High Street, E.C. 1.

* *Victoria* (S.R.), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

‡ (*c*) *Waterloo* (S.R., Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd. and York Rd., S.E. 1.

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi	411, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Aldwych	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3929	Comedy.
Alexandra	Stoke Newington, N. 16	Dalston 4330	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra	24–27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 5064	Ballet; Varieties.
Ambassadors	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4460	Revue.
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6970	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12	Streatham 3030	Varieties.
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N.W. 1	Museum 760	Varieties.
Borough	High Street, E. 15	Maryland 1150	Miscellaneous.
Britannia	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1	Clerkenwell 3963	Varieties.
Brixton	Brixton, S.W. 2	Brixton 50	Comedy.
Broadway	New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace	Camberwell, S.E. 5	Brixton 149	Varieties.
Cambridge	136, Commercial Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1139	Varieties.
Canterbury	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Coliseum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties.
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy.
Court	Sloane Square, S.W. 1	—	—
Covent Garden	Bow Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera.
Criterion	218-223, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy.
Croydon Empire	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties.
" Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2-6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera; Drama.
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 313	Comedy.
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1	Hop 2192	Varieties.
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End)	95, Mile End Road, E. 1	East 165	Varieties.
Empress	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 41	Varieties.
Everyman	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 3	Hampstead 7224	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park, N. 4	North 3317	Varieties.
Fortune	Facing Drury Lane Theatre	Regent 1307	Comedy.
Gaiety	Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy.
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Gerrard 9513-4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 8724	Comedy.
Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	—
Grand Palace	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 650	Revue. [Plays.
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 606	Comedy; Musical
Holborn Empire	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2	Holborn 5367-8-9	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire	High Street, Islington, N. 1	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11	Hop 3778	Varieties; Revue. SimpleProductions
Kensington Little			
Kilburn Empire	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Paddington 698	Varieties.
King's	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
Kingsway	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodr.	Catford, S.E. 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2	Regent 2401	Grand Guignol
Lyceum	Wellington Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3686	Comedy.
Lyric Opera House	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies.
Metropolitan	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Regent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire	483-489, New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
New Oxford	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Olympia	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1628	Varieties.
Olympia (Circus)	Olympia, W. 14	Hammersmith 2729	Circus.
Palladium	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1	Gerrard 1004	Varieties.
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 5654	Revue.
" (Whitechapel)	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E. 1	Avenue 3898	Yiddish Plays.
Penge Empire	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties.
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome	East India Dock Road, E. 14	East 64	Varieties.

Name	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Prince of Wales's	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 7482	Comedy.
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S.W. 15	Putney 2002	Varieties.
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy.
Regent	King's Cross, N.W. 1	Museum 3180	Comedy.
Rehearsal	21, Maiden Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Rotherhithe Hippodr.	Lower Road, S.E. 16	Hop 4688	Varieties.
Royalty	73, Dean Street, W. 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy.
Royal Victoria Hall	"The Old Vic," Waterloo Road, S.E. 1	—	Shakespeare; Opera in English.
St. James's	King Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy.
St. Martin's	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy.
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy; Revue.
Scala	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1	Museum 6010	Comedy.
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.	Shepherd's Bush, W. 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties.
,, ,, Emp. Pal.	The Green, W. 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties.
Shoreditch	95–101, High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1584	Varieties.
Strand	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue.
Stratford Empire	Broadway, E. 15	Maryland 1921	Varieties.
,, Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	Varieties.
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1	Hop 1460	Varieties.
Vaudeville	404, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3815	Musical Comedy.
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street, S.W. 1	Victoria 5282	Varieties.
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E. 17	Walthamstow 470	Varieties.
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden, N.W. 10	Willesden 49	Varieties.
Winter Garden	166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 416	Musical Comedy.
Wood Green Empire	High Road, Wood Green, N. 22	Hornsey 1615 & 1878	Varieties
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties.
,, Roy. Art. Theatre	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties.
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Regent 3028	Comedy.

LONDON THEATRES IN 1923-24.—The most notable play of the year was *Saint Joan*, Bernard Shaw's version of the Story of Joan of Arc, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike scored a great success at the New Theatre. Bernard Shaw's "Pentateuch," or play cycle, *Back to Methusaleh*, which had been produced at Birmingham in the preceding year, was introduced to London at the Court, and attracted considerable attention. There was a Barrie boom early in the year, four of Sir James's plays running at the same time, and two arresting war dramas attained success. *Havoc*, by Harry Wall, at the Haymarket, and *The Conquering Hero*, by Allan Monkhouse, at the Queen's. A religious play, *The Fool*, which had created a furore in the United States, was received with enthusiasm at the Apollo. Among the leading dramatists represented in the year's productions were John Galsworthy, C. K. Munro, Alfred Sutro, Eden Philpotts, Arnold Bennett, A. A. Milne and W. Somerset Maugham. Towards the end of the year the "Old Vic," re-opened after alterations, and resumed its place as the regular home of the national poet.

Record Runs.—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 17th, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921. Other long runs are *Beggar's Opera* (1,463), *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in Great Britain and Ireland. The latest tendency is for first-rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high-class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement.

The United States is the pioneer country for film production. One consequence is the growth in population of Los Angeles from 319,198 in 1910 to 576,063 in 1920. During 1921, although the trade declined considerably, the United States exported about 40,000,000 feet of unexposed film, and about 130,000,000 feet of filmed pictures, the estimated value being approximately £3,000,000. Canada is the largest purchaser of United States film productions, importing some 8,000,000 feet of film. Great Britain's imports greatly exceed exports. From all sources, of films blank and exposed, 90,000,000 feet were imported in 1921. Re-exports amounted to 17,000,000 feet, and exports of British films to 13,000,000 feet. According to the 1922 report of his Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for South Africa, American films are sold in that country at an average price of 5¼*d.* per foot, whilst the British price is 3*d.* per foot. In the United States the revenue from the Cinema industry is estimated at £120,000,000, or four times the total given for Great Britain. The number of theatres is estimated at between 14,000 and 18,000 in the United States alone. During December, 1922, every one showed films selected, for propaganda purposes, by the American Legion's Americanisation Commission.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (*Lib.*)—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Herald (*Labour*).—2 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Mail (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*)—23-29, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily News & Leader (*Lib.*)—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Telegraph (*Un.*)—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Financial News (*Ind.*)—112 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Financial Times (*Ind.*)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.2. 2*d.*
Jewish Express (*Ind.*)—89 Commercial Street, E.1. 1½*d.*
Jewish Times (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1½*d.*
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—346 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—50 Gt. Tower Street, E.C.3. 2*s.* p.a.
Sporting Life (*Ind.*)—27 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sportsman (*Ind*) —Bridewell Place, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Times (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Westminster Gazette (*Ind. Lib.*)—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Evening Standard (*Conservative*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Jewish Evening News (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1*d.*
Star (*Lib.*)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*

PERIODICAL PAPERS AND REVIEWS.

Adelphi—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Answers—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 5*s.*
Asiatic Review—3 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 5*s.*
Baily's Magazine—8, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (*Ind.*)—54 Drury Lane, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Blackwood's Magazine—37 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Blue Magazine—13 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Boxing—54-55 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Burlington Magazine—17 Old Burlington Street, W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Bystander (*Un.*)—Tallis House, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Canada (*Ind.*)—110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Canadian Gazette (*Ind.*)—76 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Capitalist (*Ind.*)—13 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Cassier's—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Car and Golf (*Ind.*)—20 Bow Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Cassell's Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Caxton Magazine—4 Vernon Street, W.C.1. 1*s.*
Chambers's Journal—38 Soho Square, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Charity Record (*Ind.*)—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Chums—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Citizen (*Ind.*)—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 2*d.*
City Press (*Non-Political*)—148 Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 2*d.*
City Review (*Ind.*)—7 Hosier Lane, E.C.1. 2*d.*
Civilian (*Ind.*)—38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. 2*d.*
Classical Quarterly—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 4*s.*
Classical Review—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Colour—8 Craven House, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Connoisseur—1 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 2*s.*
Contemporary Review—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Cornhill—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Country Life (*Ind.*)—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Court Journal (*Ind.*)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Criterion—17 Thavies Inn, E.C.1. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—46 & 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Discovery—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 1*s.*
Dublin Review—28 Orchard Street, W.1. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Economic Review—6 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Economist (*Ind.*)—3 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Edinburgh Review—29 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Empire Review—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
English Historical Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 7*s.* 6*d.*
English Review—4 Dean's Yard, S.W.1. 1*s.*
Era—35 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Eugenics Review—St Martin Street, W.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
European Mail—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Eve—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Fairplay (*Ind.*)—24 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Field (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Finance (*Ind.*)—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6*d.*
Financial Review of Reviews—6 Grafton Street, W.1. 1*s.*
Fishing Gazette (*Ind.*)—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Folk Lore—265 High Holborn, W.C.2. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Fortnightly Review—11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 4*s.*
Freemason (*Masonic*)—21 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Freethinker—6*x* Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Gentlewoman (*Ind.*)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Geographical Journal—12 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*s.*
Geographical Magazine—34 Margaret Street, W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Girl's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Golf Illustrated—152 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 9*d.*
Good Housekeeping—153 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Grand Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Hibbert Journal—14 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 3*s.* 6*d.*
History—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 2*s.*
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind.*)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Home Chat—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Home Magazine—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—Duke Street, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Humorist—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Hutchinson's Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Ideal Home—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Ideas—47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind.*)—46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Investor's Chronicle—7-8 Drapers Gardens, E.C.2. 6*d.*
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. 4*d.*
Jewish Guardian (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Jewish Quarterly—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 3*s.*
John Bull (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
John O'London's Weekly—8-11 Southampton St., W.C.2. 2*d.*
Justice (*Social Dem.*)—103 Southwark St., S.E.1. 1*d.*
Kinematograph Weekly—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Labour Leader (*Neutral*)—Memorial Hall, Farringdon Ave., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Lady's Companion—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Ladies' Field Fashions (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.* (monthly).
Lady (*Ind.*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Law Quarterly—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 5*s.*
Light (*Psychic*)—5 Queen's Square, W.C.1. 4*d.*
Little Folks—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. 3*d.*
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. 2*s.*
London Magazine—22-5 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
London Mail (*Ind.*)—92 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
London Mercury—Castle Court, E.C.4. 3*s.*
London Opinion (*Ind.*)—6-7 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
London Quarterly—26 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 3*s.*
Londra-Roma (*Anglo-It.*)—5 Fitzroy Street, W.1. 1*d.*
Man—50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. 2*s.*
Mark Lane Express (*Ind.*)—3 Southampton St., W.C.2. 2*d.*
Mayfair (*Ind.*)—44 New Bond Street, W.1. 2*s.*
Medical Review—70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Mind—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Museums Journal—34 Margaret Street, W.1. 2*s.*
Nash's Magazine—153 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Nation and Athenæum (*Lib.*)—5 John Street, W.C.4. 6*d.*
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Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (*Ind.*)—65 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Glasgow Evening News (*Ind.*)—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Evening Times (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Hull Daily Mail (*Cons.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Hull Evening News (*Lib.*)—147 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish Independent (Dublin) (*Nat.*)—68 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish News (Belfast) (*Nat.*)—146 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish Times (Dublin) (*Constitutional*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Leeds Mercury (*Ind.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Advertiser (*Cons.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Mail (*Un.*)—40-43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Mercury (*Lib.*)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Courier (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Evening Express (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Weekly Post and Mercury (*Lib.*)—130 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle; Athletic News (*Ind.*)—Bush House, Strand, W.C.2.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Weekly Times (*Ind.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Midland Daily Telegraph) Coventry (*Ind.*)—140 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle Daily Chronicle and North Mail (*Lib.*)—84 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle Daily Journal (*Cons.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Northern Echo (Darlington) (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Whig (Belfast) (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Journal (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Guardian (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
People's Journal (*Lib.*)—186 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Preston Guardian (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Scotsman (Edinburgh) (*Un.*)—63 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sheffield Independent—169 Fleet Street E.C.4.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (*Cons.*): Sheffield Weekly News; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Argus (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily News (Cardiff) (*Lib.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily Post (*Cons.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Echo—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Daily Press (Bristol) (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Mail (Cardiff) (*Un.*)—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (*Ind.*)—114 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Times (Exeter) (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*)—145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post (Leeds) (*Cons.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—160 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Adelaide Chronicle—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Observer—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4
Adelaide Register—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Argus South African Newspapers—82-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Auckland Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Australasian, Melbourne—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bloemfontein Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Buluwayo Chronicle—85 Fleet St, E.C.4.
Boston Herald—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
Ceylon Observer—136 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2
Chicago Tribune—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Christchurch Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Detroit News.—30 Norfolk Street, W.C. 2.
Dunedin Evening Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Egyptian Gazette—37 Gracechurch Street, E.C.4
Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Hong Kong Daily Press—131 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—119 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4.
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Journal—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Matin—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Petit Journal—Tottenham Street, W.1.
Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Madras Times—17 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.
Malay Mail—24 Devonshire Street, Queen Square W.C.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Minneapolis Tribune—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Montreal Star—17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Natal Mercury—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Sun and Herald—40 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Times—162a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
New York Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
New York World—20 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Times (Wellington)—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Oamaru Mail—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Ottawa Free Press—17 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Arundel St., W.C. 2.
Pittsburg Post—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Rangoon Times—80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
St. Louis Globe Democrat—125 Pall Mall, S.W 1.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Toronto Daily Star—11a Torrington Place, W.C. 1.
Washington Star—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

IN the Metropolitan Police Area and City of London *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of 6*d.* for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charge must be conspicuously displayed inside Horse Cabs.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter.*

	s.	*d.*
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes...	1	0
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes :—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes	0	3
(2) For any less period or distance.....	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments :—

	s.	*d.*
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 9*d.* ; for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey.....	0	9

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. noted in the leading paragraph.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... *s.* 1 *d.* 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. *s.* *d.*

For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	6
If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile	1	0
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.* ; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.* ; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside	1	0

FARES BY TIME : *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.* ; two-wheeled Cabs.. ..... 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.* ; if two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom..... 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

	s.	*d.*
LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.* ; for each package carried outside the carriage	0	2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person)	0	6
WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels	0	8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ...	0	8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring;* if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance ; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time ; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour ; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation ; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare ; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare ; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner ; such property to be returned to the

person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

The following regulations apply to lighting and carrying of lamps on vehicles:—

Motor Cars. — A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached, a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise.

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1923 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 15; clarences—animal 332, mechanical 7,674; omnibuses—animal 8, mechanical 5,117; char-a-bancs, 316; tramway cars—mechanical 3,214; total, 16,676. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 460, mechanical 9,471; stage drivers—animal 2, mechanical 14,168; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 9; mechanical 2,354; conductors, 15,784; total, 42,248.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1923, of 618 men examined, 301 were successful. The proportion of drivers to mechanical hackney carriages is approximately 12·3 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 130,670 articles were deposited, of which 50,152 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 47,018.

STREET ACCIDENTS, GREAT BRITAIN, 1923.

IN addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain, there were no fewer than 83,101 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1923. Of this number 2,979 were fatal and 80,122 non-fatal, compared with 2,768 fatal and 67,429 non-fatal accidents in 1922.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	98	5,124
Horse-drawn vehicles	237	6,198
Motor omnibuses	335	5,177
Other motor vehicles	2,100	47,907
Pedal cycles	209	15,716
Totals	2,979	80,122

Division.	Fatal.	Non fatal.
England	2,557	72,056
London	684	31,209
Birmingham	65	1,625
Liverpool	63	2,405
Manchester	48	1,386
Wales	137	2,234
Scotland	285	5,832
Glasgow	35	1,256
Edinburgh	36	1,378

In 1923 there were 109,425 street accidents in *Paris*, of which 150 were fatal.

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Conveyance.	*Passengers.* 1920.	1921.
Tramways	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omnibuses	935,946,002	931,752,042
Tube Railways	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met., District, &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

LONDON FLAG DAYS.

Since the time when accounts were first insisted upon upwards of £1,539,000 has been collected for various charitable objects at an administrative expense of, approximately, 12½ per cent. Of the total amount available for charities a large proportion has gone to hospitals, which in 1922 benefited to the extent of £109,787, as against £53,550 in 1921. Of a total of £196,613 raised in 1922, £179,933 was collected, and donations amounted to £16,680. Expenses absorbed £25,502, leaving a balance for distribution of £171,111, or approximately 87 per cent.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is normally based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 56*s.* 2*d.* for wheat, 31*s.* 8*d.* for barley, and 22*s.* for oats, but has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3*s.* 11*d.*

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscription Entr.	Subscription Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 969–70	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2	Gerrard 1635	6	6	Connect'd with adv'rt's'ng.
Alexandra	1884	12a Grosvenor St., W.1	Mayfair 6867	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almack's	1908	54 Grosvenor St., W.1	Gerrard 5524	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Amateur Players'	1921	23 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Victoria 7667	..	..	Opera and Drama.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1	Gerrard 6806	4	3	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2303-4-5	£5 to £25	£5 to £15	Americans in London.
American Women's	..	41 Hertford Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6028	..	..	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St., W.C.2	..	..	..	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1910	11 Hamilton Place, W.1	Grosvenor 2620	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1876	40	14	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 1516–7	30	15	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	Mayfair 1452	£16	10	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 6400	30	12	Lit. & Science, Pub. Services.
Australasian	1898	11 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3	Central 3340	5	7, 3, 1	Australian interests.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	3½&2½	5, 4 & 2	Literature.
Bachelors'	1881	8 Hamilton Place, W.1	Grosvenor 2536	..	15	Social: Ladies as visitors.
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2340	15	12	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W.1	Grosvenor 1879	10	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W.1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2	Gerrard 2522	15	10	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Gerrard 1030	30	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 3442	10	10 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Liberal: Social.
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1	Gerrard 1075	20	10	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W.1	Gerrard 6432	5	7	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1858	St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 5333	25	12, 9, 8, 3	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1885	John St., Adelphi, W.C.2	Gerrard 1501	£1	1, 2, 3, 4	Photographic and Social.
Canadian	1921	11 Pall Mall, S.W.1	..	..	..	..
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 954	£40	15, 13, 12	Conservative.
Carlyle	1914	211 Piccadilly, W.1	Regent 6060	2	3 & 2	Social and business.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavendish	1912	119 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1246	5	8 & 5	Social and Residential.
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1	Victoria 7063	1 & 2	1, 2& 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Albion	1924	Chapter House, E.C.	London Wall 5436	3	6 & 2	Social.
City Carlton	1868	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	City 1762–3	20	12	Conservative and Unionist.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2	Central 5657	75	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1895	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	Avenue 3024	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Cobden	1866	Broadway Court, S.W.1	Victoria 2917	*Nil*	2	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 398	10	8 & 5	Social.
Connaught	1921	75 Seymour St., W.2	Paddington 7320	..	1 & 3	Pub. School, Service & Prof.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 5540	30	15 & 3	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.	Gerrard 4335	10	11 & 6	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts	..	275 Regent St., S.W.1	..	5	6	Courts at Dulwich.
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Square, W.1	Mayfair 5694	3	£5 & £2 10s.	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	16 Albemarle St., W.1	Gerrard 2816	2	2 & 1	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 6172, 3, 4 & 5	30	15	Social: Non-political.
East India United Service	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 6111	30	15 & 10	Indian Offrs. & Civil Servts.
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street, S.W.1	Regent 4610–1	5	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 220	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Engineers'	1921	Coventry Street, W.1	Regent 7020	..	10, 5 & 2	Engineering interests.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 4591	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Victoria 6713	10 & 7	10, 8, 7, 5	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick	1831	Garrick Street, W.2	Gerrard 846	20	13	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	..	6 4, 2½	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W.C.2	Gerrard 2860, 2015	10	8	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	City 9230	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	43 Brook Street, W.1	Mayfair 6113	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street, W.1	Regent 6446	1	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6	Putney 3773	..	11 & 8	Polo, tennis and Social.
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2010	5	10	Racing: and at W. Molesey.
Indian Empire	1912	27 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Victoria 4422	1	3 & 1	Social: Ladies & Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.1	Victoria 3148	5	7.5 & 1½	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2408–9	..	15	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 5571	37	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1640	..	8 & 5	Unionist.
Junior Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 10040	10	10, 8, 5, 1	Commissioned Officers.
Junior United Service	1827	Charles St., St. James's, S.W.1	Gerrard 3576	20	10	Officers of Army and Navy
Kempton Park	1877	23a St. James's St., S.W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at Sunbury.
Kenmar	1919	20 Hertford Street, W.1.	Grosvenor 1141	5	5	Ladies: Bridge and Social.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2981–2	*Nil*	5	For impr'ving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1720	100 Strand, W.C.2	Gerrard 4343	2	2	Social: Non-political.
Ladies' Army & Navy	1902	Burlington Gardens, W.1	Regent 3360	3	6 & 4	Connected with Forces.
,, Athenæum	1904	17 Stratford Place, W.1	Mayfair 2442	7 & 5	5	Literary and Social.
,, Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W.1	Grosvenor 1530	15	12 10	Social: Motor Locomotion
,, Carlton	1906	8 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1	Grosvenor 2864	7	7	Social and Political.
,, Empire	1903	69 Grosvenor Street, W.1	Mayfair 6890	5 & 3	8 & 5	Social.
,, Haymarket	..	29 Haymarket, S.W.1	Gerrard 6470	..	..	Social: Non-residential.
,, Imperial	1923	9 Arlington St., S.W.1	Regent 5363	6	6	Social and Conservative.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
Ladies' International ..	1911	74 Princes Square, W.2..	Park 778	2 6	10/6	Students and Workers.
,, New County	..	21 Hanover Square, W.1	Gerrard 5507	..	3	Social.
,, Park	1904	32 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Kensington 4750..	3	5	Social.
,, Park Lane	1922	Park Lane, W. 1		..	..	Social.
,, United Services .	..	6 CurzonSt., Mayfair, W.1	Mayfair 6220	..	..	Connected with Forces.
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	.	2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S.W. 1.	.	..	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1859	Embankm't, Putney, S.W	Putney 666	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1960 ..	2	5	Professional Women.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	StJohn'sWoodRd.,N.W.8.	Paddington 144 ..	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W.1.....	Regent 4381	40	18	Social.
Napier	1922	27 Queen's Gate, S.W..	..	..	5 & 1	Officers and ex-Officers.
National	1845	12Qu'nAnne'sGate,S.W.1	Victoria 4863	..	6 & 10	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.1 .	Regent 4050	..	8 to 1	Strictly Liberal.
National Maritime ..	1910	4 Rangoon St., E.C.3....	Avenue 1881	1 & 2	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street, W.C. 2 ..	Gerrard 2905	10	6 & 4	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2103 ...	20	15 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W. 1.....	Mayfair 3062	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C. 4.....	Bank 523	*Nil*	8, 4, 2	Business and Professional.
New Oxf'd & Cambridge	1883	15 Stratton Street, W. 1 .	Grosvenor 2411 ..	*Nil*	6 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1864	57 St. James' St., S.W. 1	Regent 2530	30	13	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1896	30A Sackville St., W. 1..	Gerrard 909–10....	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1921	(None)	Victoria 2302	..	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundld.
Nihon-Jin-Kwai	1822	3 Cavendish Sq., W. 1 .	Mayfair 271	2	8	Japanese nationality.
Nimrod	1853	40 Albemarle St., W. 1 ..	Gerrard 3141.....	3	3	Social.
1900	1900	2 College Mansions, Abingdon St., S.W. 1	Victoria 5782	..	..	Conservative.
Northern Counties.....	1891	2A Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	*Nil*	4, 3, 1	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses'	1921	194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7	..	..	.	RoyalBritishNurses'Assoc.
Old Colony	1916	Aldwych House, W.C. 2	Avenue 6680	5	10	International Trade.
O.P.	1900	Craven Hotel, W.C. 2 ..	Gerrard 7473	1	2	Playgoers.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1....	Mayfair 5126	5£	15 & 3	Social.
Orleans	1877	29KingSt.,St.Jas.'s,S.W.1	Gerrard 3673.....	20	10 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cambridge..	1830	71 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 3131	40	14	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical...	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1 ..	Museum 667	2	4 & 1½	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames.....	Henley 149 and 150	20	10	River headq'rs: Social.
Pioneer	1892	12 Cavendish Place, W. 1	Langham 2756	3	4 & 5	Ladies.
Playgoers'	1884	20 Cranbourn St., W.C. 2.	Regent 1265	2	3	Social: Drama.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Regent 570	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 397	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Square E.C. 4.	City 3708.....	..	5	Strictly Journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 Park Place, S.W. 1.....	Regent 4060	..	3 & 2	Unionist.
Prince's	1853	197 Knightsbridge, S.W.7	Kensington 662 ...	10	10	Real Tennis, Racquets.
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street, W. 1 ..	Grosvenor 1188 ..	4& 2	6,4,2,1	Publ. Schls., Social.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W. 14	Riverside 2824....	8 & 5	Var.	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1839	65 Belgrave Rd., S.W. 1.	..	10/6	2	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W. 13.....	Putney 1704	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S.W. 1....	Regent 1324	£40	15	Strictly Liberal.
Roehampton	1901	Roeha'pton Lane, S.W.15	Putney 758 & 1690.	10	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Road	1919	39 Coventry Street, W.1.	Regent 2020	..	10 & 5	Social: Motoring.
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W. 1..	Regent 1327–8	..	7	Aviation. [R.N.A.S.
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2000 ...	*Nil*	10·7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C.,
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1.....	Regent 5000	10	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Cruising.....		60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1				
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 4024	..	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht....	1775	Hyde Pk. Ho., S.W. 1	Kensington 8636..	..	13 & 11	Yachting and Social.
R.W.S. Art	1884	5A Pall Mall East, S.W.1.	Gerrard 6733	1	1	Social and Art.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2309 ...	..	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., West. S.W.1	Victoria 8917	15	15	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	4 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	.	5	10	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2..	Regent 3389	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2500 1.	10	10	Social.
Sesame	1895	29 Dover Street, W. 1....	Regent 1884	..	6	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W. 1.	Mayfair 5576.....	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1	Mayfair 6583.....	2	5	Spanish nationality (Men).
Sports	1893	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1..	Regent 1000	15	12, 7 & 3	Social and Sports.
Stratford	1915	19 Stratford Place, W. 1..	Mayfair 6363	..	10, 5 & 1	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Thames Rowing	1860	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	Putney 676.....	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1805	66 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 1127	20	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
Three Arts	1911	19A Mary'boneRd.,N.W.1	Langham 1426	1	4, 3 & 2	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1710, 1711 .	15	16	Travellers.
Turf	1868	89 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 1020–1	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Carlton House Ter., S.W.1	Gerrard 1066	21	15, 10 & 2	Social: Non-political.
United Nursing Services	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W. 1 ..	Mayfair 1268	1	1, 2 & 2½	Ladies of Crown Services.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 8420	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1 ..	Victoria 3160	..	1 to 5	Social: all sports.
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1..	Gerrard 2435	40	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University of London ...	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C. 1..	Museum 1731.....	2	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, W. 1 ..	Grosvenor 2268 ...	1 & 2	3 & 4	University and Medical.
Veterans'	1907	2 Hand Court, W.C. 1 ..	Holborn 200	*Nil*	5s.	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria	1840	18 Wellington St., W.C. 2	Regent 2631	3	5	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	Victoria 1539	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1..	.	2 & 1	10, 2 & 1	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1 .	Victoria 7975	..	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1 .	Gerrard 8242.....	3	4 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's	1697	St. James's Street, S.W. 1	Regent 1055	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1076	31	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2 ..	Central 8806	‖	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick	1889	12 Denman St., W.C. 1 ..	Regent 6454	*Nil*	3 & 1	Literature, Drama, Arts.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Estab-lished.	Address.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	G.	
Abergavenny (County)	1878	Lower Monk Street	90	2	5 & 1	J. Reginald Jacob
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Aldershot	..	..	..	Col. G. F. Paske.
Barmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barmouth	50	..	2	Hon. T. W. Best.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	10	7	B. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	125	2	1	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton.
Bedford (The Club)	1885	De Parys Avenue	120	..	4	*Charles Ritson.
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	150	4	6	Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1836	Isle of Wight	400	6	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910		250	2 & 1	4 & 2½	George Lloyd.
Birkdale (Royce)	1922	Palace Hotel	..	5	4	*J. Bertram Brook.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt.)	1844	Rockferry	417	3	1	W. P. Davison.
Birmingham (Clef)	1882	Paradise Street	250	5 & 2	6 & 1	*Sidney C. Taunton, B.A.
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	375	5	12, 6 & 3	*G. A. C. Pettitt.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	220	..	5	*A. E. Allen.
(Midland)	1868	New Street	181	5	8, 5 & 4	*E. Marston Rudland, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)	..	Waterloo Street	273	2	6	T. Harold Platts.
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s.	Edgar C. Keey, M.A.
(Three Counties: Ladies)	1913	New Street	600	4	4	Miss B. O'Leary.
(Union)	1858	Colmore Row	351	10	12	*Fred M. Lea.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1868	Victoria Street	110	..	2	*John T. Read.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	480	1	£1 17s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme.
(District)	1876	Library Street	60	..	3	*H. Backhouse, jun.
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	150	7	7	Herbert A. Smitton.
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sudley Road	90	2	4	Lt.-Col. A. Campbell (*actg.*)
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Mandsley Street	290	..	3 & 4	*P. R. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	155	3	3	*Maj. H. V. Firth.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	275	5	5	R. B. Badeley.
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	Market Street	400	7	5	*Alfred Holmes.
(The Club)	1864	Manor Row	176	..	10	*A. B. Gordon.
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	600	..	5 & 2	Sam. Midgley, M.B.E.
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3. £1½	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (South Shropshire)	1887	Bridgnorth	40	..	3	R. J. R. Haslewood.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	12 South Street	154	1	3 & 1	*Maj. G. D. Nantes.
Brighton (County)	1921	7 Middle Street	200	3 & 1	5 & 3	W. W. Hornsby.
(New)	1874	133 King's Road	325	..	8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey.
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	400	..	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Century)	1892	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs.
(Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S. B. Sleeman.
(Constitutional)	1885	St. Stephen Street	950	2	4 & 2	E. Herbert Fortune.
(Liberal)	1885	Corn Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 1½	A. J. Gardner.
(University)	1890	Berkeley Square	230	..	3 & 1	H. W. Gibbs.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch	506	3	2	Capt. F. W. Watson. M.B.E.
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	5	6	J. S. Moorby.
Buxton (Union)	1886	St. John's Road	160	3	4	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	65	1	3	*W. Milner-Barry.
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	100	1½	3	H. Rottenburg.
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints' Passage	180	£1½	£6	*Lt. E. S. Francis.
(Pitt)	1810	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	W. F. Smith.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	S. S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	St. George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	F. P. Carroll.
(East Kent)	1868	St. George's Place	140	3	£5 10s. £3	*N. H. Wightwick.
Cardiff (County)	1865	Westgate Street	318	20	10	A. E. Brett.
(Exchange Club)	1886	Exchange Buildings	533	15	3 & 1½	J. Pearson Griffiths.
Carlisle (Border)	1862	Victoria Place	100	2	2	*Thos. Holmes.
(County)	1870	Lowther Street	150	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Maj. Hubert W Sewell.
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1846	Porth-y-aur	170	3	2 & 1	*W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Imperial Square	400	10	5	A. Brown.
(Union)	1891	Cambray Street	100	2	2	J. H. Boulter.
Chester (City)	1806	St. Peter's Churchyd.	139	1	4, 3 & 2	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	5 & 4	*G. Symons.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	..	3 & 2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex)	1872	East Street	140	..	3 & 2	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1874	High Street	150	2	2 & 1	G. C. B. Butt.
(St. Runwald's)	1887	Head Street	126	..	5 & 3	*G. C. Bensusan-Butt
Coventry (Banner House)	1909	Little Park Street	115	..	2	S. Read.
(County)	1899	Stoneleigh Terrace	260	..	..	W. Foster.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	Cowes	100	£16	..	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	200	*Nil*	4	G. H. L. Watson.
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	..	4, 3, & 2	E. J. Waller.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer	200	3	4	*S. J. Coast.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friar Gate	180	5	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1878	St. John's Street	42	2	2	*C. A. C. Davis. [K.C.M.G.
Dorchester (County)	1882	High Street	200	3	4 & 3	*Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. Onslow,
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	*Nil*	5	*Col. W. T. Mould, C.M.G.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	170	*Nil*	3	H. S. Simpson.
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet[3]	200	7	..	*N. W. Apperley, M.V.O.
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	W. T. James.
(Sussex)	1886	Grand Parade	248	2	5 & 2	*Col. L. C. H. Stainforth.
Essex Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	223	2	2	*R. H. Andrews.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	383	10 & 7	6 & 5	J. W. W. Mathew.
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130	..	3 2, & 1	A. N. Pitts.
(Northernhay)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	..	3	R. P. Holmes.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	Bath Road	186	3	3 & 1	Col. H. C. Adams V.D.
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace	220	1	3	R. H. Meares.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1872	Greenbank	242	1	3 & 1	Hereward H. Tresidder.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	Sandgate Road	210	3	5	°R. S. Jewison.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	225	1	3 & 1	Percy Woodcock.
Gloucester (City and County)	1891	Westgate Street	250	2	3½ & 2½	H. H. Scott.
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	200	5	5 & 4	Major W. R. Harris, O.B.E.
Halifax (The Club)	1858	Fountain Street	240	5	5	°C. S. Walker.
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	190	2	2	°Alfred R. Evans.
Harrogate (The Club)	1856	Victoria Avenue	120	5	5	°C. A. Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	150	1	1	A. G. Corder
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1875	Broad Street	250	5	5 & 4	°C. H. Lomax.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	230	*Nil*	6	°Dr. B. G. Frith.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	60	..	2½	°A. H. Saulez.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St.	200	20	£10	*Frank Sykes; *R. V. Rigby.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	250	5	4 & 2	W. Smaile.
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	2	2	*G. M. Stevenson.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	120	..	3 & 1	H. R. Hildyard.
Hythe, Hants. (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	330	..	5	T. D. Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	165	..	5 & 4	° Cooper South.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	270	3	3	R. Edwards.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1863	St. Helier, Jersey	140	1	1	*Major Newman Taylor, O.B.E.
(Victoria)	1853	St. Helier	221	£6	5	°Maj. H. T. Amy, M.C.
Kendal (County)	1893	Highgate	124	5	5	H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	100	1	3 & 2	°A. L. Hine-Haycock.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	260	..	6 & 2	H. R. Heatley.
(The Club)	1889	3 The Parade	35	1	3	*A. A. B. Wilson.
Leeds (The Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	12 & 6	R. G. Emsley.
(West Riding)	1910	City Square	60	..	10	*Paul Pulleyne.
Leicester (County)	1870	Bishop Street	200	8	5	°W. L. Everard.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	High Street	200	3	5 & 2	*Rowland Gorringe.
Lincoln (The Club)	1873	St. Mary's Street	200	2	3	°W. S. White.
Liverpool (Athenæum)	1798	Church Street	500	..	5	Frederick G. Blair.
(Conservative)	1880	Dale Street	900	5	12	Capt. George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1840	Fenwick Street	280	7	10	°" Hon. Secretary."
(Lyceum)	1801	Bold Street	500	20	5	G. C. James.
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	20	20	*R. D. Holt.
(Racquet)	1877	Up. Parliament St.	82	7	10	°J. J. Verdin Cooke.
(Reform)	1879	Dale Street	500	..	8	W. Williams.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumford Place	60	*Nil*	1	°C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedford Rock Ferry	417	3	1	°W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1896	Mount Pleasant	460	5	4 & 2	Prof. F. Raleigh Batt.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Lowestoft	252	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Paym. Capt. W. H. Campion, R.N.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	..	6 & 4	C. H. B. Marsham.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St. Peter St.	500	5	6 & 2½	*W. I. Davies.
(Brasenose)	1869	Mosley Street	224	8	11	Basil G. Longson.
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	300	15	16 & 8	Noel Heywood.
(Constitutional)	1868	St. Anne's Street	1,000	..	13 & 3	W. H. Snook.
(Ladies')	1885	90 Deansgate	270	£1 10s.	2½	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,200	8	8	F. Milnes.
(Union)	1825	Mosley Street	450	25	15	L. H. Walker.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	15 & 12	8 & 6	J. R. Winpenny.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	117	2	4 & 2	L. Moule.
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	63	*Nil*	2	°J. T. Vizard.
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)	1892	Wallasey	120	1	1	°Philip A. Cross.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	105	3	4	°Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newcastle - upon - Tyne (Northern Counties) (Union)	1829	Eldon Square	210	20	10	Andrew Thompson.
	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	George Lediard.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	150	2	5	°B. T. Rees; °C. G. Martyn.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	4 & 3	John Woods.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 2½	H. Gandy.
(Notts County)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	200	10	5	D'Oyley S. Ransom.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St.	146	2	4½	W. Hurcomb.
(Oxford and County)	1905	Holywell Street	250	3	3 & 2	*E. G. Proudfoot, M.D.
(O.U.D.S.)	1885	George Street	120	..	..	*H. M. D. Parker, M.A.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	1,500	£1	£3 15s.	H. Bird.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	100	£5 3s.	£4 10s.	C. A. Gladstone.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	246	5	£2 10s.	F. P. Adey.
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1874	Priestgate	259	3	3 & 4	Frank C. Swallow.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	277	2	2	*F. R. Watson.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	400	7	£7 2s.	Maj. C. M. Grogan.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	120	..	1	°Norman Short.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	102	2	3	°Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	700	£7	£6, 2, & 1	Col. E. G. Curtis, C.M.G.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	130	..	4	Paym. Lieut. L. M. Poë, R.N. [Gray's Inn, W.C.1.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	Ramsgate	412	..	4 & 3	°R. Wilks, 13 South Square,
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	Friar Street	300	2 & 1	3 & 2	°F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate).
(Berkshire)	1875	Blagrave Street	225	5	4	E. J. Ventris.
(Wellington)	1881	Station Road	330	2	4 & 3	*B. A. Collins; °A. G. West. °J. H. Jones.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	*G.*	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	2½	°A. D. Goody.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	120	..	4	°Robert H. Cooper.
(Medway Yacht)	1880	Willis Avenue	120	*10s. 6d.*	1	*H. J. Calland.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	..	4	S. I. Pritchett, M.D.
Rugby (The Club)	1904	North Street	118	2	4	*E. R. Marshall.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1845	St. Thomas Street	nolim.	..	6	Lt.-Col. A. P. Browne, D.S.O.
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1823	Ryde Pier Head	..	20 & 10	13 & 11	*also at 80 Piccadilly, W. 1.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholas Cliff	115	5	7 & 3½	°C. W. Conington.
(South Cliff)	1838	West Street	55	3	4	*G. H. Hemsley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1844	Norfolk Street	400	15	12 & 6	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athenæum	1847	George Street	600	5	£6 10s.	R. H. Reed.
(Reform)	1893	Church Street	480	1	4	°Alan Brewer.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House	200	2	4	E. Pritchard.
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	°T. F. Kynnersley.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1837	Bugle Street	180	5	5	°John Escombe.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar	350	3	4 & 3	°F. Shalders.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	Hedge End	50	..	£3	W. Campbell.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	280	2	3, 2 & 1½	°Alfred Smith.
Southport (Savage)	1885	Lord Street	100	3	5	°J. H. Hargreaves.
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	4	°Thos. Fernihough.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	Clifton Road	200	..	7	Commr. T. O. Mackie, R.N.
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	80	2	3	Thomas Dale.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	84	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	150	1	2	W. H. Bishop.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1872	Castle Square	318	5	4	E. M. Bradford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	Fore Street	200	5	6 & 4	A. F. Davey.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1809	Bedford Square	75	4	£3 10s	°Capt. C. De F. Messervy.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	146	2	4	R. D. Watson.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft	86	..	5	*Brig. Gen. C. P. Triscott.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1894	High Street	120	3	4	°H. J. Benham.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Beacon Terrace	150	5	5 & 4	°C. E. Rotherham.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	London Road	192	5	4 & 2	F. A. Spencer.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	260	1	2	°T. H. Sleddall.
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	157	3 & 1	5 & 2	Maj. W. Norwood, V.D.
Walsall (The Club)	1881	Bridge Street	100	3	7	C. Duigman.
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100	..	4	°Capt. E. W. Nelson; J. Tib-
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	The Cliffs	450	1	2	H. Davis. [bits.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1877	.....	150	2	4	*Lt.-Col. G. D. Luard.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Weymouth	240	6	6	Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	New Lowther Street	50	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1896	Southgate Street	100	1	3 & 2	°A. L. Body.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1860	Windermere	120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	30	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	164	5	6	W. Vincent Vale.
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	£5	£5	°Major H. Berkeley-Hill
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1878	The Cross	175	10	5	°G. Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	..	4 & 1½	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, Is. of W.	120	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	°E. T. Carlyon, M.B.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	1½	°H. H. Dryland.
(Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street	450	10	9	Col. H. Mostyn Owen, C.B.

On Jan. 1, 1922, there were 10,663 Registered Clubs in England and Wales, an increase of 460 since Jan. 1, 1921. In Wales (incl. Monmouthshire) the number on Jan. 1, 1922, was 433, which are included in the former total.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St.	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp.
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	6 Gs.	£4	Charles Young.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	298	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. L. Pattullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian)	1867	12, Archibald Pl.....	120	None	2 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh.
,, (Caledonian U.S.)	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.....	400	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. E. J. Buttery
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St.	1,000	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. E. St. Clair Gray, M.C.
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	{ 8, 5 & } { 4 Gs. }	Alexander Morrison, C.A.
,, (Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St.	650	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken.
,, (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
,, (Scot. Conservative).....	1877	112, Princes St.....	2,400	{ 10 & } { 5 G. }	{ 7, 6 & } { 3 Gs. }	J. M. M. Halliday.
,, (Scot. Liberal)	1830	109, Princes St.....	800	Susp.	6 & 3 Gs.	°Charles F. Nightingall.
,, (University).....	1864	127, Princes St.....	700	35 Gs.	11 & 7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome.
,, (University Union)	1838	Park Place	1,000	5s.	1½ Gs.	°Harley Williams.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	430	{ 7 & } { 15 G }	4 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,500	{ 10 & } { 5 G. }	{ 10, 5 & } { 3 Gs. }	George H. Rose.
,, (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St.	120	None	5 Gs.	°W. Beckett, junr.
,, (Kelvin).....	1897	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	550	3 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
,, (Liberal)	1886	St. George's Pl.....	1,000	None	8 & 3 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
,, (New)	1869	144, W.George St....	500	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	800	4 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	D. Findlayson.
,, (R. W'st'rn of Scot. Y'cht.)	1875	156, St. Vincent St...	122	1 G.	1 G.	F. A. Downes.
,, (Scot. Constitutional)....	1891	46, Renfield St.....	820	4 Gs.	6 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson.
,, (Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St.....	620	40 Gs.	{ 16,14& } { 8 Gs. }	Lt.-Col. G. V. Watson.
Inverness (Highland)	1869	37, High Street.....	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	Frank W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran, Esplanade ..	120	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan
Paisley	1880	20, High Street	163	15 Gs.	6 & 4 Gs.	°Col. James Cook.
Rothesay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	600	6 Gs.	3 & 1 Gs.	°Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1892	Cultra, co. Down....	695	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	°Robt. E. Workman.
,, (Ulster).....	1857	Castle Place	350	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	*Harold V. Coates.
,, (Ulster Reform).....	1885	Royal Avenue	470	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	°J. Maynard Sinclair.
,, (Union)	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	°William McMullen.
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street.....	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	°Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall.....	250	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	133-8,St.Stephen's Gn.	1-0	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34, Dawson Street ...	1,500	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Walter Sexton, C.B.E.
,, (Catholic Commercial)	—	42, Upper Sackville St.	600	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	James P. Murphy. J. Corcoran.
,, (Dawson Street).....	—	42, Dawson Street...	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	Standish E. Mason.
,, (Dublin University)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	480	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Vaughan.
,, (Friendly Brothers)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	Albert R. Foot.
,, (Hibernian Catch)	1680	112, Grafton Street ..	80	15 Gs.	2 Gs.	Charles Kelly.
,, (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn. .	500	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. E. Holmes, O.B.E.
,, (Kildare Street).....	1788	Kildare Street	750	12 Gs.	12 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
,, (Leinster)	1745	29, Clare Street.....	200	3 & 2 Gs.	7 & 4 Gs.	°Vincent Kennedy.
,, (Sackville Street)	1794	59, Upper Sackville St.	190	—	12 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (St. Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn.	420	£15	£10 & £8	F. M. Sellens.
Kilkenny (County).....	1876	Patrick Street.....	100	£5	£6	*Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy. Alfred Yacht)	1864	None	230	2 Gs.	1 G.	G. H. B. Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Yacht).....	1846	Kingstown	320	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (Royal St. George Yacht).	1845	Kingstown	400	12 Gs.	7 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	O'Connell Street ..	163	—	£8	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street.	160	8 & 4 Gs.	£6 & 3	°H. C. McCay.
Omagh (Tyrone County)... ...	1849	Omagh	70	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Col. H. Irvine, C.B.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)	1720	Queenstown	200	£7	£5	H. B. Bruce.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W. Gallwey. °W. Richardson.

NOTE.—**WHITAKER'S ALMANACK** was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1925 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 600 pages, and is sold for 3*s. net*; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 900 pages, and is sold for 6*s.* 0*d. net*.

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The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1921).	Persons. 1921. Males.	Females.	Total.	1911. Total.	Difference per cent. 1921 & 1911.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	501,395	— 1·2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,733	6,293	27,086	26,459	+ 2·4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230	6,714,299	+ 13·3
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	165,634	420,648	414,412	+ 1·5
Bengal	76,843	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,482,605	+ 2·7
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	16,763,866	17,238,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	— 1·4
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,621	10,176,969	9,171,250	19,348,219	19,696,266	— 1·8
Bombay	*77,035*	*8,301,310*	*7,711,032*	*16,012,342*	*16,136,666*	*— 0·8*
Sind	*46,506*	*1,837,265*	*1,442,112*	*3,279,377*	*3,513,435*	*— 6·7*
Aden	*80*	*38,394*	*18,106*	*56,500*	*46,165*	*+ 22·4*
Burma	233,707	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 9·1
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	13,916,158	..
Coorg	1,582	89,501	74,337	163,838	174,976	— 6·4
Delhi	557	281,633	206,555	488,188	413,447	+ 18·1
Madras	142,250	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 2·2
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,229,326	1,022,024	2,251,340	2,196,933	+ 2·5
Punjab	99,882	11,306,265	9,378,759	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 5·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	46,807,490	— 3·1
Total Provinces	1,094,300	126,872,116	120,131,177	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 1·3
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	188,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10·9
Baluchistan States	80,420	205,986	172,991	378,877	420,291	— 9·8
Baroda State	8,127	1,100,564	1,025,958	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 4·6
Bengal States	5,434	477,143	419,783	896,926	822,565	+ 9·0
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,946,186	2,013,483	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 0·4
Bombay States	63,453	3,769,962	3,639,467	7,409,429	7,388,051	+ 0·3
Central India (*Agency*)	51,531	3,068,962	2,928,061	5,997,023	6,129,019	— 2·2
Central Provinces States	31,176	1,029,398	1,037,502	2,066,900	2,117,152	— 2·4
Gwalior State	26,357	1,691,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,227,961	— 1·3
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	13,374,676	— 6·8
Kashmir State	84,258	1,757,122	1,563,396	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 5·1
Madras States	10,696	2,744,921	2,725,391	5,470,312	4,811,841	+ 13·5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,931,775	5,978,892	5,806,193	+ 3·0
North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	1,517,791	1,307,345	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 74·2
Punjab States	37,959	2,425,783	1,990,253	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 4·8
Rajputana (*Agency*)	128,987	5,184,891	4,659,493	9,844,384	10,530,432	— 6·5
Sikkim	2,818	41,492	40,229	81,721	87,920	— 7·1
United Provinces States	5,949	581,230	553,651	1,134,881	1,189,874	— 4·6
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	37,123,438	34,815,749	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 1·0
Total, India	1,805,332	163,995,554	154,946,926	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 1·2

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains,

is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details *see* p. 601), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes are:—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,225,000), Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (8,773,000), Burmese (7,827,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Primitive or Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,231,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Oriya, Kanarese, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1921.	In 1911.		In 1921.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	1,272,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,175,914	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	526,911	518,660	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,201
Delhi	304,420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,462
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	116,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Trichinopoly	120,422	123,512
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Patna	119,976	136,153
Cawnpore	216,436	178,557	Sholapur	119,581	61,345
Poona	214,796	188,701	Dacca	119,450	108,551
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,868
Agra	185,532	185,449	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabhárata* and *Rámáyana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The latest principal publications relating to India, published in 1924, are:—Statistical Abstract, 1911-12 to 1920-21 (Cmd. 2033); Moral and Material Progress Report, 1923; Indian Budget for 1924-25 (H.C. 113); Home Accounts, 1922-23; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1924-25 (Cmd. 2266); Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1923-24; Indian Finance Act, 1924 (H.C. 85); Constitutional Reform: Premature retirement on proportionate pension (Cmd. 2025); Census, 1921 (Cmd. 2004); Report of the "Lee" Commission on the Superior Civil Services (Cmd. 2128); Progress of Education in India, 1917-22 (2 vols.); Report of the Tariff Board on the Steel Industry; Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee; Elections in India, 1923 (Cmd. 2154). They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* each).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530–56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556–1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754–1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759–1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712–1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally

overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their goverment. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, whith cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord

Dalhouise, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reiguing Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was

issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Marris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* p. 612). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant,

was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works programmes were sanctioned. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government avoided any excessive severity *vis-à-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 67B of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission (Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President), reported and made the following recommendations:—The adoption of a policy of protection; the constitution of an advisory Tariff Board to investigate the claims of particular industries; a more industrial bias to be given to primary education; provision of opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices; development of organisations for increasing the mobility of labour; legislation against dumping; precautions against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated, and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries; measures for meeting complaints against the railway rates policy and coastal rates; and consideration of the possibility of legislation against shipping rebates. The principles recommended for the guidance of the Tariff Board, as regards an industry claiming protection, are: (1) that it possesses natural advantages; (2) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable; (3) that it will eventually be able to face competition without protection. Industries essential for national defence should be adequately protected; raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free and partly manufactured goods, used in Indian industries, should be taxed as lightly as possible; the taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply should be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country. The existing cotton excise duty was condemned; the British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to decide what action

is necessary, in the interests of India. Export duties should be moderate and imposed only for revenue purposes, and only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly. The advantages of recognising the principles of Imperial Preference were pointed out, but their application should be governed by certain principles, viz. :—the approval of the Legislature, no diminution of the protection required by Indian industries, and no economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain from preference granted by the United Kingdom. In the case of other parts of the British Empire, the principle of reciprocity should be followed. No obstacle should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital, but Government monopolies and concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India, with a rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian directors, and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

A minority of the Commission, consisting of the President and four Indian members considered that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialism, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Legislature. Imperial preference cannot be accepted until India has attained responsible Government, but Indian opinion might be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial preference provided India were placed at once on the same foooting as the self-governing Dominions in the matter. Even under the present political status of India matters might be arranged to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy, by arranging that the power of initiating, granting, &c., Imperial preference should vest in the non-official members of the Legislature. Negotiations might be opened with the Dominions on the basis of reciprocity, and on condition that the right of the Indian people to a status of complete equality is recognised.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000), to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. A Royal Commission, with Lord Lee of Fareham as Chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the organisation and general conditions of the Superior Civil Services of India. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 19¼ crores (£12,833,000 at 15 rupees to the £), the largest cuts being in military expenditure (Rs. 10½ crores = £7,000,000), railways (Rs. 4½ = £3,000,000), posts and telegraphs (Rs. 137 lakhs = £913,000). The Budget again disclosed a deficiency and the Government proposed to raise the salt tax. Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act as essential for the interests of British India. A demand for the adoption of a policy of Protection was brought forward in the Assembly. The Government proposed an alternative motion, accepting the principle of Protection but declaring that it should be applied with discrimination and recommending the appointment of a Tariff Board for one year to investigate the question in a purely advisory capacity. This alternative, which aims at the fostering of the development of industries in India, was accepted unanimously, although strong speeches in favour of free trade in the interests of the agriculturist and labourer were made. The action of the Government implies a policy of discriminating protection: hitherto the Indian tariff has been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border: Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. The question of the status of Indians in Kenya excited much interest and controversy. After full consideration His Majesty's Government decided on the adoption of a communal system of representation, under which Indians in Kenya will be granted a wide franchise, and provision will be made for five elected Indian unofficial members on the Council. The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in the townships is to be abandoned and the question of immigration is to be further examined. The highlands are to be reserved for white settlers: Indians are to be compensated with the reservation of territory in the lowlands. Whilst on three points decisions favourable to Indians were pronounced the policy of the Home Government conflicts on others with the views of the Government of India and the aspirations of Indians, and demands were made in the Indian Legislature for retaliatory measures. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Mahadur Sapru represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, has been given effect to and to what extent it can be further applied. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature, but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Con-

stitution had not yet been adequately tested. In 1924 the elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils were held. The total electorate was 990,979 for the Legislative Assembly and 5,810,345 for eight Provincial Councils. The Swarajists obtained a majority in the Central Provinces and increased their numbers in nearly all the other Provincial Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. When the new Councils met Government proposals were blocked and the Governor-General was again forced to "certify" the Budget after it had been rejected in the Legislative Assembly. In the Central Provinces and Bengal the Governors were compelled, in consequence of the opposition, to take over all the "transferred" subjects from the Indian Ministers. Conspiracies and methods of violence to further political aims were revived during the year, and the Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services, the estimated cost of which for the first year is nearly 100 lakhs of rupees. No change in the organisation and control of certain of the All-India Services, employed in fields for which the Governor-General acting with his Council is responsible, was suggested. For the other All-India Services, employed mainly by the Provincial Governments, the recruiting should in future be in the hands of the Provincial Governments employing the officers. The Central Services under the Government of India, in fields which have not been delegated to Provincial Governments, should be recruited by the Secretary of State in some cases, in others by the Government of India. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended, viz., 60 per cent. of Indians in the Indian Civil Service as compared with 39 per cent. at present, in the Police 50 per cent., and in the Forests Services, 75 per cent. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, P.C.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* pp. 95 and 202–3).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* p. 614 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat, look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, and North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

INAUGURATED IN 1921.

The Council of State.

President, Sir Montagu Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.

Rs. 5,000 for 8 months and Rs. 3,000 for 4 months.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In. Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10
European Commerce	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Population	...	...	...	...	..	...	2†	1	...	3
Total, *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, *nominated* *										25
Grand Total										59

* Of whom 19 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

The Legislative Assembly.

President, The Hon. Sir F. Whyte, Kt.

(Rs. 5,000 for 10 months and Rs. 3,000 for 2 months.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In. Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	4†	2	...	...	...	48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
General population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	6†	4	4	1	1	105†
Total, *nominated**												39*
Grand Total												143

* Of whom 25 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem.*]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860, (assumed charge April, 1921) ..... *per mensem* Rs.20,900

Private Secretary, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.2,750

Military Secretary, Col. R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Comptroller of the Household, Major W. W. Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., 1/15th Sikhs, allnce. (Rs.500–700) + r. pay.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Burton, Coldstream Guards; Capt. H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers; Capt. J. F. B. Combe, 11th Hussars; Capt. D. B. Daly. *Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., 16th Jat. Regt.; Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Bahadur, O.B.I., 1/127th Baluch L. Infantry.

Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. J. Norman Walker. Rs.2,100

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India (1919) Rs.8,333

Sir B. N. Sarma K.C.S.I. (*Education, Health and Land*); Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Law*); (vacant) (*Industries and Labour*); Sir C. A. Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Railways and Commerce*); Sir B. P. Blackett, K.C.B. (*Finance*); Sir A. Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*) ..... each Rs.6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Joint Secretary, H. Tonkinson, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Deputy Secretary, T. Sloan Rs.1,000–2,550

Director of Public Information, L. F. Rushbrook Williams, C.B.E. Rs.2,000–2,250

Director, Intelligence Bureau, Lieut.-Col. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,000

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs.4,000

Foreign Secretary, D. de S. Bray, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secretaries, Major G. D. Ogilvie, C. Latimer, C.I.E. Rs.2,500

Under Secretary, Major G. V. B. Gillan Rs.2,000–2,100

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Major-General E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Central India, Lt.-Col. Sir Denys B. Blakeway, Kt., C.I.E.; *Rajputana*, Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.; *Baluchistan*, see p. 622; *North-West Frontier Province*, see p. 622; each Rs. 4,000; *Punjab States*, Lt.-Col. A. B. Minchin, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

RESIDENTS.

Hyderabad, Sir Lennox Russell; *Mysore*, W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. *Persian Gulf*, Lt. Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E., (each Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; *Baroda*, E. H. Kealy; *Waziristan*, E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*offg.*); *Gwalior*, L. M. Crump, C.I.E. ..... each Rs.3,000

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, Lt.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O. ..... Rs. 3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASSAN, Lt.-Col. H. B. Haworth ..... Rs. 3,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Secretary, A. C. McWatters, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secretary, A. McLeod Rs.1,650–2,900

Currency, Controller of, H. Denning Rs.3,000–3,500

Auditor-General, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E. Rs.5,000

Revenue, Central Board of: Members and Joint Secretaries, A. R. Loftus Tottenham; A. H. Lloyd (Rs.3,000 – 3,500). *Secretary*, V. S. Sundaram Rs.1,600

Inland Revenue, Board of: Member, W. Gaskell Rs.3,500

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. F. L. Brayne (*offg.*) Rs.3,250

Deputy Financial Advisers, M. A. Coburn, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. R. Prince, O.B.E. (Rs. 2,250), S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O. (Rs. 2,200), Lt.-Col. A. G. Murray (Rs. 1,650).

Military Accountant-General, Col. A. W. Daldy, O.B.E.

MINTS.

Mint Masters, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick (Calcutta) (Rs.2,000–200—3,000); Major R. E. Stace (Bombay) ..... Rs.2,000–200—3,000

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, E. Burdon, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secretary, H. R. Pate Rs.2,500

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director. Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.I.M ..... Rs. 2,800

Deputy Director, Capt. G. N. Forteath (s.p.t.) Rs. 1,900

Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Commdr. A. G. Kinch, D.S.O.....Rs. 1,100
Chief Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, E. P. Newnham, C.I.E.
Chief Engineer, Bombay Dockyard, Eng.-Capt. F. B. Phillips, O.B.E. Rs.1,550

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, R. L. Corbett, C.I.E. (*offg.*).....Rs.4,000
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji, E. F. Rogers, Rai Sahib L. Sen....Rs.1,000–1,250
Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle.....Rs.2,000
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, C. G. Freke Rs.1,550
Indian Tariff Board: President, G. Rainy, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Members, V. G. Kale, P. P. Ginwala
Secretary, G. C. F. Ramsden

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt., C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, W. T. M. Wright, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Additional Joint Secretary, L. Graham, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretary, S. C. Gupta, G. H. Spence (*offg.*) Rs.2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, Lieut.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O....Rs.2,000–2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD).

Chief Commissioner, C. D. M. Hindley ... Rs. 5,000
Members, P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.; F. A. Hadow, C.V.O. .....each Rs. 4,000
Financial Commissioner, A. A. L. Parsons

Directors, S. C. Tomkins; A. J. Chase, O.B.E.; F. W. Allum; S. D. Manson
Secretary, P. H. Maflin .....Rs. 2,000
Chief Engineer with the Board, Lt.-Col. H. E. C. Cowie, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Accountant-General, G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe, O.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

Secretary, J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E.....Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E. Rs.2,500
Under Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.B.E. Rs.1,400–1,500
Educational Commissioner, Sir Henry Sharp, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, Sir P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director-General, Major-General R. C. McWatt, C.I.E. Rs.3,500
Deputy Directors-General, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Needham, C.I.E., D.S.O. (Rs.2,400); Lieut.-Col. J. K. S. Fleming, O.B.E. (*offg.*).....Rs.2,400
Public Health Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson, C.I.E.....Rs.2,500–3,000
Assistant Directors-General, Lieut.-Col. G. G. Hirst (Rs.2,000); Capt. J. M. Shah, M.B.E. Rs.1,550

Archæology: Director-General, Sir H. Marshall, C.I.E. Rs.1,750–2,250
Surveyor-General of India, Col. Tandy, R.E. Rs.3,250
Agricultural Adviser and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, W. H. Harrison (*offg.*).....Rs.2,750
Zoological Survey of India: Director, N. Annandale, C.I.E. Rs.1,750–2,000
Botanical Survey: Director, Lieut.-Col. A. T. Gage.....D.A. Rs.750
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F. M. Abdul Ali Rs.1,300–40–1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, J. A. Chapman Rs.1,000–50–1500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Secretary, A. H. Ley, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary (vacant) Rs.1,650–2,900
Under Secretary, A. G. Clow Rs.1,550–1,650
Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur J. P. Ganguli Rs.1,000–1,250

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Deputy Secretary, D. G. Harris Rs.2,150
Assistant Secretary, W. G. Dollman Rs. 1,000–50–1,250
Consulting Engineer, F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Director General, G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Directors, J. R. T. Booth (Rs.2,475); Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Raha (Rs.1,750–100–2,150); C. de V. Babington Rs.1,750–100–2,150
Chief Engineer, W. Sutherland, C.S.I. Rs.2,750–125–3,000
Deputy Chief Engineers, Sundar Singh, W. D. Macgregor Rs.1,750–100–2,150
Director, Wireless Branch, Commdr. R. L. Nicholson, D.S.O. Rs.2,500

Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Controller of, M. J. Cogswell, C.I.E. Rs.1,500–250–2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,000–100–3,500
Ditto, Directors, Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope, C.I.E. (Rs.2,250–100–2,750); Lieut.-Col. H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E.....Rs.2,000–100–2,500
Patents and Designs, Controller of, V. Lough Rs.1,400–100–1,800
Metallurgical Inspector, R. Mather Rs.3,000
Observatories, Director-General of, Sir Gilbert Walker Rs.1,750–2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, E. H. Pascoe Rs.3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, J. H. Lang (*temp.*) Rs.2,000–2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs.1,500–2,000
Simla Circle, Engineer, A. Brebner, C.I.E. Rs.2,150

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act. 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, etc. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The figures are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils of									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Burma.	Coorg.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	20	...	...
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12	...	...
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	...	...	...
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	2	1	5	...
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...
Indian Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Karen Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
General Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Non-Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total *elected*	98	86	113	100	71	76	53‡	39	79	15
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14	24	5
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	14	4

* 28 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.
‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (18 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1921 comprised over 5,000,000 persons.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,260 sq. miles; pop. 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madura (138,894) and Trichinopoly (120,422), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (April, 1924) ..... Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., E. C. Smith, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 1,350
Milit. Sec., Lt.-Col. F. O. C. Balfour, C.I.E., M.C. ..... Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Major T. N. Watson, M.C.; Lieut. L. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., Lieut. M. E. B. Portal; Sardar Bahadur Risaldar Yakub Khan.
Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. ..... Rs. 1,200

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah, K.C.I.E.; Sir A. R. Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.; C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E.; R. A. Graham, C.S.I. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Raja of Panagal; Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro; Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Diwan Bahadur D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O. ..... Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal ..... (per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal ... Rs. 1,500

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., M. E. Couchman ..... Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E. ..... Rs. 3,000
Local Self-Govt., &c., Sec., P. L. Moore, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Law Sec., Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,750
Finance Sec., R. W. Davies ..... Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., F. Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E. Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., W. Hutton (*Bldgs. and Roads*) (Rs. 3,250); Lt.-Col. E. Barnardiston, D.S.O. (*General and Irrign.*) (Rs. 3,250).
Board of Revenue, (vacant) (Rs. 3,750); N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); N. Macmichael ..... Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir V. M. C. Trotter ..... Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir F. Du Pre Oldfield; C. G. Spencer; W. W. Phillips; Sir C. V. K. Sastriyar; C. Krishnan; V. Ramesan; C. E. Odgers; M. D. Devadoss; Mutha Venkata Subba Rao Garu; G. H. B. Jackson; H. O. C. Beasley; E. H. Wallace ..... Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,291,719. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (83,000) who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), Sholapur (119,581), Surat (117,434), and Karachi (216,883), the

capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 623.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,175,914.

Governor, H.E. Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Dec. 1923) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., C. G. Adam.....Rs. 1,525
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. K. E. Previte, R.M.; Capt. C. B. Lyon; Capt. E. R. Sword; Lieut. L. C. Winslow; *Indian A.D.C.*, Capt. Balkrishna Rav, Sardar Bahadur.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. G. J. Grafton Young, I.M.S. Rs. 1,950

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir M. H. H. Hayward; H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I.; Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta; C. Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E.....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah; Bhaskarrav Vithojirav Jadhav; Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi.....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, Bhojsing Gurdinomal Pahalajani Rs. 500
Sec., Kshitis Chandra Sen .....Rs. 1,950

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Finance Sec., G. Wiles .....Rs. 3,000
Political, &c., Sec., J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E. Rs. 2,875
Gen., Educl. Sec., G. A. Thomas .....Rs. 3,000
Home Sec., A. Montgomerie, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., K.S. Framji (*actg.*) Rs. (3,000); V. M. Griffiths (*actg.*).....Rs. 3,000
Legal Sec., S. J. Murphy .....Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., J. R. Martin, C.I.E....Rs. 3,150
Commr. in Sind, J. L. Rieu, C.S.I.....Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir Norman C. Macleod.....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; Sir A. B. Marten; E. M. Pratt; A. M. Kajiji; C. G. H. Fawcett; L. C. Crump; N. W. Kemp; Dinshah Fardunji Mulla (*addtl.*)..... each Rs. 4,000

SIND.

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O. .....Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judl. Commrs., B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy; E. Raymond; A. H. S. Aston; Rupchand Bilaram (*temp.*).....Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq. miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 54 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E. (March, 1922) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., H. R. Wilkinson .....Rs. 1,675
Military Sec., Lieut.-Col. J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Major H. G. Benton, Capt. S. B. Horn, M.C.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar-Mal Singh.
Surg. to the Govr., Major E. H. V. Hodge, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Abdur Rahim; Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; J. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Roy Bahadur each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

(Vacant).....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, H. E. A. Cotton, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,500
Dep. President, Major Hassan Suhrawardy (per annum) .....Rs. 5,000
Sec., J. Bartley.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., L. Birley, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., H. P. Duval, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,650
Rev. Sec., M. C. McAlpin, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Local Self-Govt. Sec., S. W. Goode .....Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Commerce Sec., A. Marr, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., C. Tindall, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Agric. and Industries Sec., Guru Saday Dutt Rs. 2,750
Educ. Sec., J. A. L. Swan .....Rs. 2,750
Pub. Wks. Secs. (*Irrign.*), G. Addams-Williams, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,875); (*Roads and Bldgs.*) G. G. Dey Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. .....Rs. 6,000
Judges, Sir N. R. Chatarji; Sir H. Walmsley; Sir W. E. Greaves; Sir B. B. Newbould; G. C. Rankin; C. C. Ghose; P. L. Buckland; Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy; A. H. Cuming; H. G. Pearson; B. B. Ghosh; E. B. H. Panton; A. Page; A. Chotzner; Manmatha Nath Mukharji (*addtl.*) .....each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq. miles; pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh

and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436), Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 157,220.
" (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 240,566.
Governor, H.E. Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Aug. 1922) .....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. E. O. Chamier.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. T. K. Jones; Capt. B. Tarleton.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Home*); S. P. O'Donnell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Finance*) .....Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Lieut. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E. (*Indus. and Agric.*); Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E. (*Educ. and Local Self-Govt.*) each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., M. Keane, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Rai Bahadur Pandit Kharagjit Misra .....Rs. 300
Sec., W. K. Porter .....Rs. 800–50–1000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., C. E. D. Peters Rs. 2,600
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 2,700
Industries and Educ. Sec., K. Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 2,600
Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., G. B. F. Muir.....Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs. (Bldgs., &c.), A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); (*Irrign.*) A. C. H. Laurie (*offg.*) (Rs. 3,125); (*Sarda Canal*) F. F. Bion Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R. Burn, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Grimwood Mears .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir T. C. Piggott; C. H. Walsh, K.C.; B. Lindsay; L. Stuart, C.I.E.; Dr. Shah Muhammad Sulaiman; Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal; A. E. Ryves (*addtl.*); Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal Mukharji (*addtl.*).....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, S. R. Daniels Rs. 3,500
Add. do., D. A. Lyle .....Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,846 sq. miles; pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 55% of the population are Muhammadans, and 32% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 281,781.
Governor, H.E. Sir William Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (May 1924) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major D. Pott, D.S.O., M.C. Rs. 1,400
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. N. S. Alington, M.C.; Capt. R. W. C. Johns; Hony. Lieut. Risaldar Major Hira Singh (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, C.I.E. Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain; Rao Bahadur Hony. Lieut. Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E. Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., H. A. Casson, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., K. B. Shaikh Abdul Kadir.
Sec., Sardar Abnashna Singh.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., H. D. Craik, C.S.I. ...Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., M. Irving, O.B.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Transferred Depts. Sec., A. Latifi, O.B.E. Rs. 2,700
Home Sec., E. G. F. Abraham, C.B. .....Rs. 2,600
Legislative Sec., J. Coldstream .....Rs. 2,650
Police Dept., Inspr.-General, L. L. Tomkins, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750
Edn. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, Sir G. Anderson, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,550
Public Works Secs. (Irrign.) W. P. Sangster, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); A. R. Murray (Rs. 3,250); E. R. Foy (Rs. 3,250); (*Bldgs. and Roads*), A. S. Montgomery .....Rs. 3,250
Financial Commrs., C. M. King, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O. (Rs. 3,500)

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Henry Scott-Smith; W. A. le Rossignol; A. B. Broadway; Abdul Raoof; A. E. Martineau; D. M. H. Harrison; C. Ffoorde (*addtl.*); A. Campbell (*addtl.*); R. B. Moti Sagar (*addtl.*) .....each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,707 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,212,192. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province

is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangale are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.
Pop. 341,962.

" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 148,917.

Governor, H.E. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (JAN., 1923).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. V. F. Gamble, C.I.E. Rs. 1,100
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty, M.V.O.; Capt. J. L. Muir; Naib-Commdt. Sardar Bahadur Sarran Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

W. J. Keith, C.I.E.; May Oung .....Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

J. A. Maung Gyi, U. Maung Gyee.....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Robert Giles.
Deputy President, Maung Ba Pe.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., F. Lewisohn, C.B.E. .....Rs. 3,415
Finance and Revenue Sec., W. Booth-Graveley (*offg.*).....Rs. 2,465
Public Works Secs., A. J. R. Hope, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,415); C. E. Rushton, H. L. Holman-Hunt, C.I.E. (*offg.*).....Rs. 3,540
Educn., Local Govt., &c., Sec., J. Clague (*offg.*) Rs. 2,715
Agric., Excise, &c., Sec., H. O. Reynolds Rs. 2,715
Financial Comms., H. Clayton, C.I.E.; W. E. Lowry (*offg.*) .....Rs. 3,915
Development Comm., H. L. Stevenson Rs. 3,665

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

Chief Justice, Sir Sydney M. Robinson Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. C. P. R. Young; H. S. Pratt; B. H. Heald; J. G. Rutledge; E. D. Duckworth; Parungavur Marasimha Chari, J. A. Maung Gyi .....each Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. 82 % of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.

Governor, H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April 12, 1922) .....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Capt. G. E. R. Edgcome .....Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. B. E. W. Edmondson; Major C. G. Lees; Lieut. Muhammad Raza Khan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Hugh McPherson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; S. Sinha each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Educn.*); Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*) each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur .....Rs. 3,000
Sec., J. A. Saunders.....Rs. 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., E. L. L. Hammond, C.B.E. ....Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., H. K. Briscoe, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,650
Revenue Sec., J. R. Dain .....Rs. 2,400
Judl. Sec., A. E. Scroope .....Rs. 2,600
Educ. Sec., B. A. Collins .....Rs. 2,850
Public Works Secs. (*Irrign.*), W. S. Bremner, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); (*Rds. and Bldgs.*), E. Blaber Rs. 3,250
Local Self-govt. Sec., A. L. Inglis .....Rs. 2,550

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir T. F. D. Miller .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir B. K. Mullick; Sir Jwala Prashad; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill; R. L. Ross.....each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq. miles; pop. 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,767 sq. miles; pop. 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely

agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 145,193.
Governor, H.E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1920), Rs. 6,000
Governor Designate, Sir Montagu S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. F. B. Webb.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.
B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Moropant V. Joshi, Kt. .....each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
President, Sir Gangadhar Madhao Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,000
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.

SECRETARIAT.
Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E. ...Rs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, J. F. Dyer Rs. 2,650
Finl. Sec., A. E. Mathias .....Rs. 2,600
Rev. Sec., C. J. Irwin, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,600
Legal Sec., D. G. Mitchell.....Rs. 2,550
Educ. Sec., C. E. W. Jones, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,300
Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs. & Roads*). J. A. Baker (*offg.*) (Rs. 2,750); and (*Irrign.*), Lt.-Col. H. de Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.
W. T. W. Baker (Rs. 3,500); (*addtl.*) H. F. Hallifax; P. S. Kotval; F. W. A. Prideaux, O.B.E. each Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 7,606,230), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.
Governor, H.E. Sir John Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Oct. 1922) .....Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec. and offg. A.D.C., J. H. Crace...Rs. 1,250

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.
Sir William Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmad (Rs. 3,500); J. E. Webster, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,250

MINISTERS.
Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Dutta, Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla .....Rs. 1,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
President, Rai Bahadur Nalini Kanta Ray Dastidar .....Rs. 500
Dep. Presdt., Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri.
Sec. and Sec. Legis. Dept., A. Mellor...Rs. 2,550

SECRETARIAT.
Chief Secretary, A. W. Botham, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,900
Second Sec., G. E. Soames .....Rs. 2,650
Public Works Sec., O. H. Desenne .....Rs. 3,000

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,419 sq. miles; pop. 2,251,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.
Chief Commr., H. N. Bolton. C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Secretary to Chief Commr., Major R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,000–2,500
Judicial Commr., P. J. G. J. Pipon, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.C. .....Rs. 3,250
Rev. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. J. Keen, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., Col. H. A. D. Fraser, C.B. (*Bldgs.*), Rs. 2,050; R. Cannell (*Irrign.*) Rs. 2,150

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority. 73 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 113,512.
Chief Commissioner, R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,838), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.
Chief Com., W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms.; pop. 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *vid* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Major J. L. R. Weir
Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,250

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 593 sq. miles; pop. 488,188) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December,

1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.
Chief Commissioner, E. B. Abbott, C.I.E.
Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.
Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1922–23 was £9,378,000. In 1922–23, 1,122 vessels called at Aden, and 281 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.
Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O....*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omān, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July–August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, and the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 425 a month (equals £42 10s. at the statutory exchange of 2s. per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—A competitive examination will be held in London and other centres on June 10, 1925, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. The regulations provide that a candidate must be a European British subject, and that if he (being a European British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and still is or continued to be until his death a British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates will be eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1, 1925; must be unmarried, and if

they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 28, 1925. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Newly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddlery, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs. 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs. 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 125 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 675, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs. 150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

Indian Public Works and State Railways Departments. Until further notice the Secretary of State in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Depts. of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Dept., India Office, London, and should reach the India Office not later than the April 1. Every European candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 24, on the 1st Aug. of the year in which the examination takes place. At present 10 per cent. of the appointments made in England are reserved for Indians. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 525 a month. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,625 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Provident Fund. Appointments are usually made in June in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on January 1. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. A European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of National Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. A fair knowledge of either German or French is required. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. The Secretary of State reserves the right to require candidates to pass a competitive examination. Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination. Before appointment a probationer is required to undergo a special course of instruction and to pass examinations in special subjects. The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £300 a year, not exceeding a total of £600. In the case of probationers of Indian domicile the rate will be £350 a year, not exceeding a total of £700. The grant of the allowances is subject to certain conditions. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs. 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs. 150 in the case of officers in non-Indian domicile) per mensem, and rises by increments to Rs. 1,600, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1923 AND 1924.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

(*See* p. 627 for the Finances of the Provincial Governments.)

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

	1922–23. Revised Estimate.	1923–24. Budget Estimate.	1924–25.
Principal Heads of Revenue :			
Customs	4134·7	4041·5	4501·8
Taxes on Income	1799·4	1907·4	1822·0
Salt	682·5	870·3	904·7
Opium	378·9	430·6	433·6
Land Revenue	42·9	44·7	39·6
Excise	51·7	48·9	45·5
Stamps	25·1	27·7	27·2
Forest	25·3	24·3	22·0
Registration	1·5	1·5	1·4
Tributes from Indian States	87·5	87·3	86·5
Total	7229·5	7484·2	7884·3
Railways (net receipts) †	2683·0	3237·9	2974·9
Irrigation (net receipts)†	10·9	11·2	12·4
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	122·3	84·9	107·4
Interest	115·7	324·3	317·3
Civil Administration :			
Justice	3·6	4·3	4·5
Jails and Police	—2·7	9·1	8·8
Ports and Pilotage	21·2	21·4	22·5
Education	1·2	1·4	1·3
Medical and Public Health	2·0	1·8	1·9
Agriculture	5·7	9·2	10.3
Miss. Departments	13·3	20·2	22·7
Total	44·3	67·4	72·0
Currency and Mint	362·0	307·7	363·9
Civil Works	14·4	13·2	12·4
Miscellaneous :			
Superannuation	28·5	25·3	24·8
Stationery and Printing	17·2	13·8	8·6
Miscellaneous	16·8	284·3	34·1
Total	62·5	323·4	67·5
Receipts by Military Depts.	573·8	419·5	275·2
Contributions, &c., from Provincial Govts.	922·9	922·3	922·1
Total Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	12141·3	13196·0	13009·4
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£80,942	£87,973	£86,729

Expenditure charged against Revenue.

	1922–23. Revised Estimate.	1923–24. Budget Estimate.	1924–25.
Direct Demands on the Revenues :			
Customs	70·6	71·9	82·2
Taxes on Income	44·5	65·0	65·2
Salt	151·4	142·7	145·3
Opium	186·6	258·4	209·1
Land Revenue	13·4	11·8	13·4
Excise	2·7	2·5	2·7
Stamps	13·4	—32·0	1·7
Forest	39·0	40·3	34·1
Registration	·4	·4	·4
Total	522·0	561·0	554·1
Railway Revenue Account :			
Interest, Annuities, &c.	2530·6	2585·8	2478·3
Other expenditure	30·4	24·1	38·5
Total	2561·0	2609·9	2516·8
Irrigation Revenue Account	13·8	16·5	22·8
Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Account :			
Interest on debt	59·2	63·6	71·0
Other expenditure (capital outlay ...	17·8	—51·0	—82·0
Total	77·0	12·6	—11·0
Interest :			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways, Irrigation, Posts & Telegraphs & Provincial Govts.	1080·4	1227·3	1072·7
On other obligations	535·5	447·6	759·8
Total	1615·9	1674·9	1832·5
Civil Administration :			
General Administration	204·2	162·4	164·6
Audit	75·1	74·3	84·8
Justice	11·1	13·9	12·5
Jails and Police	130·3	122·8	128·6
Ports and Pilotage	22·5	23·3	25·4
Ecclesiastical	29·7	30·0	33·3
Political and Scientific	394·5	385·6	401·8
Education	30·8	32·2	31·6
Medical & Public Health	48·4	45·1	42·6
Agriculture	20·8	25·1	26·6
Miscellaneous Debts	26·9	42·4	28·5
Total	994·3	957·1	980·3
Currency	103·1	105·3	77·3
Civil Works	134·8	161·1	206·5
Miscellaneous :			
Famine Relief	·8	·1	·1
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	29·1	30·3	29·9
Superannuation	360·5	309·2	298·9
Stationery and Printing	62·2	66·0	51·2
Miscellaneous	68·0	74·5	108·6
Total	520·6	480·1	488·7
Mil. & Marine Services	7100·6	6393·7	6300·2
Adjustmts. between Cen. & Provincial Govts.	—	17·8	22·7
Total expend. charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	13643·1	12990·0	12990·9
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£90,953	£86,600	£86,606

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000.

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for the three years under review is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

Net Revenue (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1922–3.	Revised Estimate, 1923–4.	Budget Estimate, 1924–5.
Principal Heads of Revenue:			
Customs	4134·6	4041·5	4501·8
Taxes on Income	1799·4	1907·4	1822·0
Salt	682·5	870·3	904·6
Opium	192·3	172·2	224·5
Other Heads	234·0	234·3	222·3
	7042·8	7225·7	7675·2
Commercial Undertakings:			
Railways	122·0	628·0	458·2
Irrigation	−2·8	−5·3	−10·4
Posts and Telegraphs	45·3	72·3	118·4
	164·5	695·0	566·2
Currency and Mint:			
Currency	247·9	204·0	285·9
Mint	11·0	−1·7	0·6
	258·9	202·3	286·5
Provincial Contributions and Adjustments	922·9	904·5	899·5
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	16·8	284·4	34·1
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	8405·9	9311·9	9461·5
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£56,040	£62,079	£63,077

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

Net Expenditure.

	1922–3.	Revised Estimate, 1923–4.	Budget Estimate, 1924–5.
Debt Services	1500·2	1350·6	1515·3
Military Services:			
Army	5986·9	5531·2	5548·7
Marine	107·2	68·7	76·8
Military Works	432·7	374·3	399·5
	6526·8	5974·2	6025·0
Collection of Revenue	335·4	302·5	345·0
Civil Administration	950·0	889·6	908·3
Miscel. Civil Charges	474·9	441·1	455·4
Civil Works	120·4	147·9	194·1
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	9907·7	9105·9	9443·1
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1)	£66,051	£60,706	£62,954
Surplus (+) or *Deficit* (−) (000 omitted)	−£10,011	+£1,373	+£123

Capital Expenditure.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	1922–23.	Revised Estimate, 1923–24.	Budget Estimate, 1924–25.
	(*Lakhs of rupees.*)*		
State Railways	1843·4	2360·6	3000·0
Postal & Telegraph Debt	65·6	96·7	174·0
Irrigation Works	2·3	0·07	—
New Capital at Delhi	184·8	182·0	147·0
Other Capital expenditure	63·3	104·1	2851·8†
Total	2159·4	2743·4	6172·8

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, provision was made for the definite assignment to each of the Provincial Governments of a part of the revenues of India. The revenues so allocated consist, in the main, of the receipts accruing from provincial loans and from those provincial subjects which are revenue producing, the principal heads of which are land revenue, irrigation, stamp duties and excise. In addition, a local government is given a share in any expansion of income tax due to an increase of the assessed incomes within the Province. This division of the sources of revenue leaves the Central Government, under present conditions, insufficiently provided. It has, therefore, been arranged that an annual contribution shall be made by eight of the nine local governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregate 983 lakhs of rupees (Madras 348, Bombay 56, Bengal 63, United Provinces 240, Punjab 175, Burma 64, Central Provinces 22, Assam 15, Bihar and Orissa nil), but these contributions will cease at the earliest possible moment. As a special measure the annual contribution made by Bengal has been remitted for three years with effect from 1922–23. The revised financial arrangements came into force from April 1, 1921, as from which date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government.

† Including 2707 lakhs for redemption of liabilities involved in the purchase of railways.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs* of rupees).

	1922-3.	(Revised Estimate). 1923-4.	Budget, 1924-5.
Gross Revenue:			
Madras	1258	1658	1677
Bombay	1417	1470	1566
Bengal	985	1015	1029
United Provinces	1006	1298	1263
Punjab	828	1029	1038
Burma and Shan States	886	1194	1111
Bihar and Orissa	494	527	534
Central Provinces and Berar	515	526	531
Assam	185	221	224
Total (lakhs of rupees)	7574	8938	8973
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£50,492	£59,587	£59,820
Expenditure: †			
Madras	1261	1640	1662
Bombay	1353	1547	1636
Bengal	959	987	1004
United Provinces	1071	1303	1247
Punjab	885	1060	1068
Burma	1035	1203	1111
Bihar and Orissa	463	492	518
Central Provinces and Berar	490	524	521
Assam	206	215	227
Total (lakhs of rupees)	7723	8971	8994
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£51,489	£59,809	£59,960
Surplus (+) or *Deficit* (−) (000 omitted)	−£997	−£222	−£140

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs of rupees).

	1922-3.	(Revised). 1923-4.	Budget. 1924-5.
Madras	12·2	19·7	43·3
Bombay	405·7	369·1	704·5
Bengal	51·9	8·1	−2·4
United Provinces	101·9	118·2	155·1
Punjab	94·1	110·7	250·8
Burma	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—
Central Provinces	18·4	30·0	33·9
Assam	1·4	1·1	0·5
Total (in lakhs of rupees)	685·6	656·9	1185·7
Forests	5·6	6·8	3·9
Irrigation	293·8	387·1	758·6
Public Health	6·1	1·2	—
Bombay Development Scheme	265·5	212·4	214·4
Other capital expenditure	114·6	49·2	208·8
Total (in lakhs of rupees)	685·6	656·7	1185·7
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£4,570	£4,371	£7,904

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1922–23 was estimated at Rs. 3·9 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5·3 per head. The Budget of 1919–20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920–21. The Budget for 1920–21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921–22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922–23 increased railway passenger fares, postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income-tax, and the super-tax. The Budget for 1923-24 raised the salt tax from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 2½ a maund. The Budget for 1924-25 reduced the salt tax to Rs. 1¼ per maund and imposed a specific duty on certain materials for match manufacture.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1924, the debt of India (Central and Provincial Governments) amounted to Rs. 68,989 lakhs (sterling and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 97½ crores, besides a charge of £60,095,000 for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 869 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £39,999,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £10,167,000 and Rs. 3114·4 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1922–23 amounted to 3,535 lakhs (£23,570,000.)

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1922–23, 2,890 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 4,796 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies), &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,526,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,244,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.
† Including contributions to Central Government.

was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to lakhs 1,855 (£12,370,000) gross in 1923–24 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was 4,135 lakhs (£27,560,000) in 1922–23. (For tariff *see* page 631.) The export duty on rice yielded 108 lakhs (£720,000), and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods 187·3 lakhs (£1,250,000) in 1923–24. The export duty on jute produced 329·2 lakhs (£2,195,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	*Rate of Tax per Rupee.**
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies
,, 5,000 ,,	6 ,,
,, 10,000 ,,	9 ,,
,, 20,000 ,,	12 ,,
,, 30,000 ,,	15 ,,
,, 40,000 ,,	18 ,,

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75,000, at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,195 lakhs gross (£7,970,000) in 1922–23. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. 2½ from March 1, 1923, and reduced to Rs. 1¼ from March 1, 1924.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1922-23 conveyed 1,186 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 33 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1923, was 438,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1922–23 was nearly 19 millions. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,059 lakhs (£13,716,000) at the end of 1922–3. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year 1923 a surplus of 35 lakhs (£235,000). The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a net profit of 6·48 per cent. during 1922–23. Its capital expenditure to the end of 1922–23 was £1,218,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1923, was 37,618, while the mileage under construction was 863. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1923, the total capital at charge was 68,023 lakhs (£453,490,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1922–23 amounted to 3,266 lakhs (£21,771,000.) The number of passengers increased to 573 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 93¾ million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net gain from State railways was 122 lakhs (£813,000) in 1922–23. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1922–23 was about 2,258 lakhs (£15,056,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1923, was £56,382,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,242,300. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 28⅓ million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to nearly 1¾ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1922–23 to £28,956,500; Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £10,045,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, £2,754,000; other Debt Services, £2,099,000; Stores, £3,593,000, of which £2,447,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,655,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,305,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £2,078,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,354,000; home administration, £353,500. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 10 rupees = £1 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1924, amounted to £46,922,000. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1924, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £39,999,059 (estimated value), while £941 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 68,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 143,000, excluding followers. In addition, the Indian State troops furnished by Indian States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 37,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about 6,527 lakhs (£43,512,000) in 1922–23. The estimated net expenditure for 1924–25 is 6,025 lakhs (£40,166,000). During the Great War of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of 14 sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G, D.S.O. (*s.p.t.*) .....Rs. 2,800

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 14 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1921–22 numbered 208,106, and the scholars 8,381,350, including 1,418,422 females. Of the institutions, about 75 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1921–22, £12,250,000, £2,534,000 came from fees, and £7,665,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1920–21 numbered 749, controlling a total population of over 18 millions, and receiving an income of £5,341,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,299,900 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 10,396 members of municipal bodies 1,514 were officials and 8,882 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Over 41 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £7,103,000 in 1920–21 was devoted to civil works, 34 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 11,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1920, 2,314,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,116,000 persons were tried, and 973,250 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 470 were sentenced to death, 2,016 to transportation, and 171,961 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1920 was 14,121 officers and 192,488 men. There were 773 prisons, with a daily average of 114,075 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,532 prisoners on March 31, 1921.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 30·8 in 1920. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918–19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1920 were about 10,700,000 in India as a whole. Over 20,000 people were killed by snakes in 1920. In 3,342 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 36,340,000 patients were treated in 1920. The number of persons vaccinated in 1920 was 9,624,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys

are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913–14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1920–21 and 1921–22 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

During the year 1923–24 as compared with 1922–23 the value of the imports decreased by Rs. 1940 lakhs (£12,931,000), and the exports increased by Rs. 4,772 lakhs (£31,814,000). In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—Vegetable, mineral and animal oils (Rs. 164·6 lakhs = £1,097,000), textile fabrics (Rs.95 lakhs = £634,000), woollen yarns and manufactures (Rs. 92·5 lakhs = £617,000), vehicles, excluding locomotives for railways (Rs. 91·5 lakhs = £610,000), raw and waste cotton (Rs. 77·4 lakhs = £516,900), apparel (Rs. 39·6 lakhs = £264,000), tea (Rs. 36·7 lakhs = £245,000)

In the export trade (Indian merchandise) black tea increased by Rs. 961·8 lakhs (£6,412,000), wheat by Rs. 567·8 lakhs (£3,785,000), linseed by Rs. 226·7 lakhs (£1,512,000), gunny bags by Rs. 221·4 lakhs (£1,476,000), and rape by Rs. 177·7 lakhs (£1,184,000). There were decreases in sugar, lac, raw jute, raw wool, cotton twist and yarn.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1923–24 (converted at Rs. 15 = £1):—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

	£		£
Cotton Goods ...	41,370	Fruits & Vegeta's	1,139
Machinery, &c.	12,754	Precious Stones..	1,199
Iron and Steel	11,748	Coal and Coke..	1,174
Sugar, &c.	10,301	Rubber Manuf's	1,120
Railway plant..	7,816	Copper	1,090
Mineral Oils ...	5,594	Matches	972
Cotton Yarn ...	5,292	Paints	872
Hardware, &c...	2,948	Apparel	942
Articles by post	2,294	Build'g, &c., Mat'ls	832
Silk Goods	2,268	Soap.....	795
Instruments, &c.	2,172	Silk (raw)	794
Liquors.....	2,097	Salt	736
Dyes	1,957	Haberdashery, &c.	660
Woollen Goods	1,898	Stationery.....	594
Mot'r c'rs, cy'ls, &c.	1,875	Belting	588
Provisions	1,872	Aluminium	571
Paper, &c.	1,807	Tea	548
Spices	1,725	Tea Chests.....	433
Brass, &c.	1,678	Arms, ammunitions, &c.	431
Glass	1,638	*Government Stores:*	
Cigarettes, &c.	1,508	Rly. plant, &c....	1,520
Chemicals	1,365	Mach'y & millw'k	666
Drugs & M'dicin's	1,209		

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

	£		£
Cotton (raw) ...	65,564	Bran, &c.....	856
Grain & Flour...	33,914	Wood	847
Jute Manuf's ...	28,189	Dyes	813
Tea.....	21,081	Rubber	766
Seeds.....	19,878	Paraffin Wax ...	761
Jute (raw)	13,334	Spices...	739
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	8,135	Coir	688
Lac.....	6,042	Tobacco	686
Hides and Skins	4,737	Sugar	646
Leather.....	4,005	Mica	576
Metals & Ores...	3,855	Hemp	509
Wool (raw)	2,117	Fruits & Vegetables	479
Opium	1,776	Re-Exports:	
Oils	1,757	Cotton Manuf's	2,813
Oilcake	1,294	Sugar	1,074
Manures	1,059	*Government Stores:*	
Coffee	1,050	Opium to Govt. of Hong-Kong, &c.)	529

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	138,647	223,732	177,564	155,138	151,751
Government Stores	9,153	7,692	10,834	8,990	6,363
Total Merchandise ...	147,800	231,424	188,398	164,128	158,114
Treasure—Private	7,416	15,610	20,766	42,030	34,802
Government ...	44,744	7,565	100	357	668
Total Treasure.....	52,160	23,175	20,866	42,387	35,470
Total Imports	199,960	254,599	209,264	206,515	193,584
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	208,186	160,008	154,253	199,441	232,398
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	11,852	12,029	9,376	10,109	8,716
Government Stores	3,977	6,392	2,143	1,164	977
Total Merchandise ...	224,015	178,429	165,772	210,714	242,091
Treasure—Private	5,013	17,201	12,662	1,854	2,370
Government...	4,107	246	50	157	79
Total Treasure.....	9,120	17,447	12,712	2,011	2,449
Total Exports	233,136	195,876	178,484	212,725	244,540
Total Sea-borne Trade	433,096	450,475	387,748	419,240	438,124
Net Imports of Treasure	43,040	5,728	8,154	40,376	33,021
Net Exports of Merchandise	76,215	52,995*	22,626*	46,586	83,977
Excess of Exports	33,175	58,723†	30,780†	6,210	50,956

* Net Imports of Merchandise. † Excess of Imports.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1923–24:—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£151,751	£232,398
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	57·8	24·9
Belgium	2·4	3·8
Ceylon	0·6	3·6
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·6	3·0
Egypt	0·2	1·2
France	0·9	5·7
Germany	5·2	6·5
Holland	1·0	1·6
Hong Kong	0·4	1·3
Italy	1·2	6·3
Japan	5·9	14·4
Java and Borneo	6·6	1·1
Mauritius	0·05	0·5
Straits Settlements	2·1	2·4
Switzerland	0·8	0·1
United States	5·7	9·6
Mesopotamia	0·5	0·6
S. Africa	0·3	0·6
Kenya	0·9	0·2
Canada	0·4	0·7
Australia and New Zealand	0·4	1·9
Persia	0·8	0·5
Spain	0·04	1·1
Arabia	0·3	0·7
Siam	0·1	0·5
All other countries	3·8	7·1

(Note.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

Customs Duties.—The general import tariff, which stood at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. in 1916, to 11 per cent. in 1921, and to 15 per cent. in 1922. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent., but the duty on other cotton goods is 11 per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition, and certain "luxury" articles, including silver manufactures, pay 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 75 per cent., spirits generally Rs. 21 As. 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb.), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As. 2 P. 6 (with an additional As. 6 per gallon on motor spirits; an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A. 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Machinery, grain, tea-chests, printing materials, iron, steel, and railway material pay 10 per cent., and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 As. 4 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, splints for match-making 4½ As. per lb., veneer for making match boxes 6 As. per lb., beer As. 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire.

Shipping.—In 1922–23 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 7,429, with a tonnage of 15,495,000. Of this tonnage, nearly 77 per cent. was under the British flag.

Ports.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1921–22 were £10,077,000, and the exports £8,387,000.

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1921–22, 257 million acres were cropped, an increase of 18 million acres as compared with 1920–21. Of the total area cropped nearly 9 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 44 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5½ per cent. under oilseeds, and 5 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 48 million acres.

Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1920–21 there were in British India and Indian States 1,559 central, 42,582 agricultural and 3,322 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,757,000 and a capital of £17,620,000.

Minerals.—The output of coal in India in 1922 was 19,011,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 299 millions in 1922. The production of salt is about 1,450,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1922 was about 474,000 tons, and of saltpetre 11,700 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 438,000 oz. in 1922. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1922 was 125 tons, and of the latter 943 tons.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 280 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1920–21, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,652,000 spindles and 118,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1920–21 was 660 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 367 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 78 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 870,000 spindles and 42,000 looms. There were, in 1920–21, 10 woollen and 8 paper mills, 21 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,127	2,126,522	Hindus	1,417,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	26,380	3,195,022	,,	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,334,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,258	3,320,518	Muhammadans	1,232,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,978,892	Hindus	2,080,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
*†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,519	1,151,578	,,	759,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	73,278	328,281	Muhammadans	85,000
*Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	584,000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,380,063	,,	340,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,625	4,006,062	Hindus and Christians	1,271,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,003	781,191	Muhammadans	284,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	496,437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	,,	536,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	187,068	,,	66,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,479	979,080	Hindus and Christians	370,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	8,167	484,547	Hindus	253,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	16,682	2,338,802	,,	555,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	,,	53,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	630,060	,,	317,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,462	,,	802,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,942	1,499,739	Hindus and Sikhs	904,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	248,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,586	287,898	,,	136,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,213	701,154	Hindus	220,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	190,362	Animists	22,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77,005	,,	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	,,	41,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,778	230,333	,,	94,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,155	229,734	,,	106,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	,,	43,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,351	,,	72,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	,,	22,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,131	Muhammadans	156,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,080	284,948	,,	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	886	67,110	,,	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	453,607	Hindus and Muhammadans	400,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	Buddhists and Hindus	25,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,958	186,639	Hindus	66,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	870	362,860	Hindus	149,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	Hindus and Muhammadans	472,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,318	592,489	,, ,,	218,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,167	88,406	Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	,,	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,182	Muhammadans	46,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	Hindus and Sikhs	180,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	343,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	598	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	163,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	391,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,766	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	145,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	168,454	,,	127,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	304,437	,,	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	,,	33,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	,,	36,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	,,	46,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	,,	37,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	121,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	240,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,530	,, ,,	70,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	,, Hindus	91,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	,,	48,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	913	96,697	,,	60,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	,,	68,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,179	426,813	,,	143,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	,,	52,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	27,165	,,	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	,,	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	318,414	,,	77,000

N.B.—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

The States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £583,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1922-23. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 71,939 187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 632–3 are the names of 73 ruling, chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1922-23 its exports to British India were £3,494,000, while its imports amounted to £1,867,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 80,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lieut.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O. Rs.3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1922-3 was £153,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H.M. Amir Amanulla Khan; *suc.* 1919. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, 25 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimena, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. They have recently been codified under the name of the "Fundamental Law." Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have recently been opened. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet,

maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaiber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1922–23 was about £1,400,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £1,500,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted. A Trade Convention has been concluded and one to deal with Posts and Telegraphs is under consideration.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 100,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000), Nazar-i-Sherif (20,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1922).

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.

British Consul at Jalalabad, Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Shah.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*See also* pp. 716–8.)

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Sir Hamid Isa bin Alial Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1919–20 the value of the exports was £946,000, and of the imports £1,414,000. The people (about 110,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,000
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Major R. G. Hinde Rs. 1,750
Do., Koweit, Major J. C. More, D.S.O. ...Rs. 1,300
Do., Bahrein, Bt. Major C. K. Daly .....Rs. 1,100

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *vid* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Lt.-Col. R. A. Lyall). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *vid* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt,' and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1922–23 was about £670,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,595,000 in 1922–23. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Tēng-yuēh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Tēng-yuēh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1922–23 the value of the total trade was about £504,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922–23.
(Converted at the rate of Rs. 15=£1.)
(000 omitted.)

	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
Persia	625	851
Afghanistan	1,098	1,050
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	205	440
Chinese Turkestan	150	148
Central Asia	140	172
Tibet	430	241
Nepal	3,540	1,867
Sikkim	462	104
Bhutan	95	58
Western China	1,035	560
Siam	331	172
Shan States	3,882	4,214
Other Countries	232	259
	£12,225	£10,136

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,242,224	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	...	...	485
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,603,909 square miles; Water Area, 125,756 square miles. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,041, and the urban population, 4,352,442. Of the total immigration of 148,560 in 1923-24, 38,143 were from England and Wales, 28,057 from Scotland, 9,719 from Ireland, and 20,521 from the U.S.A.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911.	1921.
British Races	3,896,985	4,869,090	Roman Catholics	2,833,041	3,383,663
English	1,823,150	2,545,496	Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,408,812
Scottish	997,880	1,173,824	Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,959
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817	Methodists	1,079,993	1,158,744
Other	25,511	41,953	Baptists	382,120	421,730
European Races	2,978,611	3,696,933	Lutherans	229,864	281,484
French	2,054,890	2,452,782	Greek Church	88,507	169,822
Scandinavian	107,535	161,359	Jews	74,564	125,190
Hebrew	75,681	126,196	Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Italian	45,411	66,769	Congregationalists	34,054	30,574
Polish	33,365	53,403	Confucians	14,562	27,319
Finnish	15,497	21,494	Salvation Army	18,834	24,763
Belgian	9,593	20,234	Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,908
Other	636,645	788,696	Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,131	Doukhobors	10,493	12,658
Chinese	27,774	39,587	Brethren	9,278	11,626
Japanese	9,021	15,868	Buddhists	10,012	11,288
Other	6,222	10,276			
Indian	105,492	110,596			
Negro	16,877	18,281			
Unspecified	165,655	27,142			

Indian Population (1901) 127,941; (1911) 105,492; (1921) 110,596. Eskimos (1921) 3,269.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between Quebec and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll)	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 25, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	June 3, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921) £10,000
Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O. $6,000
Private Secretary, Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E.
Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O., B.A. $4,200
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. F. W. Erskine; Major Willis O'Connor, D.S.O.; Major J. T. V. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C.; Major Robert Wolrige Gordon, M.C.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. C. H. MacLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Col. C. R. E. Willets, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. H. R. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. MacMillan, D.S.O.; Lt. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.; Major A. Payette, M.C.
Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp., Commodore W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N.
Honorary Air Aide-de-Camp, Wing-Commander W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Honorary Physician, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

The Dominion Cabinet.

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D. ...*$15,000
Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. William Stevens Fielding, P.C., LL.D. 10,000
Minister of National Defence, Hon. E. M. Macdonald 10,000
Post.-Gen., Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C. 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health, Hon. Henri Severin Beland, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C. 10,000
Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau, LL.B. 10,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin 10,000
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Edward J. McMurray 7,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Thomas Andrew Low 10,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, LL.B. 10,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. George P. Graham 10,000
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Richard Motherwell $10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. James Murdock 10,000
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. James Alexander Robb 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. John Ewen Sinclair.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. James H. King, M.D. 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. H. B. McGiverea .....

Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. (*b.* 1874) 10,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell $10,000
Private Secretary, Miss Isabel Cummings 3,300
Deputy Minister, J. H. Grisdale, D.S.A. 7,500
Assist. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O. 5,100
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick 5,000
Veterinary Director-General, Dr. George Hilton 4,320
Director of Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald 5,000
Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark 5,000
Commr. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. 4,000
Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell 4,800
Dominion Entomologist, A. Gibson 4,500
Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, D.Sc. 4,000
Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun 3,900
Dominion Cerealist, L. H. Newman 3,000
Dominion Agrostologist, G. P. McRostie 3,120
Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford 3,360
Dom. Animal do., G. B. Rothwell, B.S.A. 3,360
Fruit Commissioner, G. E. McIntosh 3,900

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Auditor-General George Gonthier, C.A. ...
Asst. do., Wm. Kearns $5,100
Audit Accountants (Grade I.), J. W. Reid; J. S. Stevenson; A. H. Brown; E. E. Stockton; E. S. Johnston ...each 4,200

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman, Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D. $7,000
Commissioners, Michel G. La Rochelle, K.C., LL.D.; Clarence Jameson .....each 6,000
Secretary, William Foran..... 5,100

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau $10,000
Private Secretary, W. Ide 3,400
Deputy Minister, R. R. Farrow..... 6,000
Com. of Taxation, R. W. Breadner 10,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, George W. Taylor 5,100
General Executive Assistant, C. P. Blair... 4,800
Chief Accountant, H. V. Rorke 4,500
Departmental Solicitor, Noel Chase 3,120
Chief Inspector, E. S. Busby 4,920
Dominion Customs Appraiser, J. A. Watson 4,220
Dominion Inspector of Excise, Wm. Caven 3,960
Chief, Preventive Service, W. F. Wilson ... 4,500
Chief Analyst, F. W. Babington 3,300
Board of Customs—The Deputy Minister (*Chairman*); G. W. Taylor; C. P. Blair; W. F. Wilson; R. W. Breadner.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary of State, The Prime Minister.
Under Sec. of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O. $8,000
Asst. Under-Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O. ... 4,200
Counsellor, O. D. Skelton, Ph.D. 4,200
Accountant, F. M. Baker 3,240
High Commissioner's Office, London, England. (Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.)
High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin 10,000
Secretary, Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C. 7,000
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke..... 3,700

Paris Agency Office.

Commissioner General, Philippe Roy 12,000
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy 3,500
Agent of the Department of External Affairs in Washington, U.S.A.
M. M. Mahoney (British Embassy) 5,000

FINANCE.

Min. of Finance, Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding $10,000
Deputy Minister and Sec., Treasury Board, J. C. Saunders 10,000
Comptroller of Dominion Currency, G. W. Hyndman 5,400
Chief Accountant, J. G. Macfarlane 4,500
Accountants, E. L. Brittain, W. L. Blair each 4,020
Departmental Solicitor, R. B. Viets 4,020
Departmental Secretary, B. J. Roberts ... 4,020
Tariff Commissioner, J. A. Russell 6,000

HEALTH.

Minister of Health, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M.D. (*Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment*).
Deputy Minister, J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.D. $6,000
Asst. do., D. A. Clark, M.D. 4,560
Chief, Quarantine Division, J. D. Page, M.D. 5,300
Superintendent, Marine Hospital Service, C. H. Godin, M.D..... 3,360
Chief, Division of Medical Research, N. McL. Harris..... $5,000
Chief Dominion Analyst, H. M. Lancaster 4,800
Chief, Division of Child Welfare, Helen MacMurchy, M.D..... 4,200
Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control, J. J. Heagerty, M.D..... 3,540
Chief, Division of Patent Medicines, L. P. Teevens 2,880
Chief, Division of Narcotics, F. W. Cowan 2,760
Architect, B. E. Parry, M.R.A.I.C. 3,300
Accountant, J. Anderson 3,240
Secretary, F. H. Brown 3,060

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Minister, Hon. James A. Robb..... $10,000
Deputy Minister, W. J. Egan 6,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, F. C. Blair (*acting*) 4,800
Director of European Emigration, W. R. Little .....
Supt. of American Emigration, J. Bruce Walker .....
Commissioner of Immigration (Canada), A. L. Joliffe .....

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Deputy Supt.-General, Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.C..... $6,000
Asst. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean 4,500
Accountant and Purchasing Agent, F. H. Paget 4,200

INSURANCE.

Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A.....$10,000
Senior Actuary, A. D. Watson.
Senior Actuarial Exam., W. H. Gilliland.
Actuarial Examiner, R. W. Warwick.
Senior Examiner of Companies, A. J. O'Reilly.
Examiners, A. D. Jamieson; T. B. Holmes; W. R. McDonald; J. R. E. Patterson; C. A. Ransom.

INTERIOR.

Minister of Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart $10,000
Private Secretary, W. J. F. Pratt 2,520
Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G. 8,000
Asst. do., R. A. Gibson 5,100
Secretary, J. M. Roberts 4,200
Financial Controller, P. Marchand 4,200
Solicitor, K. R. Daly 4,020
Director-General of Surveys (vacant).
Gold Commissioner, Yukon Territory, G. P. MacKenzie (Dawson City) 5,000
Direc., Astronomical Observatory (Ottawa), R. M. Stewart 4,500
Director, Astrophysical Observatory (Victoria, B.C.), J. S. Plaskett..... 4,800
Comm., Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway 4,800
Deputy do., H. E. Hume 4,020
Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin ... 4,800
Direc. of Dominion Water Power (vacant)
Supt. Geodetic Survey, N. Ogilvie 4,800
Commissioner, International Boundary Survey, J. J. McArthur 4,500
Director of Forestry Branch, E. H. Finlayson (*acting*) 3,360
Supt., Forest Products Laboratory (Montreal), W. Kynoch 4,200
Supt. of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt..... 4,500
Director, Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, F. C. C. Lynch 4,500
Controller of School Lands, W. T. Rollins... 4,020
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Cote, I.S.O. 4,200

Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York $4,200
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour 3,600
Director, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch, O. S. Finnie, D.L.S. 4,500
Supt., B.C. Lands and Townsites Branch, G. Wyld 3,600
Supt., Ordnance Lands Branch, J. P. Dunne 3,480

JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. E. Lapointe, LL.B., K.C....$10,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Tremblay 3,960
Solicitor-General, Hon. E. J. McMurray, M.P. 7,000
Private Secretary, W. M. Dickson 3,400
Asst. Deputy Minister, W. Stuart Edwards 6,500
Supt. of Penitentiaries, Brigadier-General W. St. P. Hughes 4,920
Chief, Clemency Branch, M. F. Gallagher, B.A. (*actg.*) 4,420
Legal Officers, J. Chisholm, J. P. Bill, J. A. Renaud, $5,500 each; C. P. Plaxdon, $4,620; F. P. Varcoe, $4,200; R. de Salaberry 3,120
Librarian, E. Miall 3,480
Accountant, J. E. Narraway, B.A. 4,000

LABOUR.

Minister of Labour, Hon. Jas. Murdock...$10,000
Private Secretary, Miss Sadie McCool... 3,300
Deputy Minister, H. H. Ward 6,000
Assist. Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown 4,500
Superintendent, Government Annuities, S. T. Bastedo 4,440
Director, Technical Education, A. W. Crawford 4,200
Director, Employment Service, R. A. Rigg 4,020
Industrial Engineer and Registrar of Combines Investigation Act, Harry Hereford. 3,660
Accountant, E. A. Thomas 3,240

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin $10,000
Private Secretary, Antonio Lussier.
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston.
Asst. do., H. E. A. Hawken.
Executive Assistant, F. McVeigh.
Chief Engineer, B. H. Fraser.
Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc.
Chairman, Board of Steamship Inspection, F. McDonnell.
Chief Naval Architect, C. F. M. Duguid.
Supt., St. Lawrence Ship Canal, V. F. W. Forneret.
Chief Hydrographer and Director of Tidal and Current Surveys, W. J. Stewart.
Director of Radiotelegraphy, C. P. Edwards, O.B.E.
Director of Fisheries Service, W. A. Found.
Dominion Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers.
Director of Pilotage, Capt. G. E. L. Robertson.
Supt. of Harbour Commissions, A. R. Tibbits.
Chief Accountant (Marine), A. Boyle.
Purchasing and Contract Agent, Geo. H. Flood.
Supt. of Agencies, A. de B. Tremaine.
Supt. of Masters and Seamen, D. F. Burnett.
Marine Superintendent, Capt. L. G. Dixon.
Supt. of Dominion Steamers and Life Saving Service, Comm. H. Thompson.
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (*Deputy Minister*).
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart.

MINES.

Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart (*Minister of Interior*).
Deputy Minister, Charles Camsell, B.Sc. $6,000
Secretary, L. L. Bolton, M.A. 3,720
Accountant, P. R. Marshall 3,000
Director Mines Branch, John McLeish, B.A., F.S.S. 5,100
Chief, Division Fuel Testing, B. F. Haanel, B.Sc. 4,500
Chief, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division, W. B. Timm, B.Sc. 4,320
Chief, Division of Mineral Resources, A. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D. 4,320
Chief, Ceramics and Road Material Divn., H. Frechette, M.Sc. 4,140
Chief, Mines Chemical Laboratory, F. G. Wait, M.A. 4,000
Director, Geological Survey, W. H. Collins, Ph.D. 5,400
Chief, Division of Palæontology, E. M. Kindle, Ph.D. 4,500
Chief, Division of Mineralogy, E. Poiterin 3,300
Chief Topographical Engineer, W. H. Boyd, B.Sc. 4,200
Director, Victoria Memorial Museum, Wm. McInnes, LL.D. 4,800
Chief, Division of Anthropology, E. Sapir, Ph.D. 4,200
Archæologist, H. I. Smith 4,200
Chief, Divn. of Biology, R. M. Anderson, Ph.D. 4,200
Ornithologist, P. A. Taverner 4,200
Chief Inspector of Explosives, Lt.-Col. Gordon Ogilvie, C.M.G., R.A. 5,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE.*

Minister, Hon. E. M. Macdonald, LL.B., K.C. $10,000
Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G. 5,100
Asst. do., H. W. Brown 8,000
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 5,000
Director of the Naval Service, Commodore W. Hose, C.B., A.D.C., R.C.N. 7,500
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G. 7,500
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 7,500
Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Group-Capt. J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C. (*actg.*)
Chief Accountant, R. P. Brown 4,500
Departmental Sec., Lt.-Col. Charles L. Panet 4,200
Director of Contracts, J. A. McCann 4,700

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Chas. Murphy $10,000
Private Sec., T. P. Murphy (*acting*) 3,060
Deputy P.M.G., Louis J. Gaboury 8,000
Financial Supt., W. J. Glover 5,400
Secretary, Arthur Webster 3,780
Genl. Supt. Postal Service, P. T. Coolican 5,700
Supt., Mail Service Branch, G. C. Anderson 5,400
Supt., Equipment and Supply Branch, T. P. Murphy 4,200

(* NOTE.—See note under "Defence" on page 645.

Division Supt., Eastern, J. Taylor (*acting*) $3,780
Do., Western, H. E. Atwater 3,780
Supt., Money Order Divn., F. E. S. Grout 4,200
Do., Savings Bank Divn., J. H. Fairweather 3,600

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

President of the Privy Council, The Prime Minister.
Clerk of the Privy Council, Ernest J. Lemaire $6,000
Assistant do., G. G. Kezar 4,500

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

King's Printer, F. A. Acland $8,000
Director of Printing, P. M. Draper 5,100
Supervisor of Publications, Fred Cook 4,500
Supt. of Supplies, J. O. Patenaude 4,200
Accountant, F. G. Brouskill 3,660
Production Supervisor, R. E. Cook 3,600
Supt. of Stationery, E. Ryder 3,600

PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. King, M.D. $10,000
Private Secretary, Gustav Heidman 3,960
Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A. 8,000
Asst. do., R. C. Desrochers 4,500
Secretary, S. E. O'Brien 4,020
Chief Engineer, K. M. Cameron 5,700
Asst. do., R. de B. Corriveau 4,875
Chief Architect, R. C. Wright 5,100
Asst. do., T. W. Fuller 4,620
Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, J. E. Gobeil 3,735
Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston 4,500
Purchasing Agent, G. W. Dawson 4,000
Solicitor, T. J. Carter, K.C. 4,020
Director, National Gallery, Eric Brown ... 4,500

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. George P. Graham $10,000
Private Secretary, Miss H. F. Sherritt...
Deputy Minister, Graham A. Bell, C.M.G.. 10,000
Asst. do., George W. Yates 4,800
Chief Engineer, Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O. 8,000
Comptroller, W. V. Cope 4,800
Secretary, J. W. Pugsley 4,200

Railway Commission.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. A. McKeown, K.C. $12,500
Asst. do., S. J. McLean, Ph.D. 9,000
Deputy do., Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D. 8,000
Commissioners, A. C. Boyce; Calvin Lawrence; Frank Oliver ..... each 8,000
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright 6,000

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State, Hon. A. B. Copp $10,000
Private Sec., T. W. Quayle 3,960
Under Sec., Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C. ... 8,000
Asst. do., P. Pelletier 4,500
Asst. Dep. Registrar Gen., A. G. Learoyd 3,360
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A. Brophy 3,540
Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. 8,000
Chairman, Historical Documents Publication Board, Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D. 6,000
Accountant, M. J. Birdwhistle 2,580
Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W. J. O'Meara 3,240

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Minister, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M.D. (*Minister of Health*).
Deputy Minister, N. F. Parkinson $6,000
Asst. do and Sec., E. H. Scammell 4,500
Asst. Sec., R. M. Stewart.
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. C. Arnold.
Do., of Administration, E. Flexman, D.S.O.
Chief Accountant, J. F. Waddington.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Thomas A. Low $10,000
Private Secretary, Miss C. Whitton 3,360
Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara 8,000
Assistant do., J. G. Parmelee, O.B.E. 4,200
Chief Accountant, H. B. Borbridge 3,120
Chief Clerk, F. E. Bawden 3,360
Director of Electricity and Gas, O. Higman 4,500
Director of Weights and Measures, E. O. Way 4,500
Director Can. Govt. Motion Picture Bureau, R. S. Peck 4,200
Secretary, Commercial Intelligence Service, G. H. Payne 3,540
Chief Grain Commissioner, Leslie H. Boyd 6,500
Grain Chemist, H. J. Birchard, Ph.D. 4,600

Bureau of Statistics.

Dominion Statistician, R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. 5,400
Chief, Division of Demography, E. S. Macphail 4,500
Chief, Division of External Trade, W. A. Warne, B.A. 3,600
Chief, Division of Agriculture, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S. 3,600
Chief, Division of Industries, J. C. Macpherson 3,300
Chief, Division of Internal Trade, F. J. Horning, B.A. 3,420
Chief, Transportation Division, G. S. Wrong, B.Sc. 3,540
Chief, Educational Statistics and Editor of Year Book, S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S. 3,420
Chief, Metallurgical and Chemical Division, S. J. Cook, B.A. 3,300
Chief, Financial Division, J. R. Munro ... 3,000

Patents and Copyrights.

Com. of Patents, George F. O'Halloran ... 8,000
Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O. 3,960

Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentine Republic.—E. L. McColl, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires.

Australia.—D. H. Ross, Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne.

Belgium.—A. Stuart Bleakney, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.—P. W. Cook, Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro.

British West Indies.—H. R. Poussette, P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad .(Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Porto Rico and Venezuela); James Cormack, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica (Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Central American States, Colombia, Bermuda and the Bahamas).

China.—J. W. Ross, P.O. Box 300, Shanghai.

Denmark.—B. S. Webb, Raadhuspladsen 45, Copenhagen (Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland).

France.—Hercule Barré, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

Germany.—L. D. Wilgress, Raboisen 8, Hamburg 1 (Germany, Russia; the countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia).

India and Ceylon.—H. A. Chisholm, P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta.

Italy.—W. McL. Clarke, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan.

Japan.—A. E. Bryan, P.O. Box 230, Kobe.

Mexico.—C. Noel Wilde, Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City.

Netherlands.—F. H. Palmer, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

New Zealand.—C. M. Croft (*Acting*), Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland.

South Africa.—R. S. O'Meara (*Acting*), P.O. Box 683, Cape Town.

Straits Settlements.—A. B. Muddiman, P.O. Box 121, Singapore (Straits Settlements, British Borneo, Netherlands East Indies and Siam).

United Kingdom.—Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, England; J. E. Ray, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester; J. Forsyth Smith, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool; Douglas S. Cole, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol; Gordon B. Johnson, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland (Scotland and Ireland).

United States.—Frederic Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Canadian Commercial Agent.—Australia.—B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

Special Canadian Representatives.

United Kingdom.—Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C., Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1, England.

France.—Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

United States.—Department of External Affairs of Canada: M. M. Mahoney, representative, care of British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

Canadian Commissioners.

Chairman, Charles A. Magrath	$7,500
Commissioners, Henry A. Powell, K.C.; Sir W. H. Hearst, K.C.M.G.	each 7,500
Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa	4,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the next (15th) Parliament will consist of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 14 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 17 for *Manitoba*, 14 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 16 for *Alberta*, 21 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Hewitt Bostock	$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
Deputy Clerk and 1st Clerk Assistant, J. C. Young	5,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers	4,020
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C.	4,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., M.P.	6,000
Deputy Speaker, George N. Gordon, K.C., M.P.	4,000
Clerk, W. B. Northrup, M.A., K.C.	6,000
Clerk Assistant, A. Beauchesne, B.L., K.C.	4,620
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bowie	4,020

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. F. A. Anglin	$15,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault; Hon. E. L. Newcombe; Hon. T. Rinfret ..... each	12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. A. K. McLean	10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D.	9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.	6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.	5,000

DEFENCE.

The Militia of Canada is classified as Reserve and Active, the latter being subdivided into Permanent and Non-permanent Forces. The *Permanent Force* consists of 15 units of all arms of the service, with an establishment limited to 10,000 (with a strength in 1924 of 3,500). The *Non-permanent* Active Militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, machine-gun, signalling and other corps, with a total establishment of 10,568 officers and 112,893 other ranks. The *Reserve Militia* is a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organisation; drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (Aug. 1924) of 2 Destroyers and 4 Mine-sweepers on the Active List and 1 Light Cruiser and 2 Submarines on the Reserve List, with a personnel of 467 officers and men. There is also a Naval Reserve (500) and a Naval Volunteer Reserve (1,000).

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.
Asst. do., G. S. Worsley.
Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C. F. Hamilton.
Secretary, G. T. Hann.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1922) 28,924 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 1,859,447 pupils; and 65 colleges with 20,086 students. The 23 universities had 31,792 students in 1921–22.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund. *Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1919	312,946,747	232,731,283
1920	349,746,335	303,843,930
1921	434,386,537	361,118,145
1922	381,952,387	347,560,691
1923	394,614,900	335,254,008
1924	396,837,682	324,813,190

Receipts.	Year ended March 31, 1923.	Year ended March 31, 1924.
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	118,056,469	121,500,798
Excise	35,761,996	38,181,747
War Tax	181,614,873	182,036,261
Post Office	29,016,771	28,865,374
Canals & Public Works	1,228,858	1,400,167
From various sources ...	28,935,933	24,853,335
Total Receipts...	394,614,900	396,837,682

*Expenditure.	Year ended March 31, 1923.	Year ended March 31, 1924.
	$	$
Debt Charges	137,892,735	136,237,872
Provincial Subsidies.....	12,207,313	12,386,136
Civil Government.....	10,114,859	10,514,983
Pensions	32,985,998	33,411,082
Public Works	9,978,440	11,900,847
Post Office	27,794,502	28,305,941
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	12,974,858	9,970,993
Other Expenditure	91,305,303	82,084,336
Total Expenditure...	335,254,007	324,813,190

* Beginning with 1920 Railway Revenue has been applied against working expenses.

War Tax Revenue during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1915–1924.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,594	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,391	852,328	13,031,461	59,711,539	106,482,718	180,634,873
1924	1,236,958	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,162

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1919	2,460,183,021	1,812,584,819
1920	3,041,529,587	2,248,868,624
1921	2,902,482,117	2,340,878,984
1922	2,902,347,137	2,422,135,801
1923	2,888,827,237	2,453,776,869
1924	2,819,610,470	2,417,783,285

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Field Crops.	1923.	1923.	1923.
	acres.	bush. per acre.	bush.
Fall Wheat	815,706	23·75	19,315,000
Spring Wheat	21,856,158	20·75	454,884,000
All Wheat	22,671,864	21·00	474,199,000
Oats	14,387,807	39·25	563,997,500
Barley	2,784,571	27·75	76,997,800
Rye	1,448,142	16·00	23,231,800
Peas	169,330	17·00	2,898,200
Beans	63,151	16·50	1,041,700
Buckwheat	440,121	22·25	9,743,700
Flax	629,938	11·30	7,139,500
Mixed Grains	843,757	35·25	29,750,500
Corn for husking	317,729	42·75	13,608,000
		cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	560,942	99·00	55,497,000
Turnips, &c.	194,512	196·00	38,116,500
		Short ton, 2,000 lb.	tons.
Hay and Clover	9,725,602	1·55	14,844,900
Grain Hay	1,920,432	2·25	4,336,100
Alfalfa	391,116	2·65	1,028,600
Fodder Corn	659,070	8·10	5,320,800
Sugar Beets	22,450	9·60	216,200

The live stock included 3,530,641 horses, 9,246,231 cattle, 2,753,860 sheep, 4,405,316 swine, and 45,469,292 poultry.

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 163,556,759 lb., valued at $56,929,008, and of cheese 151,504,353 lb., valued at $28,633,467.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 1,240 fur farms in the Dominion in 1923, mainly in Prince Edward Island, 1,179 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1923 was 40,125, valued at $6,325,668; born in captivity, 26,980; sold from farms, 7,106, value $1,314,683; pelts sold, 9,539, value $860,468, the total sale for live animals and pelts being $2,175,151 as compared to $1,537,525 in 1922.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1923 was $42,565,545 as against $41,908,076 in 1922 and $60,250,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1923 was $47,672,865, and the number of men employed 68,964. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1923 was 938.

Lumbering.—The net value of production, including (*a*) logging operations and (*b*) mill operations, was in 1921 $233,909,759, and in 1922 $230,108,403, a decrease of approximately 2 per cent. The principal items of production in 1922 were sawn lumber $84,554,172, shingles $10,397,080, and laths $5,690,328, miscellaneous mill products $13,683,000. Products of logging operations which do not reach the sawmill were valued at $115,783,823 in 1922.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1922 had a total capital of $3,125,772,761, the value of the products being $2,439,843,766. These industries employed 462,573 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $497,113,554.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1923 were as follows: Gold, 1,223,601 oz. ($25,294,076); silver, 17,754,706 oz. ($11,518,008); copper, 87,942,458 lb. ($12,682,182); nickel, 62,453,843 lb. ($18,332,077); lead, 110,730,730 lb. ($7,949,359); cobalt, 966,020lb. ($2,753,157); zinc, 60,038,000 lb. ($3,988,514); asbestos, 231,231 tons ($7,508,138); coal, 16,984,022 tons ($73,504,361); gypsum, 559,778 tons ($2,165,953); salt, 202,960 tons ($1,553,645); natural gas, 14,675,760 M. cu. ft. ($5,875,150). The total value of the mineral output, 1923, was $214,019,832.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1924.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	153,613,033	360,094,021
Oceania—		
Australia	1,037,451	19,923,997
New Zealand	2,179,727	12,735,620
British South Africa	98,410	8,019,853
British East Indies—		
British India	9,260,656	3,120,578
British West Indies—		
Barbados	7,020,415	1,619,811
Jamaica	3,289,478	3,132,042
Trinidad and Tabago	1,459,648	3,447,013
Other B.W.I.	2,049,750	2,702,846
British Guiana	6,221,841	2,528,930
Newfoundland	1,474,920	10,507,868
Hong Kong	1,971,011	3,803,213
Total British Empire	195,385,632	436,475,719
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Argentine Republic	4,173,562	7,305,866
Austria	168,776	52,458
Belgium	5,340,875	17,452,442
Brazil	1,439,497	2,624,310
Bulgaria	5,687	1,985
Chile	97,959	621,208
China	2,714,886	12,973,145
Colombia	480,008	240,166
Costa Rica	73,584	134,185
Cuba	10,781,047	6,776,605
Czecho-Slovakia	768,890	94,964
Denmark	94,793	3,749,799
Ecuador	247	56,039
Egypt	34,241	953,329
Estonia	...	236,226
Finland	6,090	1,754,279
France	15,770,145	18,879,097
French Africa	404,162	77,491
French West Indies	...	63,436
St. Pierre & Miquelon	30,169	1,781,385

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Germany	5,379,955	16,753,650
Greece	507,916	6,095,301
Guatemala	324,843	76,446
Hayti	161,250	401,659
Honduras	12,381	196,450
Hungary	8,234	27,405
Iceland	8,020	19,400
Italy	1,849,844	18,501,578
Japan	6,292,867	26,931,860
Lettonia	...	160,143
Liberia	...	3,533
Lithuania	525	5,887
Mexico	2,647,184	3,510,397
Morocco	1,655	15,030
Netherlands	5,360,344	9,488,976
Neth. East Indies	4,820,024	1,104,074
Neth. Guiana	...	108,187
Neth. West Indies	829	29,521
Nicaragua	16,593	121,984
Norway	698,547	5,252,239
Panama	1,706	206,648
Persia	132,509	1,206
Peru	4,038,668	568,295
Poland and Danzig	40,182	1,841,980
Portugal	260,401	1,015,496
Azores and Madeira	89,191	302,191
Portuguese Africa	...	323,015
Rumania	1,940	12,860
Russia	344,770	115,980
Salvador	94,179	81,998
San Domingo	8,800,060	298,252
Siam	46,485	115,781
Spain	1,666,569	794,720
Canary Islands	1,133	66,053
Spanish Africa	...	5,950
Sweden	1,056,121	3,716,603
Switzerland	8,420,673	1,289,581
Syria	5,113	21,136
Turkey	331,307	169,804
United States	601,295,121	430,715,496
Alaska	266,995	306,294
American Virgin Is.	52	2,145
Hawaii	153,136	183,188
Philippine Islands	108,760	288,508
Porto Rico	927	692,663
Uruguay	174,878	460,365
Venezuela	170,589	872,799
Yugo-Slavia	...	66,616
Total For. Countries	697,981,235	608,665,337
Grand Total	893,366,867	1,045,141,056
Total Trade	$1,938,507,923	

Shipping (Dec. 31, 1922).—3,253 sailing vessels and 4,388 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,236,226). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1923 were: Canadian 14,929 (6,861,202 tons), British 4,239 (10,471,403 tons), Foreign 17,170 (10,261,865 tons); total tonnage 27,594,410. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 162,593, with a registered tonnage of 70,970,078.

Banking.—There were 16 chartered banks on Dec. 30, 1923, with 4,422 branches, with liabilities of $2,686,246,003; assets of $2,700,424,103; deposits $2,121,753,031. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1924, was $33,209,638.

Home Produce Exported, 1923–24.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$430,932,150
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	140,423,284
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	8,055,083
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	273,354,778
Iron and its Products	66,975,571
Non-ferrous Metals and Products	65,911,171
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	26,776,330
Chemicals and allied Products	15,349,956
All other Commodities	17,362,733
Total	$1,045,141,056

Imports for Consumption, 1923–24.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$186,468,685
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	45,026,734
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	173,795,660
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	40,976,833
Iron and its Products	173,473,503
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	43,432,617
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	155,899,393
Chemicals and allied Products	26,088,041
All other Commodities	48,205,401
Totals	$893,366,867

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1923, was 40,094 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being $3,264,674,038, the earnings being $478,338,046; and the working expenses $413,862,818. There were also 1,736 miles of electric railways with a capital of $199,069,870, earnings $50,191,387, and working expenses $36,171,923. In 1923 the passengers carried numbered 44,834,337 (steam), and freight 118,289,604 tons (steam), 3,145,863 tons (electric).

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital.
		$
Canadian National Railway System	20,574	2,207,502,745
Canadian Pacific	13,564	623,960,137
Other Lines	5,956	433,211,156
Total, 1923	40,094	3,264,674,038

Canals.—In 1923 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 30,451 of 16,343,779 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,288 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1923. The postal revenue was $28,865,374 in 1923–24. In 1923 there were almost 4,000 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 202,467 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1922 was 11,455 miles, and of other lines 41,641 miles. In 1923–24 there were 33,457 wireless and radio stations, 31,609 of which were private receiving stations. A long-distance station is operated at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S. with a range of 3,000 miles. Messages during 1923–24 numbered 372,464. Twenty-eight Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having an average range of about 175 miles.

On December 31, 1922, there were 944,029 telephones and 2,396,805 miles of telephone wire in use; earnings, $39,559,149; expenses, $29,966,181.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,226,379 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,707,283 in cities.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt (1921) $10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D. 1,400

Executive.
(July 16, 1923.)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Education, Hon. George Howard Ferguson $12,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. William Folger Nickle, K.C. 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C. 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. John Strickler Martin. 6,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. James Lyons 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lincoln Goldie 6,000
Public Works and Highways, Hon. George Stewart Henry 6,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Forbes Godfrey ... 6,000
Mines, Hon. Charles McCrea 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Sir Adam Beck; Hon. Leeming Carr; Hon. J. R. Cooke.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson 2,600

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck $12,000
Do., Workmen's Compensation Board, Samuel Price 10,000
Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D. M. McIntyre, K.C. 8,000
Civil Service Commr., J. M. McCutcheon, B.A. 6,000
Chairman, Ontario Govt. Railways, George W. Lee 7,500
Do., Board of License Commrs., James Hales 6,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon. Francis R. Latchford 9,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith 10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson; Hon. J. Smith ..... each 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. MacD. Mowat; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. J. F. Orde; Hon. R. G. Fisher; Hon. W. H. Wright ..... each 9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1923 were $34,110,212·62, and the Ordinary Expenditure $49,305,439·15.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1923 the area of cleared land was 15,054,463 acres, of which 10,296,961 acres were under field crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1921 was $441,418,000. Cheese factories produced 99,535,415 lb. of cheese in 1923 valued at $18,842,102, and creameries made 54,773,180 lb. of butter valued at $19,443,505. In 1923 there were 673,371 horses, 2,838,087 cattle, 907,673 sheep, 1,734,734 pigs, and 15,203,384 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Log Products.—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1921 to $52,507,720, or 25 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1922 was $1,274,424,802. There were, in 1922, 237,319 employees, an invested capital of $1,643,187,941, and an annual wage bill of $268,662,730. The chief manufacturing centres in 1922 were Toronto ($394,065,052), Hamilton ($100,280,131), Ottawa ($49,202,686), Oshawa ($40,131,834), London ($35,487,959), and Ford ($31,690,257).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1923 being $68,284,658. The principal metals are: gold, $20,082,586; silver, $6,905,741; nickel, $9,563,416; and copper, $3,456,067.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 750,000 horse-power, and a further development of 250,000 horse-power is now under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (141,151); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,845), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (60,959); Brantford (29,440); Kingston (21,753); Peterborough (20,094); Windsor (38,591); Fort William (20,541); Kitchener (21,763); Guelph (18,128); St. Catharine's (19,891); Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,423. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 21 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 86 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. N. Pérodeau $10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau .. *hon.*

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Taschereau $12,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C. 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galipeault 6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Perrault 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. L. Perron 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau ; Hon. M. Madden ; Hon. L. Lapierre.

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon $4,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Francoeur 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench :—
Chief Justice, Hon. Eug. Lafontaine $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. A. E. Greenshields ; Ed. Guérin ; C. E. Dorion ; A. R. Hall ; S. Letourneau ; E. E. Howard ; J. M. Tellier ; V. Allard ; Alphonse Bernier ; A. Rivard ...each 9,000
Superior Court :—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 1851 ..... $10,000
Asst. do., Hon. J. E. Martin 9,000
Do. (*acting*), Hon. J. S. Archibald..... 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. M. F. Hackett ; A. A. Bruneau ; D. Monet ; L. P. Demers ; P. G. Martineau ; W. Mercier ; A. M. Tessier ; C. Archer ; W. A. Weir ; C. Pouliot ; B. Letellier ; L. A. Panneton ; A. Globensky ; C. Lane ; Pierre d'Auteuil ; L. J. H. Loranger ; E. J. Flynn ; A. E. Delorimier ; L. Coderre ; C. A. Duclos ; F. S. Maclennan ; G. F. Gibsone ; L. N. Du Plessis ; A. Sevigny ; E. F. Surveyer ; P. Cousineau ; L. J. A. Désy ; J. Demers ; C. A. Wilson ; Gonsalve Desaulniers ; Arthur Trahan ; L. R. Roy ; I. N. Belleau ; A. Stein ..... each $9,000
Circuit Court :—
Judges, Hons. C. Le Beuf ; John D. Purcell ; A. Dorion ; J. B. Archambault.
Court of Sessions of the Peace :—
Montreal—Hons. J. L. Decarie (*Chief Justice*) ; F. T. Enright ; Gustave Perrault ; Amédée Monet ; Victor Cusson.
Quebec—Hons. Art. Lachance (*Chief Justice*) ; P. A. Choquette.

Agent-General for Quebec in England (vacant).
Asst. do., Capt. C. H. Verge, 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1923–4 was $23,170,733 and the actual expenditure $21,867,293. The Debt is stated at $56,638,801.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1922 was $696,143,225 (1905, $387,900,585), the principal manufacturing centres being (1922): Montreal ($406,846,230), Quebec ($28,470,352), Three Rivers ($19,315,504), Shawinigan Falls ($11,541,526), Sherbrooke ($11,236,117) and Hull ($10,642,532). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance ; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $2,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1923, $58,566,143. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing ; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1924, was about 7,000,000 acres. In 1923 the value of dairy industry products was cheese 46,770,556 lb. (valued at $8,768,782), and butter 60,179,616 lb. (valued at $20,741,454). In 1923 there were in the Province 341,651 horses, 1,781,751 cattle, 822,997 sheep, 797,726 swine, and 6,482,256 poultry.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1922, 7,895 schools with 570,430 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville) ; and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 95,193), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada ; and Montreal (population, 618,506), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat. and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant...$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong..... $7,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. J. O'Hearn..... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. D. A. Cameron 6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. William Chisholm 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. O. T. Daniels, J. C. Tory, J. W. Comeau, J. J. Kinley, J. A. McDonald.
Deputy Provincial Secretary, Clerk of the Executive Council, & Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Arthur S. Barnstead.
Deputy Attorney-General, F. F. Mathers.
Provincial Highway Board (Chairman), A. S. Macmillan.
Secretary for Agriculture, M. Cumming.
Commissioner of Forests and Game, J. A. Knight.
Chief Health Officer, A. C. Jost, M.D.
Workmen's Compensation Board (Chairman), V. J. Paton.
Board of Commissnrs. of Public Utilities (Chairman), John U. Ross.
Power Commission (Chairman), Hon. E. H. Armstrong.
Provincial Auditor, W. H. Studd.
Deputy Registrar-General and Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W. B. MacCoy.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Mack, K.C. $1,500
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Robert Irwin 1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris $10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie.....
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. J. Ritchie, B. Russell, J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish, T. S. Rogers, D. D. McKenzie .....each 9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 33 St. James Square, S.W. 1 8,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1923 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 2,000,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,700,000 barrels in 1923, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1923 was valued at $26,045,100. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1923 the live stock included 271,048 cattle, 258,537 sheep, and 851,885 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1922 the total value of the manufactures was $66,541,692. The capital invested was $97,799,273, and 13,580 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Dartmouth ($21,021,421), Sydney ($12,497,273) and Halifax ($9,120,745).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fish marketed in 1923 was $11,780,000, and the number of persons employed was about 25,000.

Minerals.—The mineral product in 1923 was valued at $30,534,176; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 6,179,690 gross tons were produced in 1923. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway Branch of the Canadian National Railways, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545); Glace Bay (17,007).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 131,495, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works, Hon. Peter J. Veniot 3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. J. E. Hetherington 3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. J. E. Hetherington 3,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James P. Byrne 3,500
Agriculture, Hon. D. W. Mersereau 3,000
Health, Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D. 3,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. F. Magee; Hon. J. E. Michaud.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits..... 2,200
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B. Dixon.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. Allison Dysart.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C.H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Harrison A. McKeown 10,000
Judges, J. H. Barry; O. S. Crocket; William B. Chandler ..... each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen $1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket 500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1923 were $3,445,878, and the ordinary expenditure $3,708,971.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 909,945 acres were under field crops in 1923. The total value of the field crops in 1923 was $20,864,300. The live stock (1923) included 212,901 cattle, 157,808 sheep, 66,182 pigs, and 50,644 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1923) $4,548,535. In 1923 the cheese factories in operation produced 825,369 lb., value $161,497, and the creameries 1,231,471 lb. of butter ($456,557).

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1922 was $64,614,137, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($27,927,086). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724, or 32·23 per cent.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of $1,500.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins (1 Aug., 1916) $9,000

Executive.

Prime Minister, President of the Council, and Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. John Bracken $6,400
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. F. M. Black 6,600
Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Craig 5,400
Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb 5,400
Education, Hon. Charles Cannon 5,400
Municipal and Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod $5,400
Provincial Secretary, and Lands and Railways Commissioner, Hon. Albert Prefontaine 5,400

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. E. Prendergast, R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E., W. H. Trueman ..... each 9,000

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson ..... each 9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended Aug. 31, 1923, were $9,711,243 and the expenditures $10,672,312; debt $71,619,254.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres of which 6,719,522 acres were cultivated in 1923. The soil is fertile and productive, immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of the crops in 1923 was $60,706,700. The live stock included 362,407 horses, 791,711 cattle, 93,162 sheep, 291,236 swine, 3,289,051 poultry. The dairy output was 250,000 lb. of cheese, 10,770,150 lb. of creamery butter ($3,648,251), and 9,095,318 lb. of dairy butter ($,2,000,970), the total dairy products being valued at $12,497,944, and the poultry products at $1,045,700; the honey production was 3,041,712 lb., worth $456,256, an average of 156 lb. per hive.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactured products in 1922 was $94,417,608. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to $84,562,378 and the hands employed 13,789; the chief industrial centres being Winnipeg ($67,894,075), St. Boniface ($11,394,288), Brandon ($4,005,610), and Postage la Prairie ($2,403,651). In 1923 the Province had 4,585 miles of railway.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1921), 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage La Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. W. C. Nichol $9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett 2,400

Executive.

Premier & President of Council, Hon. John Oliver $9,000
Minister of Education, Finance and Industries, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D. 7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 7,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo ... 7,500
Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C. 7,500

Minister of Public Works and Railways, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D..... $7,500
Minister of Mines, Commissioner of Fisheries, and Provincial Secretary, Hon. William Sloan 7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Buckham.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, A. M. McDonald .....each 9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, Aulay Morrison, D. A. Macdonald.....each 9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, W. A. McAdam (*acting*), British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Finances.—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1923 were $19,618,904, and the expenditure $20,799,467.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1923 at $18,912,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The fruit crop in 1922, however, was the heaviest on record. The live stock (1923) included 54,017 horses, 264,144 cattle, 53,336 sheep, 42,845 swine and 2,165,516 poultry. The butter output totalled 2,961,164 lb., valued at $1,250,485, and the cheese 290,086 lb., worth $65,855.

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1922 was $148,996,468, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver ($63,172,964), Victoria ($8,777,622), New Westminster ($6,561,061) and Prince Rupert ($2,093,713). The yield of the other industries in 1921 was: minerals, $38,045,000; lumber, $54,394,000; fisheries (1920), $22,329,161. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $810,722,782, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921, 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,495), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease since the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut.-Governor (1924-1929) Hon. Frank Richard Heartz $7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. James D. Stewart $4,000
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John H. Myers 2,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. John A. McDonald 2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. J. A. McNeill; A. P. Prowse; W. J. McMillan; Leonard Wood; Murdoch Kennedy; A. F. Arsenault.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, L. L. Jenkins.

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson $1,800
Sup. of Education, H. H. Shaw 2,000
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O. 2,200
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,650
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, Francis Koughan 1,200

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... $10,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart .....
Assistant Judges, Hon. Francis L. Haszard; Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault .....each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1923 was estimated at $10,174,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 32,314 horses, 130,578 cattle, 83,933 sheep, 42,011 pigs and 827,450 poultry.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1923 was $4,405,037, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,230), Souris (1,100), and Georgetown (882).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 588,454, an increase since the 1911 census of 214,159.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years,

representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Herbert Greenfield $8,500
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Brownlee 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Alex Ross 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid..... 6,000
Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000
Agriculture and Health, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson..... $2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey.....$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. A. Stuart, N. Du B. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, T. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke ..... each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns, and settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1923, was 12,000,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established nine Demonstration Farms at different points, and on six of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1923 was estimated at $150,307,067; wheat, $108,722,304; oats, $32,193,644; hay and clover, $2,427,258; grain hay, $12,561,972; potatoes, $2,853,144; barley, $5,615,842. The live stock included 844,519 horses, 411,446 milch cows and 1,117,751 other cattle, 335,243 sheep, and 706,753 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 17,750,000 lb., valued at $5,724,335, and cheese 1,850,000 lb., valued at $356,125.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1922 was $51,509,887, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($17,833,762) and Edmonton ($17,386,618).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 58,821; Calgary (63,300). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 757,510, an increase of 109,675 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 66 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. $9,000

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning $7,500
Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton..... 6,000
Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab 6,000
Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich 6,000
Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Child Protection, Hon. J. A. Cross 6,000
Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gardiner 6,000
Minister of Education, Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta 6,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857 $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. H. Lamont, W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H.V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie .....each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1923 wheat yield total 252,000,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1923 was $448,076,000, grain and field crops, $249,213,000; live stock, $163,500,000. The live stock included 1,145,875 horses and mules, 1,535,087 cattle, 137,240 sheep, and 679,867 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1922 was $30,268,144, and the value of the manufactured products $38,672,828, the principal industrial centres being Regina ($14,228,413), Moose Jaw ($8,756,133), and Saskatoon ($7,272,562).

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 34,430. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,740), Moose Jaw (19,300), and Prince Albert (7,558).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending March 31, 1923, was $1,042,536.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie ...$6,500
Legal Adviser, &c., John Black.
Disbursing Officer, G. A. Jeckell.
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, *Mackenzie*, *Keewatin*, and *Franklin*. They are governed by a Commissioner and 6 Councillors appointed by the Governor in Council. The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,988.

Commissioner, N.W.T., W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy do., R. A. Gibson.
Public Administrator (*Mackenzie*), H. Milton Martin (*Edmonton*).

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,259
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,774
Total.....	162,750	220,984	242,619	263,033

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1920	7,799	10,996	18,795	4,259	15,422	19,681	1,838
1921	7,272	8,865	16,137	3,497	8,233	11,730	1,522
1922	7,392	8,116	15,508	3,719	13,070	16,789	1,441
1923	7,046	11,034	18,080	3,646	18,818	22,464	1,357

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-51° 37′ N. latitude and 52° 44′-59° 30′ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. (1922).....$15,000
Private Sec., Capt. A. G. S. Goodfellow.
Aide-de-Camp, Major A. R. Moncrieff, M.C.

THE MINISTRY (June 9, 1924)

Premier & Minister of Education, Hon. Walter S. Monroe $4,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. R. Bennett ... 4,000
Justice, Hon. W. J. Higgins, K.C.....
Finance & Customs, Hon. Sir J. C. Crosbie, K.B.E. 4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. W. J. Woodford 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. A. B. Morine, K.C.; M. S. Sullivan; Rd. Cramm; F. G. Bradley; Jos. J. Long.

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture & Mines, W. J. Walsh $4,000
Minister of Public Works, C. E. Russell, J.P. 4,000
Minister of Marine & Fisheries, W. C. Winsor 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. James D. Ryan..... $500
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Cyril J. Fox 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...$8,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent .....each 7,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1922 by 55,152 pupils. The Government grants in 1922 amounted to $814,495.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained :—

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics.....	81,177	86,576
Church of England.....	78,616	84,665
Methodists	68,045	74,205
Presbyterians	1,876	1,876
Salvation Army	10,141	13,023
Various	2,767	2,688

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1921, are stated as under ($1 at par = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·86 = £1 sterling :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1913–14	3,920,176	3,920,178	30,450,765
1917–18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785
1918–19	9,535,725	6,766,389	42,032,786
1919–20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920–21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067
1921–22	8,269,681	9,127,543	55,030,027
1922–23	8,876,773	9,552,302	54,957,765

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1922, is stated as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913–14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1919–20 ...	40,533,388	34,865,438	75,398,826
1920–21 ...	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921–22 ...	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270
1922–23 ...	19,321,824	20,956,863	40,278,687

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1922–23 as under :—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$3,130,605	$6,961,491
United States	7,001,069	1,859,647
Canada.....	8,251,715	1,679,678
Portugal	60,282	2,671,177
Spain	129,889	2,832,451

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions ; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals ; the total value of the fishery products in 1922–23 was upwards of $12,374,169.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1923 and 47 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 14 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 850 post-offices in 1923 (130 of which were also telegraph offices) and 89 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 273,800 parcels. 250 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 1,000 miles of telephone wire. Postal and telegraph revenue, £81,356 ; expenditure, £281,163.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1923, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,238 sailing vessels of 143,340 tons, and 148 steam vessels of 18,480 tons. In 1922–23 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,294,080 tons, of which 1,342,595 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 38,264), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north ; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*			
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911–1921.	Estimated March 31, 1924.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,218,376
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,637,278
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	816,072
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	526,541
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	356,469
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	215,277
Northern Territory (Darwin)...	523,620	3,310	3,867	557	3,572
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	3,677
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	5,777,262

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	55,566	105,815	33,141
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,931	56,653	122,584	40,540
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	81,503	137,792	51,552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,284	126,360	46,869
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,490	106,801	44,731
1923	135,222	92,859	228,081	56,236	55,319	111,555	44,541

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861–1871 ... 166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891–1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1911 ... 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911–1921 ... 207,571

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,830
Chinese, incl. half-caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,928	Methodists.....	547,806	632,621
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	4,056	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated).....	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races.....	8,830	9,245			

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aboriginals, who are estimated at 60,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Australian Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia and the Island of Tasmania.

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′-39° 8′ South latitude and 113° 9′-153° 39′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast: on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as Old Age Pensions, Patents and Copyrights, Naturalization, Navigation, &c. A complete list of the matters regarding which the Commonwealth may legislate is given in Chapter I. (Part V.) of the Constitution. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) £10,000
Military Secretary, Hon. C. H. Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers; Capt. A. Lawrence; Lieut. W. J. Seymour, R.N.
Official Secretary, J. H. Starling, O.B.E.

Executive Council (Feb. 9, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., M.C. £2,100
Treasurer, Hon. E. C. G. Page 1,650
Minister for Home and Territories, Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, P.C. 1,650
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir L. E. Groom, K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,650
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. W. G. Gibson 1,650
Minister for Trade and Customs and for Health, Hon. H. E. Pratten 1,650
Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. W. C. Hill 1,650
Minister for Defence, Hon. E. K. Bowden 1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. L. Atkinson 1,650
Honorary Ministers, Hon. R. V. Wilson; Hon. T. W. Crawford.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department:—

Sec., P. E. Deane, C.M.G. £1,250
Public Service Board, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. B. B. White, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., £2,500; W. J. Skewes, £2,000; Brig.-Gen. J. P. F. McGlinn, C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D. 2,000
Secretary and Chief Inspector, W. J. Clemens 1,000
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel, I.S.O. (and allowance £500) 1,000
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse.. 805

Treasury:—

Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, J. R. Collins, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... (and allowance £250) £1,500
Asst. Sec., C. J. Cerutty 1,000
Accountant, J. T. Heathershaw 900
Commissioner of Taxes, R. Ewing (and allowance £250) 1,250
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, J. Kell (*acting*).

Attorney-General's Department:—

Secretary, Solicitor-General and Parliamentary Draftsman, Sir Robert R. Garran, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Asst. Sec. and Asst. Parly. Draftsman, G. S. Knowles, O.B.E. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, Gordon H. Castle 1,300
Commr. of Patents, C. V. Watson 900
Public Service Arbitrator, Atlee Hunt, C.M.G. 2,000

Home and Territories:—

Sec. to Dept., J. G. McLaren, B.A. £1,100
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan 780
Commonwealth Statistician, C. H. Wickens, F.I.A., F.S.S. ..... (and allowance £200) 1,050
Chief Electoral Officer, (vacant) 900
Surveyor-General and Director of Lands, J. T. H. Goodwin (and allowance £150) 900
Administrator, Northern Territory, F. C. Urquhart 1,750
Lieut.-Governor, Papua, Hon. J. H. Murray, C.M.G. 1,800
Administrator, Territory of New Guinea, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. 1,800
Administrator, Nauru, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Administrator, Norfolk Island, Lieut.-Col. E. T. Leane, C.B.E.
Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt £900

Postmaster-General:—

Sec. to Dept., H. P. Brown £2,500
Chief Clerks, J. C. T. Vardon; P. Howe each 705
Chief Electrical Engineer, J. M. Crawford 1,050
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane 850

Defence:—

Secretary, T. Trumble, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,150
Chief Clerk, W. A. Newman 730
Finance Secretary, Col. T. J. Thomas 1,000
Chief Military Accountant, T. W. Joliffe (and allowance £100) 755
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell 1,200
Sec., Naval Board, Paymr.-Com. G. L. Macandie, C.B.E. (and allowance £100) 880

Trade and Customs:—

Comptroller-General and Chairman, Tariff Board, R. McK. Oakley, C.B.E., V.D. (and allowance £500) £1,500
Director-Gen. of Health and Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston, M.D., D.P.H. 1,200
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson 900
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham 1,000
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davis. 850
Director, Bureau of Science and Industry, Sir George H. Knibbs, C.M.G. 2,000
Director, Commercial and Industrial Bureau, Stirling Taylor.

Works and Railways:—

Secretary, W. D. Bingle, I.S.O. £1,140
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen (and allowance £150) 1,250
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell 1,800
Repatriation Commissioners, Col. J. M. Semmens, O.B.E., V.D.; Lieut.-Col. L. E. Tilney, D.S.O.; Major A. H. Teece, M.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1924, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt. Hon. William Alexander Watt, P.C.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian Knox, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500

Judges, Rt. Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C.; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. Charles Powers; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke .....each £3,000
Arbitration Court, President, Hon. Charles Powers..... 3,000
Deputy Presidents, Hon. Sir John Quick; Noel Augustin Webb .....each 2,000

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the *Melbourne* (flag-ship), *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 3 sloops, 11 destroyers, and several auxiliaries. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The seagoing forces on May 15, 1924, consisted of approximately 377 officers and 3,290 petty officers and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The Universal Training Law was continued in 1922, but its operation is restricted to the more populous centres, and confined to youths of 16–18 years. Australia had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 164,030; Victoria, 112,399; Queensland, 57,705; South Australia, 34,959; West Australia, 32,231; Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To December 31, 1919, their record of Honours and Decorations was V.C. 65, G.C.M.G. 3, K.C.M.G. 9, C.M.G. 149, K.C.B. 9, C.B. 42, K.B.E. 2, C.B.E. 33, O.B.E. 125, M.B.E. 99, D.S.O. 619, R.V.O. 2, R.R.C. 147, M.C. 2,366, D.C.M. 1,756, M.M. 9,926, M.S.M. 1,176, A.M. 3, D.F.C. 58, A.F.C. 16, A.F.M. 2, and 1,032 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A.I.F. were: killed, 59,342; wounded, 166,819; sick, 87,957; not specified, 218—total, 314,336.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of June, 1924, was £543,462,000, of which amount £193,879,513 was charged against revenue.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force as at June 1, 1924, was 51 officers and 297 airmen. The sum of £422,882 was provided on the 1923–24 Estimates for Air Force and Civil Aviation purposes.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	*Expenditure	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1919–20	52,783,102	46,062,610	6,720,492
1920–21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921–22	64,897,046	57,861,511	7,035,535
1922–23	64,720,635	57,535,084	7,185,551

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25*s.* per head of the population.

DEBT.

The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1923, was £410,996,316, including a War Loan from the British Government of £90,388,604. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government (and making allowances for certain amounts included in both) the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1923) to about £905,484,946. The Commonwealth has undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta-Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £3,902,914 at June 30, 1923. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments.

Banking.—On June 30, 1923, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £317,766,716, and the Australian assets to £327,458,496. At the close of the financial year 1922–23 there were 3,598,901 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £171,645,812.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of the products of Australia in 1921–22 and 1922–23 were:—

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Agricultural	£81,890,000	£84,182,000
Pastoral	69,254,000	91,475,000
Dairying, &c.....	44,417,000	43,542,000
Forests and Fisheries	10,373,000	10,845,000
Mining.....	19,977,000	20,316,000
Manufacturing	120,751,000	131,848,000
	£346,662,000	£382,208,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Australia is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 16,543,555 were under cultivation in 1922–23.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. *Bushels.*
Wheat	9,763,861	109,454,842
Oats.....	1,014,376	14,982,155
Barley.....	342,196	6,548,935
Maize	313,202	7,388,314
Hay	3,338,456	*Tons* 4,148,989
Sugar Cane	216,886	2,315,982

Live Stock.

	1921.	1922.
Sheep	82,226,470	78,803,261
Cattle	14,441,309	14,326,673
Horses	2,438,182	2,390,460
Pigs	960,385	985,930

In 1923 Australia produced 640,964,689 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 631,514,435 lb. in 1921–2; 234,995,009 lb. of butter; 23,710,559 lb. of cheese, and 62,475,970 lb. of bacon and hams.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1923 the value of gold produced was £3,134,114; silver and lead, £3,014,301 (1922); copper, £844,126 (1922); tin, £395,755 (1922); coal, £10,486,419 (1922); the value of all minerals produced in 1922 being £20,316,160.

Manufactures.—In 1922–23 there were in Australia 19,173 industrial establishments, employing 412,410 hands; wages paid amounted to £71,133,152; value of plant and machinery, £86,081,910; of lands and buildings, £74,381,308; of materials used, £186,082,663; value added by

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans—1919–20, £46,672,373; 1920–21, £28,025,413; 1921–22, £12,823,480; 1922–23, £7,146,643.

manufacture, £140,414,473; and total value of final output, £326,497,136.

Labour Statistics.—In 1923 there were 383 Trade Unions with 699,743 members, of whom 90,923 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1923 was 1,149,530 males and 275,080 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 7 per cent. The average cost of food, groceries and housing combined, in the six capital towns was 6 per cent. more in 1923 than in 1921, and 70 per cent. more than in 1911. Wholesale prices increased during 1923 by 10·6 per cent., and were 94·4 per cent. higher than in 1911. Average nominal weekly rates of wage rose from 91*s.* 6*d.* in 1922 to 94*s.* 6*d.* in 1923, but owing to the higher cost of living effective wages were in 1923 6·2 per cent. higher than in 1911. During 1923, 274 industrial disputes occurred, involving 76,321 workers and entailing an estimated loss of 1,145,977 working days, and £1,275,506 in wages.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of gold and silver coin and bullion is included in the totals :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1918–19 .	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135
1919–20 .	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801
1920–21 .	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738
1921–22 .	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971
1922–23 .	131,757,835	117,870,147	249,627,982

Total trade of 1918–19 £42 11*s.* 4*d.* per head, 1919–20 £46 18*s.* 1*d.* per head, 1920–21 £54 14*s.* per head, 1921–22 £41 18*s.* 2*d.* per head, and 1922–23 £44 6*s.* per head.

Country.	Imports From.	Exports To
United Kingdom	£68,394,423	£51,975,381
Canada	5,064,253	364,732
Ceylon	1,001,412	814,435
India	4,393,685	3,107,584
Malaya (British)	272,759	1,343,029
New Zealand	2,003,307	4,302,281
South African Union	758,720	1,967,861
Belgium	906,050	4,299,926
China	873,579	278,121
France	3,231,197	12,296,665
Germany	593,812	4,186,864
Italy	1,174,489	5,950,726
Japan	3,936,150	9,309,560
Netherlands	580,888	640,818
Do. East Indies	4,361,302	1,862,864
Norway	1,686,439	47,696
Sweden	1,629,515	168,112
Switzerland	2,189,854	14,277
United States	24,851,303	9,630,770

Principal articles (£ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Imports.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Tea	2,051	2,679
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,467	2,233
Whisky	1,141	1,298
Copra	1,085	788
Socks and Stockings	1,253	2,072
Corsets	340	509
Gloves	513	688
Trimmings and Ornaments	1,198	1,261
Piece Goods :—		
Canvas and Duck	756	1,092
Cotton and Linen	10,243	12,369
Silk, or containing Silk	4,244	4,147
Woollen, or containing Wool	3,142	4,741
Sewing Silks, Cottons, &c.	1,090	1,247
Carpets and Carpeting	999	1,348
Floorcloths and Linoleums	951	1,344
Bags and Sacks	2,132	2,610
Yarns—Wool	1,080	1,739
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c.	3,085	3,485
Kerosene	779	790
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	3,058	4,591
Agricultural Machinery	619	473
Tools of Trade	712	908
Cutlery	503	725
Chassis for Motor Cars	2,928	6,118
Iron and Steel :—		
Plate and Sheet	2,592	4,436
Pipes and Tubes	855	1,237
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	1,156	2,005
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.	1,948	2,791
China, Earthenware, &c.	856	848
Glass and Glassware	765	1,062
Paper, Printing	1,944	2,295
Stationery, Books, &c.	1,488	2,221
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	3,553	3,896
Musical Instruments, Pianos, &c.	427	740
All other articles	41,108	50,972
Total Imports	103,066	131,758

Exports.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Butter	7,988	6,134
Cheese	438	232
Meat	5,546	7,671
Milk and Cream	2,133	1,329
Fruits (Dried)	969	1,232
Fruits (Fresh)	974	1,040
Fruits (Preserved in liquid)	789	126
Wheat	28,644	8,470
Flour	5,520	4,522
Jams and Jellies	164	79
Hides and Skins	3,142	6,673
Wool	47,977	57,139
Tallow	1,443	1,635
Coal	1,100	1,200
Concentrates	685	1,706
Copper (Matte, Ingot and Ore)	707	666
Lead (Pig and Matte)	1,730	2,562
Tin (Ingots)	284	321
Leather	835	819
Timber	1,198	1,067
Gold	3,483	2,228
Silver	855	1,117
Soap	248	271
All other articles	10,994	9,631
Total Exports	127,846	117,870

Share of the various States in the external trade of Australia in 1922–23 :—

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales	£55,010,083	£42,581,874
Victoria	46,729,100	33,768,701
Queensland*	10,782,906	15,782,072
South Australia	10,846,619	13,583,003
Western Australia	6,788,165	9,679,496
Tasmania*	1,588,158	2,460,374
Northern Territory	12,804	14,627
	£131,757,835	£117,870,147

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an oversea country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from Australia; thus, much of the produce of Queensland is credited to New South Wales and of Tasmania to Victoria.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1923, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	5,689	(371)
Victoria	4,394	(60)
Queensland.....	7,180	(1,275)
South Australia	3,503	(55)
Western Australia	4,845	(836)
Tasmania	896	(233)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	199	—
Total.....	26,711	(2,830)

Of the private railway mileage 1,001 miles were open for passengers and goods; the remainder for special traffic only. The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1922–23 were £39,524,527, working expenses £29,513,440, and net earnings £10,011,087, being at the rate of 2s. 5d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£253,526,519) of 3·95 per cent., as against 3·43 per cent. in 1921–22. In 1922–23 passenger journeys numbered 353,322,989, and 32,127,075 tons of goods and live stock were carried on the Government railways, the train miles run being 61,926,739.

Tramways.—There are 608 miles of tramways in Australia, 460 miles of which are of electric, 94 of steam, 46 of cable and 8 of horse traction. The several Governments control 449 miles; municipal authorities, 113 miles; and the remaining 46 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The principal gauge in use is 4 ft. 8½ inch (491 miles). 95 miles are at 3 ft. 6 inch, and the remainder, 5 ft. 3 inch and 2 ft. 0 inch gauge. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1923, was £21,385,939, (electric, £17,587,960; steam, £1,420,328; cable, £2,357,751; and horse, £19,899).

The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1922–23 was £5,908,803, working expenses £4,675,289, and net revenue £1,233,014, or 5s. 5d. per car mile. 53,791,000 car miles were run and 580,473,000 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the 5 years 1918–1923 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) :—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1918–19	1,350 (3,239,060)	1,264 (2,941,426)
1919–20	1,476 (4,041,544)	1,505 (4,044,963)
1920–21	1,830 (4,758,916)	1,844 (4,744,102)
1921–22	1,567 (4,560,381)	1,544 (4,520,897)
1922–23	1,489 (4,737,854)	1,446 (4,502,925)

Of the vessels entered (1922–23), 1,093 of 3,649,237 tons were under the British flag (Australia, 297, of 645,867 tons; U.K., 665, of 2,754,316 tons; N.Z., 57, of 66,521 tons; Canadian, 34, of 110,095 tons; other British, 40, of 72,438 tons); and 396 of 1,088,617 tons under foreign flags (Dutch, 42, of 141,264 tons; French, 55, of 114,102 tons; Japanese, 74, of 243,935 tons; Norwegian, 63, of 148,873 tons; United States, 69, of 194,180 tons; other foreign, 93, of 246,263 tons).

Shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1922–23 was: Sydney 8,377 vessels of 8,813,432 tons, Melbourne 4,170 (7,015,030), Brisbane 1,203 (3,121,839), Adelaide 4,037 (4,065,796), Fremantle 601 (2,664,643) and Hobart 604 (589,248). At December 31, 1923, there were 2,489 vessels of a total net tonnage of 486,381 on the shipping registers of the several states.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1923, there were 8,494 post and receiving offices, dealing with 839,553,255 letters, &c.; there were 6,987 telegraph stations, with 154,080 miles of wire, transmitting 15,828,629 telegrams, receiving 533,977 and dispatching 539,629 cablegrams in 1922–23. At the end of year, 1922–23, 281,703 *Telephones* were connected with 2,825 telephone exchanges; approximately 274,000,000 "local" and 15,746,837 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1923, there were 172,745 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 116,658 cars, 42,649 motor cycles and 13,438 commercial vehicles. The revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., was £619,447 for the year.

Civil Aviation.—58 aeroplanes of various types were registered under the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1923. During the year 4,709 flights of a total duration of 3,246 hours were effected: 241,866 miles were flown, and 4,984 passengers carried. On the subsidized aerial mail routes 109,999 letters were carried in Western Australia and 8,811 in Queensland.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is being laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£3,000
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O.	2,000
Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.	£700
Chief Clerk, G. L. Campbell	648
Military Adviser, Brig.-Gen. T. A. Blamey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	950
Naval Representative, Capt. J. B. Stevenson, R.A.N.	950
Director of Migration and Settlement, Percy Hunter	
London Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, E. A. Eva	
Commissioner for Australia in America, J. A. M. Elder.	
Official Secretary, D. M. Dow, Room 103, South Ferry Buildings, 44, Whitehall Street, New York	£1,000
Trade Commissioner in the East.	
Straits Settlements, E. T. Sheaf, Singapore.	

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911.

The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles. The population on March 31, 1924, was 3,677 (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals).

Limited portions of the country are considered to be quite suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to Daly Waters (160 miles) is being proceeded with.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about 1½ miles from the town.

Administrator of Northern Territory, Frederic Charles Urquhart	£1,750
Government Secretary, Charles Barnett Story	750
Director of Lands and Mines Dept., E. C. Playford	650
Judge Supreme Court, D. A. Roberts	1,000
Special Magistrates, E. Copley Playford; Norman Bell.	

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150°50′ E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group, and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of seven members who, with three non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1923 was 1,086. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. In 1923, 60,644 acres were under crops (46,360 coconuts, 7,171 rubber and 5,828 sisal hemp). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products.

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Revenue	£123,288	£120,624
Expenditure	124,912	123,691
Imports	305,705	315,423
Exports	220,236	179,452

Lieut.-Gov. and Chief Judicial Officer, J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.	£1,800
Commr. for Lands and Direc. of Agric., Hon. M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E.	1,000
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion	900
Dep. Judicial Officer, Hon. C. E. Herbert	1,200
Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick	775
Chief Med. Officer and Govt. Anthropologist, W. M. Strong, M.D.	825
Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. L. L. Bell	725

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 81° S., and in longitude between 140° E. and 156° E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago (1,800 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (3,400 sq. miles) (Bougainville, and Buka). The principal river in Kaiser Wilhelm Land is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1922-23 there were 172,218 acres under crops (coconuts, 167,428; rubber, 3,382). The white population in 1923 was 1,308; the native population in 1922 was 197,258 (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

Australia has full power of administration and legislation over the Territory as an integral part of the Commonwealth, and may apply to it her own laws. The mandatory must promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants. The natives must not be militarily trained, and no naval and military bases are to be established.

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Imports	£468,711	£516,455
Exports	499,197	630,892

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	£1,800
Chief Justice, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G.	1,200
Dir. of Pub. Health, Dr. R. W. Cilento (*actg.*)	1,200
Government Sec., H. H. Page, D.S.O, M.C.	804
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E.	804
Commiss. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew	780
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery	780
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs	732
Secretary for Lands, Mines, Survey and Forests, J. H. Hunt	756
Director of Agriculture, G. Bryce	1,250
Director of Public Works, S. M. H. Fowler	900

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1921, was 717.

Administrator, Lieut.-Col. E. T. Leane, C.B.E.
President Exec. Council, A. Randall.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Capital area)—*i.e.*, more than five times that of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	515,672	1,132,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	53,615	18,777	17,353
1920	53,974	20,961	20,183
1921	54,634	20,034	18,518
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583
1923	54,112	21,051	17,507

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1923:—Births, 24·68; Deaths, 9·60; Marriages, 7·99. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 61·0.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,301; Roman Catholic 482,575, Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 181,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, the names distinguishing the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.), Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourock, Monaro, and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,266 feet.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,600 miles, 1,200 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·1°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 54° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 59°, southern tableland 45° to 57°. North-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 64° to 66°. In the Central-western slopes 59° to 64°, and in the Western Division from 62° to 70°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *born* 1864 (1923) £5,000
Private Secretary, Com. D. Grant, R.N.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (Sept. 1924.)

President, H.E. the Governor.
Premier, Hon. Sir George Warburton Fuller, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. £2,000
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Sir J. H. Carruthers, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C. 900
Lands and Forests, Hon. Walter Ernest Wearne, M.L.A. .....
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health, Hon. Charles William Oakes, C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas Rainsford Bavin, M.L.A. 1,600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement Cocks, K.B.E., M.L.A. 1,500
Public Works and Railways, Hon. Richard Thomas Ball, M.L.A. 1,500
Public Instruction, Hon. Albert Bruntnell, M.L.A. 1,500
Mines and Local Government, Hon. John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, M.L.A. 1,500
Justice, Hon. Thomas John Ley, M.L.A. ... 1,500
Labour and Industry, Hon. E. H. Farrar, M.L.C. 1,500
Agriculture, Capt. Hon. Frank Augustus Chaffey, M.L.A. 1,500
Without Portfolio, Hon. Francis Stewart Boyce, M.L.A.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (*Chairman*), £2,500; W. D. Loveridge; J. Leslie Williams, B.A., C.M.G., M.B.E., £1,500; T. S. Champion (*Secretary*)... £708
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness, C.M.G. 1,113
Treasury Director of Finance, John Spence, B.A. 1,225
Chief Accountant and Dep. Director of Finance, B. S. B. Stevens..... 1,000
Lands, E. P. Fleming 1,112
Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper 1,112
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, W. J. Kessell..... 1,112

Mines, R. H. Cambage, F.L.S. £1,112
Agriculture, George Valder 1,200
Dept. of Labour & Industry, F.W.Kitching 1.000
Education, S. H. Smith..... 1,260
Local Government, J. Garlick 1.112
Secretary, Premier's Dept., Clifford Henderson Hay, C.M.G., M.V.O. 992
Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Registrar and Actuary of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H. A. Smith, F.S.S. 1,110
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams 1,242
Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan 1,250
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. H. Uther, B.A., LL.B. 1,200
Public Trustee, E. J. Payne..... 1,500
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon 1,400
Commissioner of Stamp Duties, W. E. Forsyth 1,000
Government Printer, A. J. Kent 1,010
Director-General of Public Health, R. Dick, M.B., D.P.H. 1,242
Comptroller of Accounts, A. Lynch 908
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G. H. S. King (*Chairman*); Dr. W. G. Armstrong; J. P. Osborne .....each 1,500
Board of Trade, President, His Honour Judge Beeby .....
do., Deputy President, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B..... 1,000
Commissioners, W. T. Willington; T. Routley; A. G. Cooper; Hon. E. J. Kavanagh, M.L.C..... each 750
Secretary, H. L. Lamond, LL.B. 692
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. J. E. Morris 908
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell, O.B.E. 1,500
Inspector-Gen. of Mental Hospitals, Eric Sinclair, M.D..... 1,400
Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons, W. Urquhart + £80 allowance 918
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation. The Minister for Agriculture (*Chairman*) (*ex-officio*); H. H. Dare, M.E.; G. J. Evatt.....each 1,250
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan..... 1,242
Secretary and Business Manager (*acting as Constructor of Buildings*), J. R. Cameron..... 775
Dep. Govt. Architect, G. McL. Blair 908
Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, M.A. 941
Valuer-General and Land Resumption Officer, E. J. Sievers 1,250
Surveyor-General, A. H. Chesterman (and £500 allowance as Member of Land Settlement Board) 992
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Burgh (and £250 allowance for work in connection with Murray River Water Agreement)..... 1,242
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. E. Burrows 1,142
Chief Electrical Engineer, H. G. Carter.... 1,000
Acting Manager, Govt. Dockyard (*Newcastle*), A. C. Waters 1,000
President, Metropolitan Bd. of Water Supply, W. J. Millner, A.M.I.C.E. 1,100
Chief Railway Com., J. Fraser, C.M.G..... 3,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Cann, H. Fox.....each 1,500
Secretary, W. J Morris 1,000
Chief Accountant, T. J. Hartigan 1,200
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest E. Lucy £1,400
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, R. L. Ranken..... 1,250
Chief Traffic Mgr., Charles A. Hodgson 1,300
Comptroller of Stores, F. C. Garside..... 1,000
Solicitor, John S. Cargill 1,292
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor ... 1,000
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles..... 900
Traffic Auditor, William H. Denneen ... 1,000
Tramway Traffic Mgr., Edward J. Doran 1,250
Chief Electrical Engineer (*Railways and Tramways*), Orlando W. Brain 1,350
Engineer (*Tramways*), Geo. R. Cowdery 900
Estates Agent and General Manager Railway Refreshment Rooms, P. S. Hunt 1,100
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield 1,200
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. H. Hutchinson 1,200
Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C. C. Lance 1,500
Commissioners, R. T. McKay, M.INST.C.E.; W. O'Connor ..... each 900
Secretary, E. W. Austin 1,000
Engr.-in-Chief, W. E. Adams, M.INST.C.E. 1,250

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (and allowance, £800) £1,850
Secretary, J. W. Ferguson 650
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (81 in August, 1924), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £600 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Several women have since contested seats, but none has been elected. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. The Proportional Voting System is in force. The ballot papers contain the names of candidates in alphabetical order and voters are required to mark candidates in the order of preference. At the last State General Election in March, 1922, of 636,662 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote in contested electorates 466,949, or 73·3, voted, and similarly of 614,361 female electors 408,515, or 66·5, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers.....£925
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B. 500
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 885

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Levy, LL.B. £1,400
Chairman of Committees, R. B. Walker 840
Leader of Opposition, J. T. Lang, M.L.A. (in addition to allowance as M.P.) 250
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle, C.M.G. 985
Librarian, P. P. Quinn (*acting*) 678
Principal Shorthand Writer, R. R. Carrington 835
Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Blenkin 735

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Hon. P. W. Street, *acting*) £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. W. Street; Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. A. G. F. James; Hon. J. L. Campbell; Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E. ..... each 2,600
Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert Pike 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street.
Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.
Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.

Industrial Arbitration Court.

Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmunds £2,500
Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beeby ..... each 1,500

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Mocatta and His Honour Judge Edwards ..... each 1,500

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Children's Courts and *Fair Rent Courts* have also been established.

Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett £2,000

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at State primary schools. The total enrolment in 1923 in 3,243 State schools was 330,081, and the average daily attendance 254,633. The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £3,888,712. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 2,755 students (2,133 male and 622 female) in 1923. The total number of students at State Technical classes numbered 23,496, and 1,113 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1923, 681 private colleges and schools, with 80,723 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, &c.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1920	28,650,496	30,210,013	152,776,082
1921	34,031,396	34,476,892	164,336,492
1922	35,637,820	36,966,525	176,674,387
1923	36,145,944	35,342,436	183,571,556
1924	37,351,809	37,251,419	210,493,974

To the total revenue during 1922-23, Railways and Tramways contributed £19,083,302; and other Business Undertakings, £2,678,502. A sum of £2,690,198—equal to £1 4*s.* 9*d.* per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £7,799,118. Included in the total Expenditure were the following :—Interest upon Public Debt and Special Deposits, £1,827,102 (exclusive of interest charged to Business Undertakings); Public Instruction, £3,941,290; Business Undertakings, including interest on capital, £21,258,765. Similar details for 1923-24 are not yet available.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30th, 1924) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £144,660,959, including advances, £112,873,479; coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £23,822,690; and liabilities, £114,318,567, including deposits, £111,820,251. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1924, amounted to £62,989,300, representing 1,290,642 depositors. The amount assured in *Life Assurance* Societies in New South Wales in 1923 was £76,385,571 Ordinary, and £13,381,335 Industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 214,663, and the funds at June 30, 1923, were £2,727,991. Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 262,494, the funds of 212 Unions at Dec. 31, 1922, being £229,104.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,331 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1923-24, the net tonnage being 8,956,152; the clearances were 3,363 vessels of 9,041,437 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1923-24 the shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 8,518 vessels of 9,022,037 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 158 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1924, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,523, the capital cost amounted to £93,355,167, and the net earnings for the year 1923-24 to £4,699,086, or 3*s.* 11½*d.* per train mile. There were also 228 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £10,758,958, and the net earnings £542,385, or 4*d.* per tram mile.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1922-23 there were 2,599 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 254,196,263 letters and postcards, 66,647,379 newspapers, 34,569,781 books, packets and parcels, and 8,738,901 telegrams were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 87,352.

Trade.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1923–24 were valued at £58,225,404, and the oversea exports at £43,135,665.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,696,459 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1923, producing 28,667,949 bushels of wheat, 3,287,523 bushels of maize, 1,250,772 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 35,726 tons of potatoes and 27,122 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 147,992 tons was crushed; and 771,206 gallons of wine, and 1,984,707 bushels of citrus fruit, and 233,526 cases of bananas; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1923–24 was 3,909,440 acres, including 301,230 acres which were fed off. The wheat yield was 33,040,000 bushels of grain and 700,060 tons of hay.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1922, was 64,473,761 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 112,050,378 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1923, there were 660,031 horses, 958,287 dairy cows, 2,292,893 all other cattle, 34,862,747 sheep, 340,853 swine, 31,440 goats, and 819 camels. In 1922–23, 293,571,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 693,852 cwt. of tallow, 73,723,597 lb. butter, 5,198,905 lb. cheese, and 19,245,866 lb. bacon and ham. During 1922–23 there were 137,300 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 120,900 being males, and 16,400 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural industry was valued in 1922–23 at £21,301,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £13,445,000, and pastoral industry at £34,009,000, a total of £68,755,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1922–23 was £4,810,000, and 6,900 persons were employed.

Mining Industry. — The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1923 was £14,232,009, coal accounting for £8,607,892, silver, silver lead and ore £2,956,862, and gold £79,998. The value of machinery at all mines was £8,772,740, and tools used, £213,897. The value of land, buildings, &c., was £4,047,277. The mining industry gave employment to 27,767 miners during the year.

Manufacturing Industry. — In 1922–23 there were 6,702 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 152,266, of whom 114,970 were males and 37,296 females, the amount of £27,050,730 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £213 16*s.* 5*d.* and females £97 4*s.* 8*d.* The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £34,559,510, and of machinery, tools and plant £37,548,766. The machinery in use represented 613,898 h.p., including steam, 398,675 h.p.; gas, 20,514 h.p.; electricity, 191,348 h.p.; water, 55 h.p.; oil, 3,306 h.p. The value of goods manufactured or work done was £132,735,140; materials used, £77,222,401, and fuel consumed, £4,021,068; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £51,491,671. Iron and steel are produced at Lithgow and Newcastle.

The principal products of the factories during 1922–23 were:—

	Quantity.	Value at Works
Saw-milling, native logs ..	147,108,217 sup. ft.	£1,838,804
Bacon and ham	17,505,343 lb.	891,801
Butter	69,855,086 lb.	6,130,755
Biscuits	39,959,144 lb.	1,254,625
Jams and preserves	34,145,054 lb.	1,060,291
Pickles and sauces	9,660,695 pints	323,997
Flour	354,724 tons	4,777,739
Bran and Pollard	148,910 tons	1,217,163
Milk, condensed, &c.	3,702,485 lb.	242,586
Raw sugar (cane)	371,596 cwt.	559,782
Beer and stout (on which excise was paid)	24,432,133 gal.	2,529,750
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	7,322,494 doz.	874,935
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	12,203,820 lb.	4,234,909
Boots, &c.	4,287,444 pairs	2,663,547
Bricks	368,404,346 no.	1,288,727
Cement	201,282 tons	837,122
Gas	8,932,941,342 cub. ft.	1,795,349
Electric light and power	443,281,236 units	2,757,360
Wool, scoured (Greasy Wool)	16,850,750 lb.	1,713,183
,, ,, (skins)	12,983,936 lb.	1,671,753
,, Tops and Noils	5,944,069 lb.	1,134,234
Tweed and Cloth	1,929,916 yards	696,575
Meat, tinned	4,459,504 lb.	168,395
Soap	356,657 cwt.	824,917
Tallow	357,804 cwt.	586,963
Leather	21,413,476 lb.	1,502,882
Coke	725,363 tons	851,472
Pig Iron	138,114 tons	

The production of steel during the year 1923 was: rails, 27,691 tons; bars and sections, 42,132 tons; billets, 658 tons.

The control of the fisheries of the State is in the hands of the Board to supervise the industry, and a Commission administers the Forestry Act. The value of production of forests, fisheries and trapping, in 1922–23, was £4,810,000. The total value of all primary industries in 1922–23 was £83,984,000, manufacturing £51,492 000, making a total for all industries £135,476,000, which is equal to £62 6*s.* 10*d.* per head of population.

Industrial Arbitration.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were formerly made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1923, there were 299 awards and 118 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which

the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" was constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard in determining rates of wages.

A Declaration made March 7, 1924, fixed the Living Wage for adult employees as £4 2s. per week for males and £2 1s. 6d. per week for females.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,454 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 184 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1922 was £123,823,897, for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £135,380,748, for shires.

	Gross Income. Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,902,562	£1,066,121
1920	4,282,062	1,355,416
1921	5,063,677	1,547,601
1922	5,611,902	1,648,107

	Gross Expenditure. Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,738,836	£1,018,870
1920	4,187,301	1,325,748
1921	5,079,661	1,557,388
1922	5,443,409	1,663,881

Towns.

Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk, also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet, the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 135½ miles of streets, and a population of 109,970 (Dec., 1923); or, including suburbs, 2,037 miles of streets, and a population of 981,400. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches, and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,347 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,800 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres. Kurnell, 248 acres and Parramatta Park, 252 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 90,350; Broken Hill, 22,900; Bathurst, 9,410; Bankstown, 13,380; Armidale, 5,440; Fairfield, 6,040; Dubbo, 5,000; Goulburn, 12,000; Granville, 14,880; Parramatta, 15,290; Lismore, 9,270; Maitland, 12,460; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,110; Albury, 8,110; Tamworth, 7,360; Lithgow, 12,840; Wagga Wagga, 8,050; Orange, 7,630; Auburn, 15,430; Wollongong, 7,340; Katoomba, 9,860; Lidcombe, 11,780; Liverpool, 6,450.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 32 days.

Dependency.

Lord Howe Island (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1921, 111. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	684,167	753,266	1,437,433
1919	739,872	763,369	1,503,241
1920	753,716	774,441	1,528,151
1921	764,905	785,798	1,550,703
1922	788,626	801,637	1,590,263
1923	806,546	818,834	1,625,380

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1918	31,601	15,277	9,156
1919	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	35,594	16,166	13,676
1922	36,288	15,155	12,996
1923	35,877	17,219	13,126

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

Physiography.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean

and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 68 years was 58·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 137, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·61 inches.

Government.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D. (born 1862) ...(1920) £5,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. C. M. Keppel Palmer .....
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (1918).

The Ministry (November 13, 1924).

Prime Minister, Hon. J. Allan £1,551
Treasurer and Minister of Education and Labour, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock..... 1,207
Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. F. S. Argyle 1,207
Minister of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. A. Downward 1,207
Attorney-General and Minister of Railways, Hon. S. W. Eggleston 1,207
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. Bourchier 1,207
Minister of Forests and Leader in Council, Hon. S. Richardson 1,207
Minister of Works and Mines, Hon. G. L. Goudie 1,207
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. McDonald, M.L.A.; Hon. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.; Hon. W. R. Crockett, M.L.C.; Hon. M. McGregor, M.L.C.

Heads of Departments.

Public Serv. Commissioner, C. S. McPherson £1,250
Auditor-General, J. A. Norris..... 1,250
Secretary to the Premier, G. S. McLean... 650
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott... 507
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. P. Heathershaw..... 900
Under-Treasurer, H. A. Pitt 1,250
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,250
Law Department, A. T. Lewis 950
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, N. R. Currey 728
Secretary Lands, W. McIver 1,750
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach 2,000
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron..... £1,000
Secretary Public Works and Mines, A. H. Merrin..... 950
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson 1,000
Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy 950
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500
Victorian Railway Commrs., Harold W. Clapp (*Chairman*), £5,000; W. M. Shannon, F. B. Molomby.....each 1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, C. H. Perrin..... 1,000
Secretary, E. C. Eyers 900
Forests Commissioners, Owen Jones (*Chairman*) £1,000; W. J. Code, A. V. Galbraith.....each 800
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton..... 780
Penal and Gaols Deputy-Inspector-Gen., C. S. McPherson .....
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, L. Thomas 780
Chief Commr. of Police, A. Nicholson..... 900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong 950
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin 728
Botanist, W. Laidlaw 689
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W. B. House 850
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A. 1,500
State Insurance, Commissioner, W. H. Holmes 1,000
State Electricity Commission, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. 3,000

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. George Fairbairn, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £624
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 380,035, and those for the Assembly 900,427.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Francis Grenville Clarke £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. John Mouser..... 1,000

The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt, W. G. S. McArthur, J. R. MacFarlan each 2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z. Woinarski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 1,100

Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. Murphy £800
Crown Prosecutors, H. C. G. Macindoe, £1,250; J. A. Gurner, S. Leon 750
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,200

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 248,882 children on the registers in 1922, the average attendance being about 69 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 60,105 pupils being in attendance at the 486 schools in 1922. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1919	13,044,088	12,979,407	80,678,644
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	87,647,739
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	97,317,831
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	109,099,199
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	118,562,029

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1923) 16 banks, with total assets £96,577,390, within the State, and liabilities £97,593,150. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1924, amounted to over £54,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 6,975,711 acres under cultivation in 1923–24, 2,454,117 were wheat crops and 520,654 oats, and 1,277,606 acres were cut for hay. In 1922–23, 1,717,490 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1922–23 was (including manufacturing values) £101,191,372.

Live Stock.—There were in 1924, 738,149 milch cows, producing 84,355,939 lb. of butter and 3,754,958 lb. of cheese; and 853,218 other cattle, 11,059,761 sheep, 259,795 pigs, and 486,075 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1923 being 95,403 oz. (£405,245). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal, antimony, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (7,096 factories, &c., employing 152,625 hands in 1922–23) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports oversea are: wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal oversea imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1923), a population of 852,850 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 39,960; Geelong, 37,100; Bendigo, 33,490; Warrnambool, 7,950; Castlemaine, 7,170; Mordialloc, 6,900; Carrum, 6,000; Wonthaggi, 5,600; Mildura, 5,550; Ararat, 5,500; and Hamilton, 5,110.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917	213,691	233,139	446,830
1918	219,723	237,965	457,688
1919	240,226	241,389	481,615
1920	245,325	245,852	491,177
1921	252,170	250,433	502,603
1922	257,501	255,909	513,410

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during War.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855
1920	12,028	5,083	4,881
1921	11,974	5,982	4,383
1922	12,001	4,608	4,143

Birth rate 23·71, death rate 9·1, marriage rate 8·18 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 47·33 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°,

but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 84 years' record, is 21·08 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *born* 1871 (1922) £5,000
Private Sec., Legh Winser, M.V.O.
A.D.C., Capt. H. H. Hambleton, O.B.E.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1863 (1916)

Ministry.

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).
Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Irrigation and Repatriation, Hon. John Gunn.
Attorney-General and Minister of Housing, Hon. William Joseph Denny.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Health and of Railways, Hon. James Jelly.
Minister of Crown Lands and of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Butterfield.
Minister of Education, of Public Works, and of Industry, Hon. Lionel Laughton Hill.
Minister of Mines and of Marine and of Immigration, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

Heads of Chief Departments.

Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, H. Blinman, M.V.O. £700
Sec. to Attorney-Gen., G. G. Martin, I.S.O. 700
Under-Treasurer, R. R. Stuckey, A.I.A. ... 800
Secretary of Lands, P. S. Messent 800
Secy. Public Works and Member Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhirst 675
Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, W. L. Summers 675
Surveyor-General, T. E. Day 675
Engineer and Director, Local Govt. Dept., D. V. Fleming 650
Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart, M.I.C.E. 900
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk 745
Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, LL.B. 1,000
President Arbitration Court, Prof. W. Jethro Brown, LL.D. 1,700
Controller of Accounts, State Treasury, W. H. Selway 600
Auditor-General, W. E. Rogers 800
Commr. of Police, R. L. Leane, C.B., C.M.G. 800
Chairman, Irrigation Commission, E. J. Field 1,250
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart 870
Public Service Commissioner, S. P. Weir, D.S.O., V.D. 800
Clerk Legis. Council, J. P. Morice £650
Do. House of Assembly, A. Searcy 650
Police Magistrate (Adelaide), E. M. Sabine 750
Dir. of Education, W. T. McCoy, B.A. ... 1,000
Supt. Primary Education, C. Charlton ... 700
Supt. Technical Education, C. Fenner, D.Sc. 650
Supt. Secondary Education, W. J. Adey, B.A. 650
Chief Commissioner of Railways, W. A. Webb 5,000
Commissioner do., J. McGuire 1,350
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., F. J. Shea 950
General Traffic Manager Rlys., A. N. Day 950
Chief Engineer Rlys., F. W. Stephen 900
Genl. Supt. do., G. J. Smith 700
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S. 1,200
Architect-in-Chief, A. E. Simpson 825
Crown Solicitor, &c., F. W. Richards, LL.D. 1,100
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Hannan, B.A., LL.B. 850
Hydraulic Engineer (vacant) 900
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins..... 1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc. 700
Horticultural Instructor, Geo. Quinn 625
Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S. 500
Government Geologist, L. K. Ward, B.A.... 850
Chairman Central Board of Health, &c., W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc. 900
Conservator of Forests, W. Gill, F.L.S., F.R.H.S. 650
Commissioner of Taxes, E. H. Cornish .. 775
Commissioner of Stamps, ... 650
Manager Produce Export Department, G. A. W. Pope 1,025
Registrar-General of Deeds, T. G. Blackwell 650
Supt. of Mental Hospital, M.H. Downey, M.B. 750
Director Chemistry Department, W. A. Hargreaves, D.Sc. 850
Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthur Searcy 1,000
Deputy Chairman do., J. B. Labatt 900
Commissioner do., E. A. Farquhar 900
Public Trustee, W. Wright 800
President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbit 750
Public Actuary (vacant) 600
Govt. Printer, R. E. E. Rogers 650
Govt. Statist, W. L. Johnston..... 500

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Edward Lucas, Australia House, W.C. 2 ..... £1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting 650
Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis 750

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 86,513 (21,401 women) in 1922, those for the Assembly numbering 277,760.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. — McInnes 800

The Judicature.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 50 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 10,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B. £2,500
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon 2,000
Third Judge, Hon. T. S. Poole, LL.B. 2,000
Fourth Judge, Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B. 2,000

Education.

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 991 State schools, with 2,101 teachers and 81,079 scholars; the expenditure in 1921–22 was £491,000. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171, with 816 teachers and 13,951 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 781 undergraduates, and 1,166 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 7 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State

Finance.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1919–1923, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1919	5,798,313	5,876,811	42,650,206
1920	6,582,788	6,457,039	43,753,146
1921	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,552
1922	7,771,752	7,826,241	54,388,688
1923	8,429,322	8,418,000	64,451,873

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 295 branches and agencies, and £36,591,527 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,402,000 and assets £22,557,000 in June, 1923. The savings banks on June 30, 1923, had 433,000 depositors with £18,249,000 to their credit. Over 80 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £37,373,764, averages nearly £75 per head of population.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture (1921-22).—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 5,300,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,500,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards and vineyards 75,000, and potatoes 5,000 acres, with 1,700,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 29,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 41,500 acres of vines, with a production of 6,370,000 gallons of wine: 76,000 cwt. of currants, and 66,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (June 30, 1922).—There were 6,257,052 sheep, cattle 419,197, horses 267,639, pigs 87,667.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £330,000 (1922). Nearly £33,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1922 there were 1,432 factories, employing 31,171 hands, the gross value of the output being £23,854,857, and the wages paid £5,313,927. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £9,607,286.

Value of Production, 1921-22.—Crops, total value, £11,610,373, average per head, £23 (cereals, hay, &c., £9,482,093; orchards, vineyards and gardens, £2,128,280); manufactures, £9,621,280; pastoral, £4,148,057; minerals, £902,549; dairying, £1,839,178; poultry, &c., £1,027,634; fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £825,270. *Total value of production*, £29,974,341, average £60 per head.

Trade and Commerce, 1921-2.—The total value of the *Imports* was £9,047,242 (U.K. £5,733,234, or 63 per cent.; other British countries £1,176,429, or 13 per cent.; foreign countries £2,137,579, or 24 per cent.). The total value of the *Exports* was £14,747,260 (U.K. £6,727,610, or 46 per cent.; other British £3,022,889, or 20 per cent.; foreign countries £4,996,761, or 34 per cent.). The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication.—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 118 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 805 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 50,000,000 letters, 9,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1921-2).—Ships entered numbered 1,087, tonnage 3,524,380; British 1,002 (3,236,140 tons), foreign 85 (288,240 tons).

Towns.

Adelaide, the chief city and capital, population (1922) 270,329, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (1,800) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (6,000) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1921	398,969	359,003	755,972

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821
1919	18,699	8,860	5,431
1920	20,257	7,946	6,670
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,153	5,876
1923	19,984	7,893	5,815

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1923 was 69·6°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 98·6° and 41·5°; mean barometer, 29·960. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1923 was 23·23 inches, and there were 91 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920)	£3,000
Private Sec., H. M. Saunders	300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. H. Turner, M.C.	300
Official Sec., F. Ryder	325
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Lennon (1920)	950

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. E. G. Theodore	£1,300
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. N. Gillies	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. W. McCormack	1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan	1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcome	1,000
Sec. of Public Instruc., Hon. F. T. Brennan	1,000
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Wm. Forgan Smith	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. Stopford	1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. M. J. Kirwan.	
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., G. W. Watson	525

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept., T. A. Ferry	£800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. J. Gall, F.F.I.A.	900
Public Works, R. N. F. Quinn	800
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter	900
Treasury, G. L. Beal	900
Public Lands, A. G. Melville	800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven	900
Public Instruction, B. F. McKenna	800
Mines, H. Marshall	900
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Woolcock, B.A.	650
Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A.	1,000
Public Service Commr., J. D. Story, I.S.O.	1,250
Commr. for Trade, W. H. Austin, F.F.I.A.	1,000
Solicitor-General, W. F. Webb	1,250
Crown Solicitor, H. J. H. Henchman	675
Commissr. of Police, P. Short	700
Commissioner of Taxes, H. Magee	1,000
Comm. for Railways, J. W. Davidson	2,000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. L. Archdall, £700; Wm. Harris, £675; P. M. Hishon, £675; J. S. Berge	620
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Norris	600
Public Curator, F. W. Mole	875
Registrar-General and Registrar of Friendly Societies, G. Porter, F.S.S.	550
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H.	900
Portmaster and Chairman, Marine Board, W. V. B. Forrester	600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, W. J. J. Short	1,000
Inspector of Asylums, H. B. Ellerton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1,000
Cotton Specialist, W. G. Wells	1,250
Sec. to Commr. for Railways, G. R. Stear	1,000
Chairman, Main Roads Bd., J. R. Kemp	1,000
Chief Insp. of Schools, L. D. Edwards, M.A.	700
Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools, R. M. Riddell	625
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming	925
Chief Commr. of Stamps, E. J. Fitzpatrick	800
Registrar of Titles, F. J. Bradfield	700
Immigration Agent, E. H. Abell	600
Director of Museum, H. Longman	510
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee	575
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. C. Morris, B.E.	700
Principal, Agricultural High School and College, J. K. Murray, B.Sc.	700
Insurance Commissioner, J. A. Watson	1,000

Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen, M.Inst.C.E. £1,000
Commr. of Irrigation, A. F. Partridge ... 1,250
Director of Forests, E. H. F. Swain 800
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers 850
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan..... 700
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J. Booth Clarkson, L.R.C.P..... 675
Director, State Children, G. A. Ferguson.. 575
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley 500
Comptroller-General of Prisons, A. T. Pierson 575
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson 700
Manager, State Stores, P. Ross 550

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John Huxham, 409–410 Strand, London, W.C.2 £1,500
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 585

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram £1,000
Chairman of Committee, G. Pollock..... 700
Clerk, C. A. Bernays 625

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley £2,250
Pres., Indus. Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin, W. A. B. Shand, M.A., A. W. Macnaughton and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (*Southern*), J. W. Blair (*Central*), R. J. Douglas (*Northern*) each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1923 there were 1,659 State schools, 142 Provisional schools, and 11 High schools in operation, with 4,129 teachers and an average daily attendance of 102,279 children; and 169 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,120 teachers and an average attendance of 22,510. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1920	11,293,743	11,266,910	69,680,764
1921	12,601,031	12,591,201	80,382,052
1922	12,311,378	12,499,976	85,691,228
1923	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
1924	13,428,039	13,415,332	91,128,556

Banking.—The banking assets (1923) £32,553,571, liabilities £31,465,987. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1923, were £30,232,044. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on 31st December, 1923 amounted to £23,271,413, and the liabilities to £26,667,332. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch, amounting to £20,340,430 (equal to an average of £55 13*s.* 4*d.* to each depositor).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,342,949 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 7,358,971 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 189,353,840 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 79,783,557 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 34,529,120 acres are held under occupation licence, 454,586 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 303,853 for special purposes, and 3,147,890 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 72,886 acres, 12,588 acres sold as perpetual leases, leaving 96,759,790 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1923, 269,175 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1923 included 6,396,514 cattle, 16,756,101 sheep, 661,593 horses, and 132,243 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 4,763,568 acres. There are three types of forest—the cabinet wood jungles, which yield the spangled silky oak wood, the valuable so-called "Maple," really Silkwood, the rich red Rose mahogany, and many other softwoods and medium hardwoods suitable for ornamental joinery; the widespread Eucalyptus type, which produces the extraordinarily strong and durable constructional hardwoods suitable for girders, sleepers, piles, flooring, &c.; and most important at the present state of development, the pine forests, the products of which are in high request for ordinary building, joinery, and plywood purposes. The Queensland pines are of superfine quality, consisting largely of Kauri equivalents, such as Hoop and Bunya Pine, and in small supply Kauri itself. The western Cypress pines yield an aromatic coniferous hardwood which is white ant resistant and is used for common house-building purposes. In 1923 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,452 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1923 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to reforestative treatment by the Queensland Forest Service which employs 376 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1923 was £2,200,782. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1923 was valued at £376,883; silver, £69,412; copper, £430,746; tin, £114,945; coal, £925,227; wolfram, nil; molybdenite, £2,069; lead, £147,233; opals and gems, £23,809; arsenic, £27,780; cobalt, £43,449.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1922–3 were: Wool, £10,428,712; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £1,884,196; hides and skins, £516,597; tallow, £391,439; butter, cheese, and milk, £1,884,871.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31 1923, 235,687.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and

the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,182), Maryborough (10,635), Townsville (21,348), Port Douglas, Mackay (6,320), Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns (7,455), Bowen, and Bundaberg (9,276). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (20,702), Charters Towers (9,499), Gympie (6,519), Mt. Morgan (7,214), Warwick (6,095), Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,767	106,110	213,877

Period.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1900–09..	28·9	10·8	84	7·6
1910–14...	30·0	10·6	80	7·9
1915–19...	28·0	10·0	70	6·9
1921	26·97	10.32	78	7·83
1922	27·07	9·29	56	7·8

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55·5°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62·5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council or responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1924) £2,750
Private Sec., ...
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Oct. 26, 1923).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Lyons £1,200
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. A. Guy 1,000
Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. J. Belton 1,000
Attorney-General and Education, Hon. A. E. Ogilvie 1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Lawson.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, I.S.O., M.V.O. £650
Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt 650
Auditor-General, E. Pretyman 850
Registrar-General, J. P. Laughton 540
Govt. Statistician, L. F. Giblin 575
Public Service Commissioner, R. J. Meagher 750
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. E. C. Lord, C.M.G., D.S.O. 675
Sec. for Public Works, E. O. Rowland..... 625
Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irby 600
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro-Electric Dept., J. H. Butters, C.M.G, M.B.E. 1,450
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie ... 750
Do., Railways, J. Miscamble 1,700
Director of Education, G. V. Brooks 850
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel, I.S.O. 625
Director of Pub. Health, E. S. Morris, M.B. 1,000
Government Printer, J. Vail 600
Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (*actg.*) 544
Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds 675
Secretary for Mines, W. A. Pretyman ... 550
State Shipping Dept., W. Robinson..... 800
State Insurance Dept., E. A. Reid 800
Government Geologist, Loftus Hills, B.Sc. 600
Commissioner of Stores, G. F. Dawson ... 600

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. R. Eccles Snowden, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Secretary, H. W. Ely..... £500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tetley Gant, C.M.G..... £500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G. 500

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls (*b.* 1868) £1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H. Crisp .....each 1,500
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers..... 750
Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise..... 625
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

Education.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1922, with 39,000 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (6 high schools with 800 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

Finance.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1921	£826,163	£923,731	£8,511,005
1913-14 ...	1,238,086	1,235,013	12,265,012
1920-21 ...	2,105,449	2,189,157	18,776,306
1921-22 ...	2,181,395	2,302,077	21,945,411
1922-23 ...	2,174,061	2,472,523	22,439,176

Banking.—June 30, 1923, the banks of issue had total deposits £7,243,000; the savings bank deposits were £4,411,000.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1921-22, 293,708 acres under crops. The live stock included 216,704 cattle, 1,551,273 sheep, 49,743 pigs, and 38,439 horses. The wool production was 9,634,624 lb. The butter produced amounted to 5,270,243 lb.

Electrical Energy. — The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p., and is shortly to be increased to 75,000 h.p. The present plant is supplying the industrial needs of Hobart and district in the south, and Launceston and district in the north of Tasmania, as well as the Derwent Valley district.

Forestry Department.—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,000,000 acres. "The Forestry Act" provides for the dedication by the year 1928 of 1,500,000 acres as State forests. Timber resources of the State are now being placed on a sound basis, and under the control of a Conservator of Forests, managed on forestry principles. 14,040 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 271,870 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1922 was 48,224,222 super feet, valued at £411,650. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1922-3 (excluding exports to States within the Commonwealth) approximated 4,770,565 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and osmiridium, the value of all minerals produced in 1922 being £877,906.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills and confectionery; the value of the gross output in 1921 was £5,796,625, the capital invested in the 686 establishments being £4,096,959.

Towns.

Capital, Hobart. Population (1921), 51,895. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,356), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 44,000,000 acres are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the S.W. Division, the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit. Considerable areas, however, are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1919	174,981	152,879	327,860
1920	176,895	154,428	331,323
1921	178,500	157,215	335,715
1922	183,386	160,222	343,608
1923	189,429	164,386	353,815

At the census of April 4, 1921, the population was ascertained to be: 177,013 males, 155,200 females, total 332,213. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the State authorities are aiding this movement. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bonâ fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	6,937	3,590	2,194
1920	8,149	3,388	2,931
1921	7,807	3,480	2,656
1922	8,131	3,167	2,446
1923	7,854	2,930	2,367

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons

belonging to the Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 26 years was 64·2°, while the mean for the barometer for 38 years was 30·017 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1911 was 23·38, during 1912 27·85, during 1913 38·28, during 1914 20·21, during 1915 43·61, during 1916 35·16, during 1917 45·64, during 1918 39·58, during 1919 30·66, during 1920 40·35, during 1921 41·09, and during 1922 31·86; the average for the past 47 years being 33·86.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir William Robert Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1870 (1924) £4,000
Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, (Vacant.)
Hon. Aide-de-Camp, Maj. P. W. Dobson, M.C. .....
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, *born* 1858 (1921) .....

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (May, 1924).

Premier, Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Forests, Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A. £1,500
Minister for Lands, Immigration and Industries, Hon. William C. Angwin, M.L.A. 1,300
Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Michael F. Troy, M.L.A. 1,300
Minister for Railways, Justice and Police, Hon. John C. Willcock, M.L.A. 1,300
Minister for Public Works, Water Supply, &c., Hon. Alexander McCallum, M.L.A. 1,300
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Education, Health and the North-West, Hon. J. Michael Drew, M.L.C. 1,300

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson ... £1,000
Engineer-in-Chief.(vacant). 1,300
Managing Trustee Agricultural Bank, and General Manager Industries Assistance Board, E. A. McLarty 1,000
Under-Treas., S. J. Randell, L.I.C.A. 756
Sec., Premier's Dept., L. E. Shapcott, M.V.O. 756
Under-Secretary (Colonial Secretary's Dept.), H. C. Trethowan, A.I.C.A. 756
Under-Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris 756
,, *Works & Labour*, C. A. Munt 804
,, *Mines*, M. J. Calanchini ... 756
,, *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton 756
,, *Director of Agriculture*, G. L. Sutton 900
Sec., Metropolitan Water Supply, G. C. Haywood 672
Solicitor-General, and Parliamentary Draughtsman, W. F. Sayer, K.C. 1,100
Registrar, Supreme Court, T. F. Davies ... 756
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin..... 800
Commissioner of Public Health, R. C. E. Atkinson, M.D..... 1,140
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson..... 852
Registrar-General, Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Govt. Actuary, S. Bennett, F.I.A. 804
Dir. of Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A. 1,020
State Mining Engineer, and Chief Inspector of Mines, A. Montgomery, M.A., F.G.S... 852
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland, F.G.S. 852
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar ... 708
Commr. of Police, R. Connell 850
Com. for North-West, G. Drake-Brockman 852
Sec. for North-West and Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville 552
Govt. Astronomer, R. B. Curlewis, B.A., F.R.A.S. 672
Conservator of Forests, S. L. Kessell, B.SC. 672

ROYAL MINT.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Col. H. Pope, C.B. £2,000
Secretary for Railways, J. F. Tomlinson... 650
Chief Traffic Manager, C. S. Gallagher 900
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans 1,000
Chief Engr. Way and Works, H.A. Cresswell 1,000
Chief Accountant, L. H. Gwynne 800
Comptroller of Stores, W. H. C. Bromfield 750
General Manager, Tramways and Electricity Supply, Wm. H. Taylor 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115–116, Strand, W.C. 2. ..... £1,500
Secretary, C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £182) 672

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G. £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Thomas Walker 700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan, KT. £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper, C.B.E. each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1924, was £580,548, in addition a grant of £17,000 was made to the University.

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and gross public debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1920–1924, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1920	5,863,501	6,531,725	46,822,003
1921	6,789,565	7,476,291	49,039,668
1922	6,907,106	7,639,241	54,959,778
1923	7,207,492	7,612,856	58,485,854
1924	7,865,594	8,094,753	62,768,281

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 11 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1924, with total assets £17,062,809 and liabilities £13,837,303. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1924, was £5,669,074; in the School Savings Bank, £72,662; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1924, was £2,053,540.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to Dec. 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,188,650, or between £3 10s. and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) about 2,323,300 acres were under crops in 1923–24, wheat for grain accounting for 1,656,915 acres. In 1923 the live stock included 953,764 cattle, 6,595,867 sheep, 61,478 pigs, 30,824 goats, and 181,944 horses. There were about 5,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Agriculture.—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 279,609, whilst in 1916 it was 1,734,117. From 1916, owing to the War, a temporary retrogression set in, the acreage in 1924 being, as above stated, 1,656,915. Large numbers of English and other migrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. With the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government, assisted therein by the British Emigration Scheme, land settlement is again progressing rapidly, and Western Australia is absorbing an increasing stream of migrants. A very large portion of the South-Western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the valleys of the Swan (or Avon) and other rivers and the hills in many portions of the State produce grapes, apples, oranges and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety. The export trade in dried and other fruits during the last few years has assumed considerable dimensions.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1922, a total of 1,323 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 20,253. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £12,870,741.

Forestry.—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during 1923 is computed to have been over 190 million super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 504,512 oz. in 1923, and 249,488 oz. in the first six months of 1924. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1924, is 35,594,368 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The values of some of these were for the year ended June 30, 1924 :—Wool, £4,237,152; timber, £1,367,713; sandalwood, pearl shell, hides and skins, £1,112,580 wheat, £2,542,626; and flour, £824,743.

During 1922–23 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £13,777,679, including £4,010,895 from the United Kingdom, and £7,277,343 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £11,105,220, including £4,106,769 to the United Kingdom and £1,131,675 to other States of Australia.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1923) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 171,859.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,526), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 16,000), Bunbury (4,478), Claremont (5,508), Geraldton (4,176), Midland Junction (4,935), and Northam (3,583).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 27 days.

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Contributed by the Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister of New Zealand.

THE climate of New Zealand is probably the healthiest in the world, and to that statement there is ample testimony in the low death-rate in the Dominion. The variation in the climate of the three islands of New Zealand seems to have been specially adjusted by Nature to suit virtually all tastes. The northern end is semi-tropical, and there oranges and lemons can be grown out of doors. It has, indeed, become a habit of the residents to claim that the territory in which they live is winterless. If absence of frosts and snow means that the people of the north are without a winter, then they are right in the praiseworthy appellation applied to their land. At the southern end of the Dominion—there are nearly 1,000 miles between extreme north and extreme south—the climate is like that of Scotland. The population in the two southern provinces is mostly of Scottish descent, and Scottish in their characteristics. They are industrious, hardworking and energetic settlers, enthusiastically loyal to King, Country and Empire, as is typically the New Zealander.

In scenery and the grandeur of its natural features, New Zealand stands out pre-eminently. In almost every part of the three islands there is the same endowment of scenic beauty. From Auckland in the north, to Southland in the south, a range of snow-capped mountains like the European Alps runs practically through both big Islands and gladdens the heart with their majesty and magnificence. With mountain and glacier and forest and lake and torrent, the finest scenery it is possible to imagine is provided. New Zealanders must be a free people now and in the future, and will, as the poet puts it, look up to their hills and thank Heaven the land is free—

"Free as the torrents are that leap our rocks
And plough our valleys without asking leave,
Or as our peaks that wear their caps of snow
In very presence of the regal sun."

The Thermal Springs of the North Island of New Zealand have become world famous. The large areas in which they are located are dotted over with lakes and springs, some cold, some hot, even to boiling point, and geysers spouting here and there to varying heights. In places the roar of steam (generated by subterranean heat caused by chemical action) escaping to the surface, adds to a scene weird and wonderful, such as can be witnessed in very few countries of the world. Many of the hot springs of the Dominion are possessed of important curative properties. Around a number of them there are bath-houses, comfortably fitted up, in which sufferers from rheumatic complaints particularly may "take the waters," and indulge in a course of baths as recommended by medical experts skilled in the knowledge of the healing properties of the different springs. During the summer months—from November to March—a very large number of tourists come from all parts of New Zealand and overseas to enjoy the sights of the wonderland, or to test the efficacy of its waters. And remarkable results have been achieved in the treatment of sufferers.

The fishing in the cold lakes and streams of the Thermal District of the Dominion is among the best in the world. There rainbow trout, especially, have grown to abnormal size. Trout of 20 lb. in weight are not infrequent. In the southern lakes and rivers, both Atlantic and Pacific salmon are increasing very rapidly, and enthusiastic fishermen from England, the United States, and other countries come to New Zealand year after year to enjoy the fishing alone. It is a fact, though by some hard to believe, that in the thermal regions fish may be caught in one stream or lake, and cooked in a boiling spring only a very few yards away.

Besides the three major islands which New Zealanders regard as the mainland, numbers of other islands are under the control and guardianship of the Government of the Dominion. There are, for example, the Chatham Islands which are occupied by settlers, both Maori and European, who use them mostly for sheep-farming purposes. Then there is the Western Samoa Group, formerly belonging to and under the control of Germany, which were occupied by New Zealand troops a few days after war was declared. The celerity with which the Samoan Islands were taken makes interesting reading. The news of the declaration of war came to New Zealand on August 5, 1914. Ten days later two ships with 2,000 of the Dominion's soldiers on board, fully equipped, sailed out of Wellington Harbour for Samoan territory, nearly 2,000 miles away, escaped the German cruisers which were in the Pacific, and landed without a casualty on the principal island of the group. The German Governor and his officers surrendered. Since then, Samoa has been under the control of New Zealand, held under a mandate from the League of Nations accepted by His Majesty. The Samoa Islands are fertile and the climate healthy. The natives are now quite reconciled to their new friends of the British Empire. Brigadier-General G. S. Richardson, formerly of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force of the Great War, holds the position of Administrator of the Islands, and his work has been a great success. Then there are the Cook Islands where the natives, like the Samoans, are Polynesian. The natives are civilised, their children are educated by European teachers, and the young people are being taught the latest methods of scientific agriculture, suitable to a tropical climate.

New Zealand is interested, along with the Governments of Great Britain and Australia, in working the phosphate deposits of Nauru and Ocean Islands. The Union Group, close to Samoa, is also likely to be placed under the administration of the New Zealand Government. From these islands up near the Equator, to the Ross Sea at the Antarctic is a somewhat far cry, but at the request of the British Government, and with the object of protecting the whale and seal fisheries there, New Zealand has consented to the extension of its boundaries to take in that territory. The whale fisheries in the Ross Sea are well worth looking after, over 200 whales being caught there by American whalers in a few weeks during last whaling season.

New Zealand and her Dependencies occupy a unique position, not only in the British Empire, but in many other parts of the world, and as population and national wealth increase, their influence and usefulness are bound to become very much greater than they are to-day.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.	Census of 1921.
North Island and Islets	44,131	563,733	651,072	741,255
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,051
Stewart Island and Islets	662	357	349	397
Chatham Islands	372	258	219	210
Auckland Islands	225			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	12,797	13,209
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050	...	34,500	35,042
Maori Population	...	49,844	49,776	52,751
Total	104,912	1,070,914	1,196,522	1,320,275

Estimated Population, June 30, 1924:—N.Z. (*excl.* Maoris) 1,292,806; Maoris, 54,020; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,542; Western Samoa, 37,328—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,400,696.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1919	24,483	*20,931	45,414	10,808	*19,877	30,685	9,519
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,559	39,141	10,635
1922	29,006	35,233	64,239	10,977	28,389	39,366	9,557
1923	27,967	36,488	64,455	11,511	29,668	41,179	10,070

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	...	...
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	622,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911.	1921.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,209,239	Church of England	41·14	42·22
Maoris	45,663	49,635	Presbyterians	23·32	24·57
,, Half-caste	4,181	7,352	Methodists	9·43	9·22
Chinese	2,630	3,266	Roman Catholics	13·97	13·47
Other race aliens	...	2,172			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1¼) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand. His Excellency General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., *born* 1865, *apptd.* 1924 £7,500
Private Sec., G. J. Little.
Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.B.E.
Military Sec. and A.D.C.,

A.D.C.,
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. H. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. R. Young, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. A. E. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Hugh Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lieut.-Col. R. C. Allen, D.S.O.
Hon. Physician, Col. E. J. O'Neill, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Hon. Surgeon, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald J. McGavin, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1924.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Valuation, Electoral, and Public Trust Depts., Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. £1,800
Attorney-General, Minister of External Affairs, and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bell, G.C.M.G., K.C. 1,170
Member of the Executive Council without portfolio, Hon. D. H. Guthrie 1,170
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170
Minister of Public Works, Railways and Native Affairs, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Native Trust, Roads and Public Buildings, Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C. 1,170
Minister of Education and Justice, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G. 1,170
Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, and Inspection of Machinery Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,170
Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of War Pensions, Government Life and Accident Insurance, State Fire Insurance, National Provident Fund, Friendly Societies, and Public Service Superannuation Depts., Col. Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E. 1,170

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Minister of Customs and Industries and Commerce, Minister in charge of Board of Trade, Hon. W. Downie Stewart £1,170
Minister of Health and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and Minister in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Cook Islands, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. 1,170
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Depts, Hon. R. F. Bollard 1,170
Without Portfolio, Hon. D. H. Guthrie ...
Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation Depts., Hon. A. D. McLeod 1,170
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson, B.A., C.M.G. 887

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Public Service Commr., P. D. N. Verschaffelt £1,350
Paymaster-General, J. J. Esson, C.M.G. ... 1,138
Controller & Auditor-Gen., G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G. 1,170
Commissioner Govt. Insurance Dept., A. T. Traversi, F.I.A. 1,001
Public Trustee, J. W. Macdonald 1,137
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M. 1,047
Director-General of Health, T. H. A. Valintine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ... 1,047

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Internal Affairs, James Hislop, O.B.E., M.V.O. £920
Customs, G. Craig, LL.M. 1,137
Education, J. Caughley, M.A. 1,137
Justice (Including Prisons and Patents) C. E. Matthews 956
Police, A. H. Wright 920
Public Works, F. W. Furkert, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E. 1,138
Mines, A. H. Kimbell 765
Lands, J. B. Thompson, M.N.Z. SOC.C.E. 1,001
Surveyor-General, W. T. Neill 765
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook 565
Census and Statistics, M. Fraser, O.B.E. ... 715
Printing and Stationery, W. A. G. Skinner 765
Inland Revenue, D. G. Clark, O.B.E. 1,137
Valuation, F. W. Flanagan, O.B.E. 874
Railways, R. W. McVilly, M.V.O. 2,700
Gen. Post Office, A. T. Markman 1,137
Chief Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E. 1,115
Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S. 765
Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. 665
Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. 874
Agriculture, C. J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc 1,070
Tourist and Health Resorts, B. M. Wilson 765
Labour, F. W. T. Rowley 765
Marine, C. E. Godfrey 775
Pensions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E. 837
External Affairs and Cook Islands, J. D. Gray 791
Industries and Commerce, J. W. Collins .. 615
State Forest Service, Capt. L. McIntosh Ellis, B.Sc., O.S.F.E. 1,000
Law Drafting, J. Christie, LL.M. £920
Principal Law Officer, A. Fair 1,138
Administrator, Western Samoa, Major-General G. S. Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,725
Defence, Major-General C. W. Melvill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,001
Immigration, H. D. Thomson 765
Native, R. N. Jones..... 956
Native Trust, W. E. Rawson..... 920
Naval, Commodore A. F. Beal, C.M.G., R.N. 2,218
State Advances, W. Waddel 1,001
State Fire Insurance, J. H. Jerram..... 920

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 £2,000
Secretary, Alexander Crabb..... 925

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 41 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £315 *per annum* and of the Lower House £450 *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross £720
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. E. Statham 900

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, J. H. Hosking, A. L. Herdman, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, K.C. (and a vacancy) each 2,000

In 1923, 45,837 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 37,104. In 1923 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,663. Civil cases to number of 412 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £300,698.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1924, the strength of the Police Force was 1,027 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,312 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1923–24, 5*s.* 8¼*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1922–23	£10,521,732
Receipts and revenue, 1922–23	7,399,674
Expenditure, 1922–23	15,695,507
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1923 ...	38,179,778

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Army Pay Corps, and the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps. These are responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 21 batteries of Artillery; 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 3 Depôts Corps of Signals; 3 Brigades of Infantry; 3 Depôts Army Service Corps; and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing, on mobilization, 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles, and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force, and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the Field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period of not less than two years, members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, when H.M.S. *Philomel* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. The *Philomel* was employed under the orders of the British Admiralty throughout the war and no opportunity was afforded for the commencement of a scheme of training. This vessel has been placed in commission again, and also carries out the duty of depôt ship at Auckland. In 1919 Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., visited New Zealand in H.M.S. *New Zealand* and presented his report, making recommendations and suggestions for the Naval Defence of the Dominion. In 1920 H.M.S. *Chatham* was loaned free of charge to New Zealand by the Imperial Government and was commissioned on 1st October with officers and men of the Royal Navy. A commencement was made in May, 1921, with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers. H.M.S. *Chatham* was relieved in May, 1924, by H.M.S. *Dunedin*, an oil-burning light cruiser of the latest type. A Naval Board was constituted, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces: the Board to be composed of the Minister of Defence (President) and the following members: the Commodore Commanding New Zealand Station (1st Naval Member); the Chief Staff Officer to the Commodore (temporarily, as 2nd Naval Member); the Secretary to the Commodore Commanding (Secretary to the Board). By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy," which shall be the official designation of the Force. H.M.S. *Veronica* (Sloop), which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920, was recommissioned in May, 1924, for further service on the station. H.M.S. *Laburnum* arrived in New Zealand waters from England in March, 1922, and was recommisioned in March, 1924.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1924:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1920	£26,081,340	£23,781,924	£201,170,755
1921	34,260,961	28,068,729	206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	219,054,385
1923	27,579,443	26,263,760	218,953,324
1924	27,960,370	26,148,005	221,616,361

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1924, was £16,416,870, representing £12 6*s.* 1*d.* per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£7,870,309
Land-tax	1,426,463
Income-tax	3,781,532
Death Duties	1,517,315
Other taxes	1,821,251

Land Valuation.—

	North Island.	South Island.
Unimproved value of land	£211,137,022	£119,653,969
Value of improvements	151,025,442	71,587,361
Capital value	£362,162,464	£191,241,330

Banking.—At the end of 1923 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £59,641,235; liabilities, £56,204,292; value of notes in circulation, £6,593,068.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1923–24, 827,599 depositors, having £51,315,000 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1923) 2,566 public primary schools, with 6,167 teachers and 214,778 scholars; there are also 294 registered private primary schools, with 26,010 scholars, and, in addition, 124 village schools for the Maoris with 6 186 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 37 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 14 technical high schools. In addition there are 68 secondary dept. of district high schools, 27 private secondary schools, and 11 schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,202 students in 1923) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and 43,572,465 acres of this were in occupation in 1924, this acreage representing 86,140 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1923–24 was 173,864 acres, giving a yield of 4,174,537 bushels. An area of 63,842 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 1,964,511 bushels; while 326,650 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 21,286; rye-grass, 43,487; and potatoes, 20,970. An area of 487,370 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1924 numbered 3,563,676; sheep, 23,775,776; pigs, 414,100; and horses, 330,535. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1923 being 1,969,834 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1923 being 57,521,141 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1919–23:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919...	£30,671,698	£53,970,075	£84,641,773
1920...	61,595,828	46,441,946	108,037,774
1921...	42,942,443	44,828,827	87,771,270
1922...	35,012,561	42,726,249	77,738,810
1923...	43,378,493	45,967,165	89,345,658

The principal articles of import and export in 1923 were:—

	Imports.
Apparel	£2,819,297
Books and Music	480,410
Boots and Shoes	1,200,581
Coal	520,308
Drugs and Chemicals	1,126,785
Fancy Goods and Toys	639,868
Fruit, fresh, preserved	723,827
Hosiery	566,991
Hardware and Ironmongery	613,196
Iron and Steel	2,437,823
Machinery and Machines	3,007,509
Manures	347,330
Motor Vehicles	3,494,402
Oils	2,315,463
Paper and Stationery	1,342,786
Silks	643,131
Spirits	916,178
Sugar	1,454,911
Tea	818,977
Textile Piece Goods	5,231,653
Timber	638,620
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,484,508

	Exports.
Wool	£10,904,658
Butter	10,689,200
Frozen Meat	9,012,627
Cheese	6,870,397
Sheep-skins Pelts	859,811
Tallow	785,668
Gold	698,583
Kauri Gum	596,222
Hides	560,710
Preserved Milk	513,495
Timber	473,753
Rabbit Skins	472,491
Sausage Skins	424,387
Phormium Fibre	314,324

The external trade of 1923 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£24,002,671	£37,324,605
Australia	4,259,323	2,642,266
United States	6,696,723	3,531,272
Fiji	859,757	120,777
Canada	2,93c,626	665,696
Japan	548,632	206,090
France	187,111	340,579
India and Ceylon	1,434,024	384,173

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1924, there were 3,053 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 135 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1923–24 was 13,836,311, while goods

carried amounted to 6,935,227 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £6,984,211 and £5,403,766 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1923 the vessels entered inwards numbered 664 (tonnage, 2,111,879), and those entered outwards 646 (tonnage, 2,060,502), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1923) 258,625,252 letters and postcards, 38,138,697 newspapers, 79,546,000 books and packets, and 6,886,858 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,130 post-offices. There are 12,954 miles of telegraph line, with 52,910 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 14,476,866.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at March 31, 1924, was as follows:—Wellington, 124,510; Auckland, 172,935; Dunedin, 75,755; Christchurch, 115,360; Invercargill, 30,520; Napier, 18,205; Gisborne, 15,365; Palmerston North, 18,310; Nelson, 11,400; Timaru, 16,710; Wanganui, 24,895; New Plymouth, 14,410; Hamilton, 16,120; and Hastings, 14,035.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Maua Niki, Rakahanga, Pukapura (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1921 numbered 13,209, all except 360 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1923) were valued at £131,937, and the imports at £149,978. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,287, and a population other than native of 216. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. F. Ayson .....(and allowance £100) £915
Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 700

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,050 square miles and a population at the Census of 1921 of 35,402. The largest islands are *Savaii* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. G. S. Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

THE EMPIRE'S LONGEST TUNNEL.

The official opening of the Otira Tunnel took place on August 4, 1923, the Prime Minister declaring the tunnel open. The Otira (or Arthur's Pass) Tunnel is the longest in the British Empire and the seventh longest in the world. It will give direct rail communication between the East and West Coasts of the South Island, the respective terminals being Christchurch, and (on the other side of the Southern Alps) Greymouth. Time-table trains have made the through trip as from August 6th. The tunnel, which is 5½ miles in length, cost £1,515,576, including the electrification of eight miles of track, electric locomotives being used in the tunnel.

NOTE.—"The Dominion of New Zealand," an article contributed by the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister, will be found on p. 678.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921.	
		White.	Total.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	650,609	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	136,838	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	543,485	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	188,556	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	19,432	227,739
Total	794,547	1,538,920	7,156,319

Of the total population of the Union (1921), 3,536,992 were males, and 3,391,588 were females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The increase for the Union (1911-21) was 15·99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 8·49 per cent.; Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent.; Orange Free State, 19·06d per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of White Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	40,722	14,665	12,350	1917	28·99	10·26	8·64
1918	41,582	*24,972	11,919	1918	28·59	*17·17	8·19
1919	39,724	*17,534	13,513	1919	26·91	11·88	9·15
1920	43,445	16,634	14,934	1920	28·97	11·09	9·96
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28·44	10·41	8·49
1922	42,832	14,753	12,184	1922	27·52	9·48	7·83
1923	42,004	15,284	12,085	1923	26·59	9·68	7·65

* Increase due to influenza epidemic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuwereld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (*Pretoria*), Brigadier-General the Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. .....(1924) £10,000
Secretary, Major J. U. F. C. Alexander, O.B.E. 900
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Captain R. C. Hargreaves, M.C. 400
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. G. A. V. Hawkins, D.S.C., R.N.; Captain the Lord Bingham, M.C.; Captain the Hon. C. G. W. Weld-Forester, Royal Horse Guards; Captain L. Beyers, U.D.F.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1924).

H.R.H. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Gen. the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog £3,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Dr. D. F. Malan 2,500
Minister of Defence and Labour, Col. the Hon. F. H. P. Creswell 2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries, Hon. F. W. Beyers 2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga 2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. Tielman J. Roos, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. T. Boydell 2,500
Minister of Agriculture, General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp 2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. C. W. Malan 2,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. P. G. W. Grobler 2,500

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—
Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O. 900

Controller and Auditor-General, J. de Villiers Roos 1,800
Agriculture, P. J. du Toit..... 1,580
Interior, A. G. E. Pienaar 1,700
Mines, H. W. Smyth, C.M.G. 1,550
Finance, Edmund Hugh Farrer, C.M.G. ... 1,620
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Owen-Smith, I.S.O..... 1,500
Labour, C. W. Cousins, M.A. ....
Lands, J. Sommerville, O.B.E. 1,430
Justice, W. E. Bok, LL.D. 1,620
Native Affairs, Major J. F. Herbst, C.B.E.
Education, G. M. Hofmeyr 1,460
Postmaster-Gen., E. A. Sturman, C.B.E. ... 1,540
Mining Engineer, Sir R. N. Kotze..... 2,000
Defence, Brig.-Gen. A. J. Brink..... 1,429
Public Works, Charles Murray, C.M.G., LL.D. 1,550
Public Health, Dr. J. A. Mitchell..... 1,620
Act. Director of Census, A. W. Carruthers 1,140

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G., South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
Secretary, Sir R. A. Blankenberg, K.B.E.
Trade Commissioner, A. Canham.
Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Rotterdam), C. Pienaar.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. H. C. van Heerden..... £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. E. G. Jansen 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape...The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,500
Natal .....The Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G. 2,000
Transvaal .....The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr 2,500
Orange Free State The Hon. E. R. Grobler 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape .....A. Weisbecker 1,150
Natal .....J. M. N. Hershensohnn 1,110
Transvaal.....D. E. van Velden 1,400
Orange Free State .....R. A. Gregorowsky (*Acting*) 1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.
APPELLATE DIVISION
(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000 ; Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze, £2,750 ; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250 ; and Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels... 3,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, M. C. Cloete 725

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir M. W. Searle... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer ; Hon. F. G. Gardiner ; Hon. L. E. Benjamin ; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl ; and Hon. H. M. Lourens .....each 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, R. G. Russouw 925

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. V. Sampson and Hon. F. J. W. van der Riet.....each 2,250
Registrar, A. M. Black 800

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. F. A. Hutton 2,250
Assistant Registrar, T. O'Hagan 500

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. S. Curlewis 3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. de Waal, Hon. J. Stratford, Hon. B. A. Tindall, Hon. F. E. T. Krause, and Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G. ..... each 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, I. G. Horak 875

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C. £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C., and Hon. F. S. Tatham ..... each 2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister 850

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff 1,500
Judges, A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer; C. F. Hignett ..... each 1,400
Registrar, W. H. D. Goss 700

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan de Villiers 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. McGregor; Hon. H. F. Blaine 2,250
Registrar, W. H. Fitchett 800

Masters of the Supreme Court.

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), U. S. Barrett 1,200
Master (Cape Provincial Division), R. J. Barry 1,080
Master (Natal Provincial Division), H. G. Botha-Reid 875
Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division), R. N. Harley 950

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Secretary for Justice, Dr. W. E. Bok £1,660
Under-Secretary for Justice, D. D. Keay ... 1,270
Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,650; L. G. Nightingale; C. W. H. Lansdown ..... each 1,300
Attorney-General (Transvaal), C. W. de Villiers 1,800
Professional Assistant, G. G. R. Brebner 900
Crown Prosecutor (Johannesburg), A. S. Welsh 1,240
Attorney-General (Cape), E. W. Douglass 1,700
Professional Assistant, C. C. Jarvis 925
Solicitor-General (Grahamstown), Dr. A. A. Schoch 1,050
Attorney-General (Natal), W. S. Bigby 1,210
Attorney-Gen. (O. F. State), S. J. de Jager 1,400

POLICE.

Commissioner, South African Police, Sir T. G. Truter, K.B.E., C.M.G. £2,000
Deputy Commissioner, in charge Transvaal Div., and Secretary, H. C. Bredell 1,142

PATENTS OFFICE.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyrights (also Registrar of Companies, Transvaal Provinces), C. W. T. B. Juta £1,050

Staff employed in Government Service (excluding Railways), 1922-23, 34,899.

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of:—
   (i) The South African Staff Corps.
   (ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
   (iii) The South African Naval Service.
   (iv) The South African Field Artillery.
   (v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted Riflemen.
   (vi) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
   (vii) The South African Engineer Corps.
   (viii) The South African Air Force.
   (ix) The South African Service Corps.
   (x) The South African Medical Corps.
   (xi) The South African Ordnance Corps.
   (xii) The South African Veterinary Corps.
   (xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

   The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.
2. *The Coast Garrison Force.*
3. *The Citizen Force.*
4. *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*
5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1918, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(*a*) Rhodes University

College, Grahamstown (1904). (*b*) Huguenot University College, Wellington (1907). (*c*) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (*d*) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (*f*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (*g*) Potchefstroom University College (1921). (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829). (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1921—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1910). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1923 was 4,166. The State expenditure on higher education in 1923 was £253,800.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (114 matriculated students in 1923) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for more than 50 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1922.—For white scholars, 4,750; for coloured scholars, 3,288; total, 8,038.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1922.—White scholars, 331,081; coloured scholars, 251,872; total, 582,593. Teachers, 20,829.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1922.—Cape, £2,514,412; Natal, £575,245; Transvaal, £2,556,905; Orange Free State, £822,293; total, £6,468,855.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.
Supt. of Education, Natal, H. Bryan, M.A.
Director of Education, Transvaal, H. S. Scott (Acting).
Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the five years ended March 31, 1924, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1919–1920	26,885,057	20,771,950
1920–1921	29,676,186	25,597,718
1921–1922	28,884,270	25,409,025
1922–1923	27,234,515	24,965,556
1923–1924	24,252,888	24,340,698

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1924, was £208,232,528, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
3%	54,098,740	2,077,400
3½%	28,530,744	22,500
3¾%	3,000,000	19,500
4%	27,430,789	14,918,200
4½%	13,033,900	721,266
5%	40,833,699	3,559,390
6%	19,986,400	...
	£186,914,272	£21,318,256

At 31st March, 1923, the Funded Debt was £175,281,582 and the Floating Debt, £24,404,286.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies; Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each; and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the seven years ended March 31, 1923, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1915–16	1,134,566	2,069,628	3,204,194	3,365,705
1916–17	1,423,666	2,345,517	3,769,183	3,708,684
1917–18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,255,051
1918–19	2,093,753	3,028,425	5,122,178	5,272,710
1919–20	3,405,134	3,653,581	7,058,715	6,368,052
1920–21	3,596,766	4,477,998	8,074,764	8,417,256
1921–22	3,738,150	4,681,998	8,420,148	8,819,282
1922–23	3,561,443	4,167,266	7,728,709	8,506,312

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1923.

Capital and Reserve	£7,887,091
Notes in Circulation	1,043,798
Deposits	77,764,715
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	7,205,074
Bills and other Liabilities	6,731,300
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,720,991
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	18,736,742
Securities	11,620,173
Bills under Discount	17,441,951
Advances	36,934,387
Other liquid Assets	8,207,381
Other Assets	4,970,353

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1923 of the principal articles of agricultural production were :—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	161,487,578 lb.	£12,388,186
Mohair	14,985,851 lb.	947,883
Hides	20,768,272 lb.	590,309
Skins	38,813,048 lb.	1,886,527
Ostrich Feathers	384,883 lb.	339,903
Mealies	1,128,314,250 lb.	3,084,334
Fruit, fresh	...	*543,591
Wattle Bark	†276,283,943 lb.	925,381

* Including nuts. † Wattle bark and extract.

Production of Crops, 1922-23.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	298,579	652	44,902	17,343
Oats	131,526	803	19,382	31,578
Barley	51,479	103	6,127	575
Maize	172,244	303,429	1,056,126	1,621 (67
Kaffir Corn	6,629	20,962	92,622	78,439
Rye	37,888	27	734	6,157
Potatoes	55,561	25,374	73,220	56,930
Tobacco	3,070	398	4,972	132
Tea, Green Leaf	..	2,862	..	..
Cotton (Seed)	27	3,925	3,385	..
Monkey Nuts	35	1,158	5,482	60

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Cultivated, 1921.	Irrigated, 1921.	Total Area of Farms, 1921.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1923.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	2,972,055	478,270	136,071	34,142
Natal	1,029,228	23,730	10,089	9,594
Transvaal	2,987,463	227,437	46,447	24,869
O.F.S.	2,729,337	88,425	30,212	17,318

Live Stock, 1923.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations Reserves, &c.
Cattle	1,759,132	1,019,696	2,048,196	1,784,844	2,703,314
Horses	245,813	70,786	126,065	247,601	167,285
Sheep	15,383,142	1,323,531	3,319,009	8,047,692	3,150,372
Goats	4,545,010	405,656	447,706	171,246	2,674,536
Pigs	200,524	79,336	184,401	117,873	285,535
Mules	76,763	7,798	14,547	18,623	1,532
Asses	355,072	43,631	157,234	48,504	128,515
Ostriches	238,830	635	890	747	*

* Not enumerated.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917-18 was £60,806,910 sterling; 1918-19, £70,934,098; 1919-20, £92,913,844; 1920-21, £98,307,910; 1921-22, £79,446,299; and 1922-23, £74,486,292. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1922-23 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1922-23.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	24,540,943 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	115,224
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	700,758
Wattle bark used	4,390 tons	28,515
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	82,655
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	5,700,850 lb.	342,607
Lard produced	615,699 lb.	25,109
Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	10,088,272 lb.	292,908
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	11,863,459 lb.	927,523
Butter-fat used	10,116,840 lb.	609,727
Cheese produced	5,111,611 lb.	252,931
Milk used	5,540,471 lb.	156,799
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	213,359 tons	2,854,808
Imported wheat treated	50,338 ,,	613,631
Maize treated	427,155 ,,	2,803,350
Other grain treated	20,264 ,,	161,375
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	3,633,031
Value of materials used	—	972,056
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	7,723,444 lb.	502,151
Cigars and cheroots made No.	3,925,318 lb.	12,057
Cigarettes made ,,	1,607,341,408	1,512,834
South African leaf used	8,080,331 lb.	324,105
Imported leaf used	69,015 lb.	26,869
Rhodesian	3,352,178 lb.	257,752
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	1,429,609
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made and repairs	—	746,720

Industry—*contd.*	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	42,944,008 lb.	1,234,937
Glycerine produced	887,503 lb.	19,321
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	21,081,308 lb.	567,320
Paraffin wax used	18,515,979 lb.	247,392
Stearine used	1,580,333 lb.	41,419
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout	6,193,027 gall.	1,289,532
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establmts.—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	1,750,226
Total value of materials used	—	871,187
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,338,315
Total value of materials used	—	769,272
Bakeries—		
Bread	197,671,047 lb.	2,423,708
Biscuits	8,499,195 lb.	348,591
Cakes	8,768,573 lb.	475,697
Total value of materials used	—	2,148,416

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1922 was :—

	£		£
Gold	38,862,794	Silver	197,888
Diamonds	6,038,207	Salt	114,225
Coal	3,713,706	Asbestos	121,453
Copper	404,511	Osmiridium	43,528
Tin	170,337	Corundum	22,543
Lime	239,992		

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows :—

Gold.

1919	8,331,651	fine oz.	£35,390,609
1920	8,158,455	,,	34,654,922
1921	8,128,710	,,	34,528,564
1922	7,009,858	,,	29,775,984
1923	9,149,073	,,	38,862,794

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1923, Transvaal, was 18,358 whites and 188,839 coloured. 17,920 whites and 188,229 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1922.

Diamonds.

1919	2,656,651	metric carats	£11,734,495
1920	2,612,511	,,	14,762,899
1921	828,036	,,	3,103,448
1922	669,559	,,	2,266,631
1923	2,053,095	,,	6,038,207

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1923 : Transvaal, 5,439 whites, 10,872 coloured ; Cape, 3,265 whites, 14,682 coloured ; O.F.S., 597 whites, 4,357 coloured ; a total of 9,355 whites and 29,911 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1923.

Transvaal	6,742,289	tons	£1,771,091
Cape	6,359	,,	4,604
O.F.S.	865,496	,,	240,194
Natal	4,302,892	,,	1,697,817
Totals	11,917,036	,,	£3,713,706

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1923, was : Natal, 809 whites, 26,925 coloured ; Transvaal, 770 whites, 14,632 coloured ; Cape, 8 whites, 60 coloured ; O.F.S., 133 whites, 2,336 coloured ; a total of 1,720 whites and 33,953 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £197,888 in 1923, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1923, 6,613 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal. 2,846 tons of matte and ore, valued at £159,713, were shipped from the Cape during 1923.

Tin.
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1921, 1,416 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £138,670, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 9 tons, valued at £1,018, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1923 are 1,424 tons, valued at £170,337 ; 1,421 tons were produced in the Transvaal and 3 tons in the Cape Province.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1923 was £54,630,492. The value of miscellaneous products (bricks, cement, &c.), £1,644,105 ; quarry products, £100,922 ; lime, £239,992 ; lead, £133,573 ; magnesite, £2,943 ; graphite, £1,837.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1919–1923 (exclusive of specie) was as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1919	50,791,205	106,402,627	157,193,832
1920	101,827,104	98,796,483	200,723,587
1921	57,800,316	74,354,154	132,154,470
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974
1923	57,814,440	81,047,094	138,861,534

Imports.	1922.	1923.
	£	£
Apparel	3,341,624	3,677,336
Arms and Ammunition	400,517	568,595
Bags	884,340	1,193,809
Cotton Manufactures	3,137,083	2,857,485
Drugs and Chemicals	1,050,436	1,141,714
Electrical Wire and Fittings	1,035,343	1,803,320
Food and Drink	5,508,165	6,903,443
Furniture	632,409	748,930
Glycerine	143,164	285,296
Haberdashery	1,135,446	1,136,362
Hardware	2,371,639	2,828,824
Hats and Caps	521,663	559,872

Imports—*contd.*	1922.	1923.
	£	£
Implements: Agricultural	403,029	712,309
Iron and Steel	1,267,952	1,553,477
Leather Manufactures	1,249,698	1,305,353
Machinery	2,598,351	3,065,967
Oils	1,986,838	2,047,852
Tobacco	12,152	1,186
Wax (Candle)	200,654	228,622
Wood and Timber	1,279,711	1,799,058
Woollen Manufactures	1,384,177	1,585,710

Exports (S.A. Produce).	1922.	1923.
	£	£
Asbestos	160,469	174,817
Bark Wattle	1,003,139	925,381
Buchu Leaves	15,763	26,587
Coal	1,061,350	1,190,688
Copper	5,007	81,171
Diamonds	4,386,554	7,207,087
Blasting Compounds	110,766	106,392
Feathers, Ostrich	393,919	339,903
Fish	360,281	317,492
Fodder	33,120	42,705
Fruit	839,027	773,177
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	31,840,882	41,711,658
Hides and Skins	1,953,175	2,485,836
Mohair	1,152,470	947,883
Oil: Whale	447,833	253,590
Sugar	592,771	658,745
Tin Ore	102,357	147,799
Tobacco	35,359	50,536
Wines	77,254	104,977
Wool	11,000,942	12,388,186

73·81 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1923.

Imports from U.K. (1923) £31,078,832
Exports to U.K. (1923) 59,822,834

Imports from	1922.		1923.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	29,022,939	54·2	31,078,832	52·1
Australia	1,413,892	2·1	2,103,402	3·2
India	1,919,936	4·0	2,317,217	4·2
Canada	1,272,951	2·5	1,841,714	3·3
Other British Possessions	1,530,140	3·3	2,068,782	3·8
Total British Possessions	6,136,919	11·9	8,331,115	14·5
Total — British Empire	35,159,858	66·1	39,409,947	66·6
Foreign Countries:				
Germany	2,731,211	5·7	2,729,955	4·9
United States	5,805,094	12·0	7,151,473	12·8
Belgium	743,597	1·5	879,915	1·6
Sweden	929,748	1·8	1,146,181	2·0
Holland	438,672	0·9	554,025	1·0
Brazil	684,024	1·3	741,636	1·3
France	860,112	1·7	922,155	1·6
Other Foreign Countries	4,061,134	9·0	4,279,153	8·2
Total Foreign Countries	16,253,592	33·9	18,404,493	33·4
Total Imports	51,413,450	100·0	57,814,440	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1923, was 10,987 miles (comprising Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,644, Natal 1,416, and South-West Africa 1,331), of which 10,063 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 924 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1923, amounted to £108,658,662. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1923, were £20,146,797, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £636,559. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £14,680,606, or 72·9 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £15,546,602, or 74·7 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps; and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The *Trans Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1924, there were in the Union 2,887 post and telegraph offices open. 153,705,000 letters and cards, 99,915,000 newspapers, books, and circulars, 5,441,000 parcels, 3,210,000 registered articles, 17,156,000 official letters and other articles, and 5,381,000 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1924. The number of money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1924, was 419,006, while 366,177 were paid; 3,031,874 postal orders were issued, and 2,611,703 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts, 1922–23, was £1,741,376; expenditure, £1,643,617. The revenue of the telegraph service was £457,007; that of the telephone service, £799,590, and the expenditure £1,142,174; 9,347 miles of telegraph line, carrying 40,696 miles of wire, and 4,215 miles of telephone route, carrying 207,538 miles of wire, were open in 1923–24. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union. During 1923–24, 14,103 messages, valued at £4,146, were sent, as compared with 14,288 messages in 1922–23, valued at £4,498. The number of depositors in the

Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1924, was 292,422, the amount to their credit being £6,244,824.

Shipping.—In 1923, 4,377 vessels (12,692,729 net tons) entered and 4,349 vessels (12,642,864 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. C. W. Malan, Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. T. Orr, C.M.G., The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik, and C. T. M. Wilcocks.

Secretary, C. M. Hoffe.

Chief Officers.

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Col. Sir William Wilson Hoy, K.C.B.

Asst. do., Johannesburg, R. B. Gettliffe.

Asst. do., Bloemfontein, P. E. Potter.

Asst. do., Cape Town, J. W. Carr, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Durban, J. R. More, M.I.C.E.

Chief Civil Engineer, Johannesburg, R. C. Wallace, M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, F. R. Collins, D.S.O.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.

Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, H. J. Lyddon.

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

Publicity Manager, Johannesberg, A. H. Tatlow.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Gijsbert Reitz Hofmeyr, C.M.G.

Secretary, H. P. Smit.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°–18° 30′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,440 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census; viz., Ovamboland, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 10,970; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Cunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the *Great Falls*, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab, and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant, Black and White Nosob in the South-East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omurambas. The townships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein in the latter give a strong supply. Along the Auob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink-hole lakes occur in the "Karst" region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat. 19 and its intersection with Long. 16, and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent, is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 100 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all kinds in large numbers. Except by means of pumping, the waters of the Orange River are not available for agricultural purposes so far as South-West Africa is concerned, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. His scheme also embraced the Okavango, most of the waters of which at present drain away into the Zambesi, but which in former times ran into Lake N'gami and the Makalakari Lake, both situate in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country, which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaukaib (3,520 ft.) near Luderitz, the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Onyati (7,198), 40 miles N.E. of Windhoek, the Auas (6,500), just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Molteblick (8,148 ft.), the Omatako in the North (8,790 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Erongo, the Waterberg, the Brandberg and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Geitsi Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from ¼ inch at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and 20 in the northern. Very little agriculture is undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Auob river and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Several irrigation schemes are now being considered, and settlers are being encouraged to undertake water conservation. The soil is of a high fertility in the greater part of the territory, and an extensive dam-making programme is expected to give an appreciable fillip to agricul-

tural production. Apart from mining the staple industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this; in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn-bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguella current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 11th, 1908, by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1923 the output was 433,229 carats. About half of the value goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy, save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway has been built to serve the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsumeb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. This is by far the most productive metalliferous mine in the territory, and one of the most successful base mineral ventures in South Africa. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Guinea-fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartebeest, wildebeeste and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as Ruppell's korhaan is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cunene and Okavango many varieties of game are met with. Lions abound in the Kaokoveld and the north-western portion of the country.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatyimbas, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of the Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country and is 5,590 ft. above sea level. The Territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The Territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South-West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. A regular service of steamers from Capetown to these two ports has now been in existence for some time, as also a monthly service direct from Rotterdam of passenger and cargo boats. The power of Legislation is vested in the Administrator under the authority delegated to him by the Governor-General of the Union. There is no Parliamentary representation in the country, but an Advisory Council has been appointed to assist the Administrator in his task of governing the country. It consists of nine members, representatives of all classes and interests in the country, and one is specially appointed on behalf of the natives. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, sealskins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble, lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of Cold Storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is under consideration. The country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers. Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Senior Officer, Lands Branch, Windhoek, S.W.A.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises:—

	Miles.
Union Lines—	
Broad Gauge:	
Walvis Bay to Swakopmund Border	26
De Aar to Nakob Border	344
South-West Territory Lines—	
Broad Gauge (3 feet 6 inches):	
Nakob (border) to Swakopmund	770
Seeheim Junction to Luderitz	198
Narrow Gauge:	
Usakos to Tsumeb	250
Otavi to Grootfontein	57
Otjiwarongo to Outjo	46
*Kalkfeld to Iron Mine	7

In addition, the Administration works 99 miles of privately owned lines.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1921, 3,460), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1921, 1,026), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahohe. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1921, 1078) and Luderitz Bay (white population, 1921, 1,003).

* Private siding.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16°25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.	Pop., 1921.
The Colony...	208,661	1,553,630	1,698,817
East Griqualand.	6,602	243,222	264,827
Tembuland	3,339	227,432	234,988
Transkei	2,504	188,895	198,095
Pondoland	3,906	234,637	264,904
Walvis Bay, &c.	430	3,076	1,177
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553	119,911
Cape Province .	276,966	2,564,965	2,782,719

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
European	329,394	321,215	650,609
Non-European	1,019,195	1,112,915	2,132,110
Total	1,348,589	1,434,130	2,782,719

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	49,039	48,011	14,294
1920	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921	53,801	41,538	13,165
1922	58,055	36,002	13,982
1923	57,747	37,266	13,889

Religion. — In 1921 there were 1,684,906 Christians—546,065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 105,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513, Jews 21,244, Heathen 1,002,450, other 49,606.

Education.—The Province is divided into 124 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1922, 4,552: average enrolment for year, European scholars, 132,865; average attendance, 123,194; average enrolment, non-European scholars, 161,736; average attendance, 134,348. There are 137,581 European pupils and 160,085 non-European pupils. There are 10,011 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913–14, £853,448; 1914–15, £919,485; 1915–16, £917,856; 1916–17, £976,294; 1917–18, £1,166,059; 1918–19, £1,435,385; 1919–20, £1,676,208; 1920–21, £2,003,567; 1921–22, £2,450,629; 1922–23, £2,514,412.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism. —In the hospitals 22,612 in-patients were treated during 1922, and there were 115,082 out-patient attendances at Government-aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 129 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 75 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, A. J. Chiappina; G. H. Geldenhuys; D. Retief; G. F. Zondagh.

Prov. Sec., A. Weisbecker.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1921), white and coloured (with suburbs), 207,404.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1921.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	136,838	70,477	66,361
Indians and Asiatics.....	141,649	80,314	61,335
Natives and other coloured	1,150,911	556,809	594,102
Total	1,429,398	707,600	721,798

In 1923 the European births registered numbered 3,240, deaths 1,392, and marriages 1,179. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 175 primary schools (exclusive of 164 farm schools), and 15 beyond primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 47 Asiatic schools, 499 native schools, and 21 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G.

Executive Committee, W. P. Bawden; J. Dyson; F. J. Fahey; A. J. McGibbon.

Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohnn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,023 in 1921.

In Durban (population, 1921, 146,320), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

TRANSVAAL, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	284,388	259,097
Native	847,446	648,423
Other Coloured	27,596	20,686

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females; the population comprised 543,485 Europeans or whites, 1,495,869 natives, and 48,282 other coloured races. In 1923 there were 20,667 births (15,539 European), 15,453 deaths (5,771 European), and 6,685 marriages (4,317 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

Education.—There were 1,153 schools for white children in 1922, with an average enrolment of 119,117 and an average attendance of 109,744, 5 normal colleges, and 4 normal college preparatory classes. There were also 393 native schools, 4 Asiatic schools, and 23 coloured schools, with 36,225 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 50 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr.
Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, J. F. Brown, E. de Sousa, T. C. Stoffberg.
Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1921, 74,052 (white 45,361, coloured 28,691). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1921 was 288,131 (white 151,836, coloured 136,295).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827

In 1921, of the whites, 97,776 were males and 90,780 females; and of the coloured races, 223,597 were males and 216,674 females.

The number of births registered in 1923 was 4,828, deaths 1,570, marriages 1,310 (white persons). The registration laws affecting births and deaths apply to white persons only.

Religion.—The Census of 1921 showed the following results:—Dutch Churches, 207,536; Anglican Churches, 50,807; Presbyterians, 13,562; Congregationalists, 2,763; Methodists, 135,778; Lutherans, 7,931; Roman Catholics, 9,879; Jews, 476; Heathen, 174,697; Others, 607,714.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1922 there were 871 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 64,799 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. E. R. Grobler.
Executive Committee, Dr. D. G. Conradie, E. A. van der Walt, D. J. de Villiers, H. J. J. van Rensburg.
Provincial Secretary (*Acting*), R. A. Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 39,034 (19,367 whites, 19,667 coloured) in 1921. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand,* and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately.

ASCENSION.

(*See* ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1923 being valued at £111,386. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1923, £38,381. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Public revenue	£852,573	£553,376
Expenditure	377,164	452,044
Public debt	23,465	20,319
	1922.	1923.
Total imports	£1,963,152	£2,120,136
Total exports	1,827,735	1,835,051
Imports from U.K.	672,785	768,041
Exports to U.K.	35,021	39,483

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,600
A.D.C., Capt. I. H. Macintyre ....
Chief Justice, Sir Sydney C. K. F. Nettleton 1,250
Colonial Sec., A. C. Burns 1,100
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Willoughby Bullock (*and fees*) 700
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister 550
Pres., Legislative Council, G. H. Gamblin 150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E. 240
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson 450
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller 400
Commandt. of Police, C. J. Whebell (*acting*) 500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, Maj. D. R. Osborne (and £85 travelling allowance) 550
Civil Engineer, G. M. Gordon £650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Capt. G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N. 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *vid* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	£519,213	£444,646
Expenditure	402,524	420,461
Public debt	662,400	592,400
Total imports †	2,480,320	2,531,882
Total exports	1,259,109	2,189,740
Imports from U.K.	784,335	827,449
Exports to U.K.	159,700	427,677

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1923, 1,600,199, of which 1,227,953 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. Richard Mackey O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ... £2,500
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C. A. L. Bailey (*actg.*) 200
Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G. 1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel.
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. .....
Clerk, do., J. B. Howell.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., F. A. Layne 400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir Charles Clarke, K.C. 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C.... *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, O.B.E. 700
Auditor-General, S. S. Phillips 500
Controller of Customs, S.T. Harrisson, C.M.G., O.B.E. 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel 600
Colonial Postmaster, H.W. Collymore, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. W. Gowdey 500
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (*and fees*) 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population (1923) of 20,846 (7,183 white, and 13,663 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1922), 2,578.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue.....	£201,382	£214,082	£309,916
Public expenditure	237,492	220,476	277,905
Public debt, Dec. 31	85,000	85,000	45,000
Total Imports	1,340,240	1,266,696	1,882,401
Total Exports	224,626	233,296	493,800
Imports from U.K.	351,289	366,072	708,413
Exports to U.K. ...	*nil*	2,796	450

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1922) £3,300
A.D.C., Capt. G. W. V. Hoskyn ....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Trimingham (*actg.*) 800
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 800
Chief Justice, His Honour K. J. Beatty ... 1,150
Assistant Judges, Hons. C. V. Ingham and A. W. Bluck ..... *fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker, I.S.O. 750
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E. 800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir J. A. Ferguson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
King's Harbour Master, Comm. Bishop, R.N.
C.R.A., Lt.-Col. H. W. Lockhart.
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. C. W. Biggs, O.B.E.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. P. Davidson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
*Revenue	$3,156,381	$3,078,436	$3,050,648
Expenditure ...	2,021,249	1,928,244	1,913,721
Exports	7,908,136	8,205,709	10,404,393
Imports	7,720,013	6,865,144	6,608,462

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, bird's-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

	1922.	1923.
Exports of Leaf Tobacco...	$921,692	$1,147,593
,, Rubber.....	2,660,276	4,806,539
,, Timber	1,460,670	1,591,090

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are several wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 770 men under European officers, with six machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

* Exclusive of land sales.

The British North Borneo Company.
Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Vice-President, Edward Dent.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
D. O. Malcolm.

London Office Staff—
37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.
Secretary, A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (*Administrative*); J. R. Harkness (*Financial*).

List of Officers (*British North Borneo*).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1922)	$17,136
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser, C.B.E.	8,571
Asst. do., E. W. Morrell	6,360
Judicial Commr., D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E.	8,230
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington	7,200
Finance Commissioner, A. R. Rivett, A.S.A.A.	7,200
Director, Railways and Works, Major J. W. Watson, M.I.C.E.	8,571
Residents:—	
Sandakan, H. W. L. Bunbury, B.A.	7,200
West Coast, J. Maxwell Hall (*acting*)	6,840
Kudat, D. R. Maxwell, M.A.	6,360
East Coast, W. C. Moores-Weedon	6,840
Interior, G. C. Woolley, M.A.	7,200
Auditor, T. W. Rose, F.S.A.A.	6,840
Principal Medical Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S.	8,571
Commissioner of Lands, W. W. Smith	7,200
Com. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	7,200
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade	6,660
Gen. Man. of Railways, C. F. Ashton Pryke	8,000
Protector of Labour, C. D. Martyn	5,160
Conservator of Forests, D. D. Wood, B.Sc.	8,571
Mycologist, E. Bateson	7,714

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, K.C.M.G., *suc.* May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly coal, cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, and sago. The revenue for 1923 was £25,873, and the expenditure £22,074; the debt (Dec. 31, 1923) is £51,333. Total imports 1923, £54,887; exports, £105,036.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, E. E. F. Pretty.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained; there is a central wireless station at Brunei, with subsidiaries at Labuan and Temburong.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1923, was estimated at 299,199, of whom 124,453 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 135,000 acres (of which 55,130 acres are in sugar-cane and 35,000 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea-level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 76 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80·3°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 72° and 89°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·8°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 94·4 inches distributed over 195 days of the year, and its range from 44·9 to 132·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50·8 inches per year ranging from 45·3 to 57·9 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1923 was 30·4, and the death-rate 28·3 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 60 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,132,802 in 1923), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, bauxite, and rice. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,750 miles of post-office telephone wire and 576 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 55,638.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	£968,947	£905,254	£1,114,704
Public expenditure	1,195,893	1,097,784	1,081,549
Public debt	1,170,238	2,409,590	2,582,005
Total imports	3,272,968	2,292,586	2,668,961
Domestic exports	3,219,026	2,734,070	3,649,001
Imports from U.K.	1,828,370	1,021,846	1,386,618
Exports to U.K.	1,952,825	1,192,224	1,692,797

Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (1922) £4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)
A.D.C., Lt. C. C. Sherlock, M.C. (*temp.*); Lt. M. H. A. Fletcher, R.A.
Colonial Secretary, R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. £1,485 to £1,635
Asst. Col. Sec., G. D. Owen ..... £800 to 900
and Asst. do., O. W. Webber..... £604 to 679
Attorney-General, Sir J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D..... £1,485 to 1,635
Colonial Auditor, J. D. M. Bourne 750
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King, C.B.E.... 900
Colonial Treasurer, H. A. N. Burrowes ... 900
Deputy do., B. H. Bayley 600
Compt. of Customs, A. E. V. Barton 850
Chief Commissary, B. Gainfort 750
Comdg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, (vacant) 1,000
Insp. of Prisons, N. W. King..... 500
Director of Public Works & Sea Defences, & Engineer, Harb. Bd., F. Pudsey £1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster-General, (vacant) 825
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain 760
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M.B..... £1,000 to 1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley... 1,000
Harbour Master, (vacant) 500
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture, Sir John Burchmore Harrison, C.M.G., (*and £450 personal*) 750
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major 1,600
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,350; W. J. Douglass 1,100
Stipendiary Magistrates, W. J. Gilchrist; C. H. E. Legge.

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,563 males and 22,754 females; the estimated population (Dec. 31, 1923) being 46,527 — 23,078 males, 23,449 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 65 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1923 was 536,931 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1921), 12,661.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue	$1,105,207	$1,137,529	$1,093,149
Pub. expenditure	1,410,780	1,098,915	1,203,220
Public debt.....	665,334	1,073,164	1,132,094
	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total imports.....	3,343,132	3,290,402	4,036,688
Total exports.....	3,045,459	2,817,597	3,196,884
Imports from U.K.	502,846	667,412	919,915
Exports to U.K....	491,381	441,381	328,924

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. $9,720
Private Sec., (vacant) 1,458
Colonial Sec. and Clerk of Councils, C. D. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G. .....*and house* 5,000
Asst. Col. Sec., E. A. Baber 2,500
Treasurer, G. S. W. Smith..... 3,402
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V. Grey-Wilson..... 2,430
Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,888
Director of Public Works, H. C. Carter... 3,888
Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert 2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, Dr. B. M. Wilson... 4,374
Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenangh 2,916
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont ... 2,400
Chief Justice, Herbert K. McD. Sisnett 6,000
Attorney-General, (vacant) 3,888
District Commissioners:—
Belize, A. K. Agar..... 2,916
Corosal, D. Q Blakely 2,916
Orange Walk, T. V. Maccall 2,916
Stann Creek, R. Wyatt 2,916
Toledo, John Taylor 2,916
The Cayo, P. E. Matthews, M.B.E. 2,916
Registrar-General, H. Dunk 2,916
Auditor, R. H. Marshall...*and allowance* 2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ... 2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days.

CAMEROON.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°–12° N. lat. and 8° 48′–19° E. long., and the area is about 295,000 square miles, containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the

Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

British Cameroon.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 28,000 sq. miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUEA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

	1922.	1923.
Imports	£80,514	£57,868
Exports	140,424	74,363
Imports from U.K.	31,661	40,946
Exports to U.K.	47,080	63,020

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W., parallels of 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court,
H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) £600

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coconut palm, rubber, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1923, in acres, were:—Rice, 750,000; other grain, 102,000; tea, 418,000; coconuts, 900,000; rubber, 390,000; cinnamon, 25,000; cacao, 33,200; and tobacco, 13,000. The live stock in 1923 included 1,383,000 horned cattle, 59,000 sheep, 158,000 goats, 50,000 pigs, and 2,000 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 734 miles of railway open, 617 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and the post and telegraph offices numbered 611, there being 7,206 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 49 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 37 unofficial members 34 are elected and 3 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Public revenue	Rs.79,270,117	Rs.93,720,169
Public expenditure	77,359,068	85,583,910
	1922.	1923.
Public debt (30 Sept.)	195,002,901	130,665,934
Total imports	281,740,702	292,159,784
Total exports	297,783,215	351,198,748
Imports from U.K.	62,073,675	63,356,230
Exports to U.K.	137,770,062	163,705,410

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G. (1924)	£7,000
Priv. Sec.,	
A.D.C.,	750
Commdg. Forces, Col. - Comdt. H. W. Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Rs.23,480
Colonial Sec., C. Clementi, C.M.G.	£2,400
Principal Assistant do., C. H. Collins	1,100
2nd do., W. E. Hobday	960
3rd do., J. A. Maybin	880
4th do., C. C. Woolley	800
Controller of Revenue, E. B. Alexander	Rs.25,500
Treasurer, W. W. Woods	£1,800
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley	1,350
Government Agents:—	
West. Prov., R. N. Thaine	Rs.25,500
Central, W. L. Kindersley	24,937
Northern, F. J. Smith	23,812
North-Western, F. G. Tyrrell	£1,550
Southern, F. Bartlett	Rs.24,375
Eastern, C. V. Brayne	£1,550
North Central, A. W. Seymour	1,450
Uva, R. A. G. Festing	1,550
Sabaragamuwa, G. F. R. Browning	1,550

Surveyor-General, A. J. Wickwar £1,450
Director Pub. Works, J. Strachan 1,650
Postmaster-General, M. S. Sreshta 1,600
Principal Collector of Customs, W. J. Southarn 1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Anton Bertram, K.C. ... 2,500
Sen. Puisne Judge, G. F. M. Ennis 1,750
Puisne Judges, W. T. Porter; G. Schneider, K.C.; T. F. Garvin, K.C. .....each 1,750
District Judge, Colombo, D. A. St. V. Jayawardene, K.C. 1,500
Do. do. Kandy, P. E. Pieris 1,700
Do. do. Galle, L. W. C. Schrader ...Rs. 23,812
Do. do. Jaffna, G. W. Woodhouse 24,375
Attorney-Gen., Sir H. C. Gollan, C.B.E., K.C. £1,800
Solicitor-Gen., L. H. Elphinstone (*actg.*)... 1,550
Registrar-General, H. W. Codrington 1,500
Director of Education, L. Macrae 1,500
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. J. F. E. Bridger 1,750
Insp. Genl., Police, H. L. Dowbiggin 1,550
Do., Prisons, A. F. G. Walker, M.C. 1,150
Genl. Manager Railways, T. E. Dutton ... 1,650
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent 1,550
Director of Irrigation, R. F. Morris..... 1,450
Excise Commissioner, T. W. Roberts 1,550
Director of Agriculture, F. A. Stockdale ... 1,550
Settlement Officer, M. M. Wedderburn ... 1,250
Chairman, Colombo Port Commn., W. T. Southorn 1,500
Controller, Indian Immigrant Labour, W. E. Wait 1,550
Director of Statistics, L. J. B. Turner 1,200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 17′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,709, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1923 the wine export was 928,357 gals., and that of spirits 19,806 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt and Syria. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 19,198 in 1921; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (7,276), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphow (3,500).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, and from Italy (*vid* Trieste).

	1923.
Revenue	£567,390
Expenditure	582,700

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total imports	£1,449,010	£1,411,561	£1,072,485
Total exports	917,609	871,211	893,733
Exports from U.K.	545,524	432,133	314,178
Exports to U.K....	207,796	161,190	212,504

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G. (1920)
(*and duty allowance* £600) £3,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Maj. W. H. Flinn, O.B.E. 150
Chief Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn, C.M.G. 1,400
Chief Assistant Sec., J. M. Ellis £600 to 750
Commissioners, E. E. McDonald; C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; T. J. Greenwood £800 to £900; Capt. A. M. Fleury; B. J. Surridge; R. P. L. Browne ...£600 to 800
Treasurer, E. du Boulay 1,080
Chief Collector of Customs, £750 to 900
Registrar-General, B. T. Watts.....£800 to 1,000
Auditor (vacant) .....£800 to 950
Chief Justice, (vacant) 1,500
Puisne Judge, H. C. W. Grimshaw 1,000
Presidents of District Courts, B. Dickinson; E. D. Vergette; C. C. Gerahty; H. K. Ryan, O.B.E., £720 to £900; Maj. J. A. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E. (and one vacancy) £600 to 750
King's Advocate, J. C. Howard 1,200
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. .....£750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. E. S. Corsellis...£750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham.....£550 to 650

Island Postmaster, L. J. E. Dench £600 to £720
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan £600 to 720
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.SC. £750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railways, Walter M. Smithers ..... £700 to 800
Dir. Public Works, H. Simms, M.V.O. £800 to 900

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 670,000 being carried; the output of wool is about five million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue...	£139,230	£174,437	£190,337
Expenditure	49,545	51,391	45,304
Total imports	437,880	501,561	424,712
Total exports	1,734,266	2,608,566	3,086,819
Imports from U.K.	245,075	333,710	291,282
Exports to U.K. ...	1,681,083	909,959	629,946

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G. .....(*and fees*) £1,800
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. H. Henniker Heaton 800
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson..... 600
Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1921), 897.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1922 amounted to £142.102, and the local expenditure was no more than £12,939, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £2,504,944, and the imports at £389,263 in 1922. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (2 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 6,955 whales in the 1921–2 season, the landed value of the oil being £2,244,390.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *viâ* Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the

Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 Census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public income	£569,722	£450,155	£479,982
Public expenditure	752,038	530,361	429,665
Public debt	155,300	160,000	358,000
Total imports	1,509,732	723,545	989,060
Total exports	2,542,591	1,698,544	1,553,239
Imports from U.K.	368,129	219,420	279,971
Exports to U.K.....	164,234	142,117	58,159

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1918), (*and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific and £150 as Consul-General*) £3,000
Private Sec., Mrs. I. Lucchinelli..... 300
A.D.C., Capt. P. W. Belson..... 300
Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Karney Young (*and £350 as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*) 1,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G. 1,000
Principal Asst. Do., Hon. D. R. Stewart 700
Asst. Col. Sec., H. G. Pilling 600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. J. Muir Mackenzie 900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. A. A. Montague. M.B. 900
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes 600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. H. Rushton 1,000
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise (*actg.*) 1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Curator of Intestates Estates, and Public Trustee, Hon. J. S. Neill 550
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Col. G. J. L. Golding 600
Auditor, (vacant) (*and £100 as Auditor, Western Pacific*) 600
Colonial Postmaster, Hon. H. P. St. Julian, I.S.O. 675
Chief Police Magistrate and Registrar-General, R. C. D. G. Higginson 650
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. E. J. Marsh 525

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are Government wireless stations at Georgetown (MacCarthy Island) and at Bathurst. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	£183,201	£243,603	£229,688
Public expenditure	225,461	430,312	211,317
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports.....	924,448	862,115	813,898
Total exports	793,435	1,037,008	899,509
Imports from U.K.	580,237	540,463	444,329
Exports to U.K. ...	607,977	615,818	440,368

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared 1923, 1,052,982.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,500
A.D.C., Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C., R.A. 500
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman ... 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, S. S. Sawrey-Cookson..... 1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith ... 960
Legal Adviser, C. M. Barton .....£630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Turbett .....£630 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, J. M. W. Pollard £1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig £720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £960; Capt. E. B. Leese, £880; Capt. R. H. H. Whitehead, M.C.; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. E. Wannell, D.S.O., £600 to 960
Director, Public Works, H. A. Tyler-Smith 960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks £600 to 920
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, (vacant) £600 to 720

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity

of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1923 4,421 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 5,560,875. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The estimated civilian population (1923) was 17,346.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£249,134	£291,592	£150,283
Expenditure	289,393	276,733	167,088

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500
A.M.S. (vacant)
A.D.C., Lt. G. H. MacCarthy, R.A.
G.S.O., Maj. A. S. Archdale, D.S.O., R.A.
In charge of Administration, Col. C. W. Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. J. D. Sherer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief Engr., Col. R. P. T. Hawksley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. E. T. Inkson, V.C., D.S.O.
Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Lt.-Col. W. C. Smales, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. T. B. A. Leahy, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.O.C.
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. A. A. L. Collard, C.B.E.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B.

Colonial Sec., Hon. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G. ... £1,500
Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, M.B.E. ... 684
Asst. Sec., Lt.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C. 492
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. W. A. Bowring 1,000
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 800
Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton ..... £750 to 900
Director of Public Works, J. R. Crook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. .....(and £120) £750 to 900
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane 750
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones ..... £600 to 750
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. £798
Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. ... 1,350
Attorney-Gen., Capt. Hon. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 1,200
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe ..... £600 to 750
Auditor, J. B. Hewlett ..... £700 to 750

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14 E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts:—Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,560 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,600 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (Census of 1921) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,171,913; *Ashanti*, 406,193; *Northern Territories*, 530,355; total, 2,108,461, excluding 2,033 Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-nut industry, and to develop the kola and sisal hemp plantations. The principal exports in 1923 were: cocoa, £6,566,973; gold and gold dust, £850,671; kola nuts, £319,805; lumber, £156,308 and manganese, £327,377. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own, and there is a University College at Achimota, 8 miles from Accra. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1923 was 3,297,869 (British 1,977,364). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarquah, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Coomassie (192 miles).

The seat of government is Accra (population (38,049). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (14,921), Addah (1,620), Elmina (5,262), Seccondee (9,500), Tarkquah (2,671), Quittah (9,839), Axim (3,781), Coomassie (20,268), Saltpond (6,342), and Winnebah (6,980). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial

members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Total revenue	£3,357,196	£3,742,834
Expenditure	2,934,994	4,105,618
Public Debt (Mch. 31, 1924)	—	7,279,118
	1922.	1923.
Total imports	6,510,205	8,448,862
Total exports	8,335,400	8,959,213
Imports from U.K.	4,909,700	5,847,795
Exports to U.K.	3,522,555	3,058,616

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) .....(and allowance, £1,500) £4,500
A.-D.-C., (vacant) 500
Private Sec., Comdr. R. Hemans, R.N. 500
Colonial Sec., Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. ... 1,800
Chief Assist. Sec., A. C. Finlay, I.S.O. 1,200
Senior Assistants, D. B. Strathairn, E.A. T. Taylor, J. P. Ross .....each 1,050
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly..... 2,000
Puisne Judges, Ewen R. Logan; R. E. Hall; Llewellyn C. Dalton; W. P. Michelin; A. B. Howes .....each 1,400
Chief Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett 960
Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson ... 1,500
Solicitor-General, C. Carnegie Brown 1,100
Treasurer, C. W. Leese..... 1,350
Deputy Treasurer, R. E. Burns..... 1,050
Auditor, W. Bowerley 1,100
Deputy do., L. G. Corney 960
Comdg. G.C. Regt., Lt.-Col. I. H. Macdonell, D.S.O..... 1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, M. E. O'Dea 1,300
Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E. 1,500
Deputy do., J. D. Sharman 1,200
Gen. Manager, Railways, E. W. Cozens-Hardy 1,500
Deputy do., R. H. Dawson 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh Reid 1,200
Deputy do., R. Sharpe 1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, F. W. F. Jackson, J. L. Atterbury, H. E. G. Bartlett .....each 1,200
Secretary for Mines, W. F. Holmes 1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs C. W. Welman 1,350
Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. Cookson 960
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling..... 1,200
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace 1,000
Telegraph Engineer, D. B. Evans 1,000
Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O. 1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C..... 1,200
Director of Education, D. J. Oman, O.B.E. 1,200
Conservator of Forests, L. A. King-Church 1,200
Director of Agriculture, W. S. D. Tudhope 1,200
Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,200

Ashanti.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1896, and a English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners—the Eastern Province, headquarters Coomassie, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 406,193. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. In the Western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the Eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, John Maxwell, C.M.G. £1,600
Provincial Commissioners, H. J. Hobbs; J. A. Ballantine .....each 1,200

Northern Territories.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navarro. By the census taken in 1921 the population was about 530,360. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner (vacant) £1,600
Deputy do., Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh
Provincial Commissioners, L. Castellain; H. C. Branch .....each 1,200
Commandant of Constabulary (vacant)

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of

° Inclusive of expenditure from loans.

1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1922) 23,283,382 tons; (1923) 26,701,120 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1923 there were 810 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 42,452 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1923), 450,000.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	$22,291,064	$24,783,763
Public expenditure	18,563,002	21,571,905
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£8,264,136	£6,974,513
Exports to U.K.	724,638	797,778

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville, R.M.L.I.	300
Private Sec., T. G. Gaisford St. Lawrence	300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D.	2,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,250
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.	1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.	1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. H. T. Creasy	1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, C.B.E.	1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, C.B.E., K.C.	2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe	1,500
1st Police Magistrate, J. R. Wood	1,400
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Joseph Bartlett Addison, M.B.E.	1,200
Director of Education, Hon. E. A. Irving	1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes	1,025
Harbour-Master, &c., Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N.	1,150
Postmaster-General, N. L. Smith	950

Military Forces in China.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
A.D.C., Lt. D. A. Searle.
G.S.O., Maj. L. Chenevix Trench, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.; Maj. V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O., R.A.
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. W. O. S. Sanders, D.S.O.
Chief Engineer, Col. C. Russell-Brown, D.S.O.
Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. FitzG. G. FitzGerald, D.S.O.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *vid* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 23′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,207 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 200 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 62,140 (1923). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1923): sugar, £674,769; fruit, £2,458,863; coffee, £242,000; cocoa, £60,204.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public general revenue ...	£2,057,412	£2,061,202
Expenditure from income.	1,949,034	2,074,271
Public debt	4,021,201	4,582,207
	1922.	1923.
Total imports.....	4,835,393	5,555,959
Total exports	4,643,929	4,288,494

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E. .....(*duty allowance* £500) £5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary,
Comdg. Troops, Col.-Comdt. Hon. H. G. Pringle, D.S.O.....
Colonial Secretary, Col. Hon. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary, C. W. Doorly ..... £800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Hon. C. V. A. Espeut..... £1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, Langley Hunt, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, R. Nosworthy (*acting*) 1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, B. de S. Bell 650
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A. ..... £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, Col. W. E. Clarke 800
Director of Prisons, B. Toole .....£550 to 650
Director of Railways, Maj. Lewis Thomas, O.B.E. ..... £1,200 to 1,350
Director of Education, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A.....£700 to 800
Treasurer, W. B. Isaacs (*acting*) 900
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe .....£700 to 800
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir C. E. St. J. Branch 2,000
Puisne Judges, His Hon. A. de Freitas, O.B.E., £1,200; His Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C. 1,200
Judge of Kingston Court, R. T. Orpen 900
Registrar Supreme Court, L. I. De Montagnac 700
Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant 1,500
Crown Solicitor, A. J. Corinaldi 1,000
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A. R. Suares..... 600
Registrar of Titles, C. E. Mellish..... 600
Government Printer, F. S. Passingham £500 to 600
Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs (*acting*) 350

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the *East Africa Protectorate* include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and northeast by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony at the census of 1921 was 2,529,133. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Lumbwa, and Uasin Gishu. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped, and not yet included in any administrative district.

Kenya also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 32,330, of whom 653 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Machakos, Kisii and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and about 90 miles from the main line at Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake.

Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of 24,378, of whom 2,929 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are coffee, fibre, carbonate of soda, grain, and hides and skins; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, petroleum, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

The problem of admitting or excluding immigrants from British India has exercised the attention of the Government, and discussions have taken place at the Colonial Office in London on the subject. Delegates from Kenya and from British India have stated their views, which are in direct conflict one with the other.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£1,649,032	£1,839,447
Expenditure	1,972,212	2,137,633
Imports	2,871,240	4,257,843
Exports	2,780,998	3,996,432

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1922) and £1,500 *duty allowance* £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. C. K. D. Palmer-Kerrison 300
Private Sec., Maj. E. A. T. Dutton 300
Colonial Secretary, Edward Brandis Denham, C.M.G. 1,800
Asst. do., G. A. S. Northcote... £800 to 1,000
Chief Native Commr., G. V. Maxwell 1,500
Senior Commrs., F. S. F. Traill; J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G.; A. J. Maclean, M.A., £950; R. W. Hemsted, O.B.E. 800
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth, C.B.E. 2,000
Judges, G. H. Pickering; J. A. Sheridan each 1,200
Commanding Troops, Lt.-Col. J. M. Llewellyn, C.B.E. 1,000
Comdg. 3rd K.A.R., Lt.-Col. T. S. Muirhead 1,000
Commissioner of Lands, H. T. Martin ... 1,200
Treasurer, R. C. Grannum 1,200
Attorney-Gen., R. W. Lyall Grant 1,500
Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge 800
Commissioner of Customs, G. Walsh 1,000
Port Captain, H. W. Turner 700
Principal Medical Officer, J. L. Gilks 1,200
Commissioner of Police, F. D. Tyssen 900
Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes 900
General Manager, Uganda Railway, C.L.N. Felling, C.M.G. 2,500
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm 1,400
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald 1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe ... 1,000
Auditor, M. A. M. Van de Velde 1,100
Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer... 850
Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie 600
Director of Education, J.R. Orr, O.B.E., B.A. 1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, A. G. Doherty, M.C. (*acting*) 1,000

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 *ex-officio* and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart., T.D. (1921) £3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. C. F. O. Master 375
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour George Campbell Deane, M.A. 1,200
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G. 900
First Puisne Judge, His Honour R. E. Noble 800
Second Puisne Judge, His Honour Maj. K. E. Poyser, D.S.O. 700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A. Tibbits... £400 to 450
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C. 700
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith 480
Postmaster, A. C. K. Tibbits 312
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, Hon. W. M. Wigley 250
" " *Dominica*, Hon. C. Cox 250
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton 500
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C. £600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, O.B.E. 550
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A. £375 to 480

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Revenue	£304,199	£260,671	£250,418
Expenditure	274,524	303,575	258,616
Public debt	216,798	250,850	270,650
Imports	1,527,859	1,059,312	765,732
Exports	1,781,361	970,694	898,255

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Revenue	£106,711	£89,149	£76,435
Expenditure	92,911	105,931	87,469
Public debt	115,700	115,500	135,300
	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total imports	381,311	243,270	246,089
Total exports	298,496	280,654	324,895

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1921), 6,997.

President and Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (*see* Leeward Islands).
Magistrates, R. H. K. Dyett; S. L. Athill...£600
Supt. of Public Works, Capt. R. G. Wright-Nooth, M.C. ..... £450 to 500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, Capt. G. Downing.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS
(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 38,214 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1922) 7,837, is a port of registry, and had 60 vessels of 988 tons in 1923.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 11,569. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1922), 1,308.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1922), 4,275. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue.....	£84,056	£88,129	£93,228
Expenditure.....	102,657	88,015	92,695
Public debt	33,069	35,060	25,673
	1920.	1921.	1923.
Imports	510,000	358,219	282,369
Exports	770,000	377,616	359,787

Administrator, His Honour Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (*and Entertainment Allowance* £150) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Counc., R. B. Skinner 344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson (*and fees* £200)..... 480
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (*and Crown Attorney*), £680; *Nevis*, Hon. F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., £245; *Anguilla*, J. Y. McFadyen, M.D. 438
Supt. of Public Works, J. Landreth Smith 510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, and fruit. The population was estimated at 38,632, on Dec. 31, 1923; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 7,000, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue.....	£57,809	£58,315	£51,803
Expenditure	63,414	57,959	55,995
Public debt	29,548	27,325	24,111
	1921.	1922.	1923.
Imports	211,821	157,784	150,955
Exports	207,783	163,807	122,668

Administrator, His Honour Edward Carlyon Eliot (with £100 allowance) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, T. E. P. Baynes 375
Treasurer, Hon. H. A. Bascom 420
Colonial Engineer, F. C. Clarkson 450
Crown Attorney and Registrar, Charles Cox 500
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard 327
Magistrates, Hon. T. Cools-Lartigue, £500; R. F. Garraway, £406; D. O. Riviere..... 400
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G. 600
Medical Officers, C. H. Sills, £419; E. B. Garrard, £425; J. L. Bristol, £427; N. Griffin 400

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£17,102	£18,097	£23,683
Expenditure	24,217	17,017	19,653
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total imports	43,090	46,826	49,443
Total exports	60,350	59,753	68,023

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O. £700
Assist. Treasurer, Jas. B. Bladen 313
Senior Medical Officer, W. G. Heath 375
Magistrate, D. White 300
Inspector of Works, R. C. Otway 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue.....	£12,554	£9,441	£10,449
Expenditure.....	7,319	8,156	7,987
Imports	32,562	35,940	36,876
Exports	20,376	12,832	13,581

Commissioner and Treasurer, Capt. O. L. Hancock (*and allowance, &c.*) £400
Medical Officer, (vacant) 312

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, the *Non-Federated Malay States*, and the Protected *State of Johore*. The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 3,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954. The total trade of British Malaya was valued in 1923 at £67,072,040 for Imports (£9,235,508 from U.K.), and at £77,878,265 for Exports (£10,884,525 to U.K.).

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1923) of 935,210.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier, copra, pepper, sago, coco-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dyestuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 206,889 tons in 1922 and 204,811 tons in 1923. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece-goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	$34,103,462	$33,316,014
Public expenditure ...	24,797,085	26,717,777

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1923):—

3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£6,913,352
5½% War Loan	$65,373,900
5% Victory Loan	15,074,300
7% S.S. Loan	20,216,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£5,155,000
4½% ,, ,, ...	4,200,000

	1922.	1923.
Imports	$587,870,591	$779,015,502
Exports	543,093,323	713,197,708
Imports from U.K.	£7,386,265	£8,562,134
Exports to U.K.	4,798,887	7,516,497

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. $60,000
A.D.C., Capt. V. G. Olive.
G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary, E. S. Hose, C.M.G. 26,400
Resident Councillor, Penang, A. B. Voules 16,800
Do. Malacca, W. Langham Carter 14,400
Attorney-General, Sir J. W. Murison, K.C. 19,200
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. M. Pountney, C.M.G., C.B.E. 19,200
Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E. 14,400
Chief Justice, Sir Walter Sydney Shaw ... 24,000
Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule..... 15,600
Puisne Judges, F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard; J. McCabe Reay; M. H. Whitley each 14,400
Director of Education, R. O. Winstedt, D.Litt. 14,400
Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman ... 14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, F. A. S. McClelland 14,400
Under Secretary, (vacant) 14,400
Postmaster-General, H. C. Sells..... 12,600
Public Trustee (vacant) 12,600
Auditor-Gen., W. A. White 12,600
Commissioner of Lands, J. Lornie 12,600
District Judges (Singapore), H. G. Sarwar; P. F. David ..... each 12,600

District Judge and First Magistrate (Penang), R. D. Acton	$12,600
Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davis	12,600
Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley), G. A. Smith (*acting*)	12,600
Solicitor-General, G. G. Seth	12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Beatty	12,600
Deputy Treasurer, M. E. Shelley (*acting*)	12,600
1st Asst. Colonial Secretaries, E. T. Williams (*acting*); W. Bartley, M.B.E. (*acting*)	9,900
Insp.-Gen. of Police, G. C. Denham, C.I.E., C.B.E.	14,400
Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M.D.	14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. W. H. Calthrop-Calthrop, O.B.E., A.M., R.N.	12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and an estimated population (1923) of 457,571. It was first occupied, in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1922, exclusive of native craft, was 12,479, with a tonnage of 20,512,572. The total for the whole colony was 18,712, with a tonnage of 29,936,949. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 59,238 (tonnage, 2,174,942). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1923 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to $1,110,649,129 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being $46,726,616, and of Para rubber $158,185,090.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its estimated population is 5,972. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1923), $1,674,369; exports, $2,283,122.

Resident, H. S. Eley (*actg.*).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 881, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 750. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1923 was 70,433 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (est. pop., 1923, 166,880), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop., 1921, 130,478), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1923 (including intersettlement trade) amounted to $404,144,447; the export of tin from the port being $73,822,417 in 1923.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, est. pop., 1923, 13,283) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pérak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1923 was 160,886.

Aggregate trade, 1923.....$66,709,881
(Including Para rubber, $35,710,364, exported.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,044 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 23 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Chigar Perah. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan, now under construction. Through communication between F.M.S. and Kelantan *viâ* the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,494 miles of metalled road, 140 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,794 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1923 amounted to 8,602 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years:—

	1921. tons.	1922. tons.	1923. tons.
Rubber	94,510	128,462	101,311
Tin and tin ore	46,238	35,286	37,650
Copra	36,211	55,275	49,049
Rice and padi	8,415	6,387	6,580
Tapioca	787	891	2,062
Areca nuts	710	1,027	1,108
Gambier	289	309	292
Wolfram and scheelite	110	95	38

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 91°, and the minimum 68°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	$52,494,110	$63,952,132
Public expenditure	49,811,007	52,825,572
Public debt	95,185,714	95,185,714
Total imports	78,822,349	89,088,237
Total exports	140,429,775	197,100,950
Imports from U.K.	£1,458,163	£1,016,186
Exports to U.K.	1,402,164	3,128,770

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir William George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) *$26,400

British Residents:

Perak, Lt.-Col. C. W. C. Parr, C.M.G., O.B.E. 17,400

Selangor, O. F. Stonor 16,800

Negri Sembilan (vacant) 15,600

Pahang, H. W. Thomson 15,600

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Lionel M. Woodward 19,200

Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-Manby; E. C. Watson; J. McCabe Reay; M. H. Whitley .....each 14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, A. F. Richards (*acting*) .....$9,900 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government, C. W. H. Cochrane 14,400

Legal Adviser, W. S. Gibson 14,400

Director of Public Works, Lt.-Col. J. P. Swettenham (*acting*) 14,400

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. 24,000

Treasurer, C. S. Alexander (*acting*) 14,400

Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay, C.B.E. 14,400

Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff 14,400

Surveyor-General, A. Lowinger 14,400

Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradney 14,400

Director, Posts and Tel., T. A. Melville (*acting*) 12,600

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ... 14,400

Sen. Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig (*acting*) 14,400

Commr. Trade and Customs, C. N. Maxwell 14,400

Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman ... 14,400

Asst. Surveyor-General, C. J. Perkins 12,000

Principal Medical Officer, R. Dowden 14,400

Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes 12,600

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor .....$9,000 to 10,800

Dir. of Museums, H. C. Robinson $7,200 to 8,400

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace $6,000 to 8,400

Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Harrison 12,600

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 14,400

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*viâ* Penang).

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (Census, 1921) of 282,234, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 15,312. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	$8,625,223	$11,094,954
Expenditure	8,785,873	7,064,166
Public Debt	800,000	800,000
Imports	24,407,531	27,869,594
Exports	37,861,597	56,779,727

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, H. Marriott, C.M.G.
Chief Minister, Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar.
Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.
Judge, A. V. Brown.

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 40 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	$4,966,904	$5,081,138
Expenditure	5,290,239	5,311,741
Public Debt	1,500,000	1,500,000

Sultan, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.
British Adviser, W. Peel.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is 40,090. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1923. (A.H. 1341).	1924. (A.H. 1342).
Revenue	$397,187	$453,452
Expenditure	392,698	441,156
Public Debt	400,000	300,000

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi, C.B.E.
British Adviser, J. W. W. Hughes (*acting*).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 26′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 10,833.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	$1,310,020	$1,396,855
Expenditure	1,536,318	1,271,887
Public Debt	3,567,895	3,441,345

Sultan, H.H. Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, A. F. Worthington.

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1921), 153,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1923 were dried fish ($996,716), tin ore, copra, Para rubber, wolfram ore and gambier cube. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 12,000 inhabitants.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	$669,763	$642,679
Expenditure	858,303	788,902
Public Debt	*Nil*	300,000

Sultan, H.H. Suleiman, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, J. L. Humphreys.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on Dec. 31, 1922, was 218,510. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops,

compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was 76·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 55·6°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921–22. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 101 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 40 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £56,405 in 1921–22; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry.

In 1922 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,626 vessels (tonnage, 2,746,220).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1921), 22,392.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Public revenue	£728,287	£763,298
Expenditure	664,330	737,589
	1922.	1923.
Imports	£3,673,256	£3,841,793
Exports	750,883	1,136,744
Imports from U.K.	1,233,611	1,294,722
Exports to U.K.	69,596	53,548

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Walter Norris Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. (1924)	£5,000
A.M.S., Lt. G. L. Appleton, R.A.	565
A.D.C., Lt. A. Drew, R.A.	401
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. G. Micallef, O.B.E., Royal Malta Artillery	300
In charge of Administration, Col. W. R. N. Madocks, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O., Maj. P. S. Rowan, D.S.O.	657
Comdg. R.A., Col. A. Ellershaw, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,095
Chief Eng., Col. R. A. Gillam, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. S. and T., Lt.-Col. J. L. Jesse, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. W. P. Gwynn, C.M.G.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Col. C. A. Fisher, D.S.O.	1,095
Command Paymaster, Col. E. M. Murray, C.B.E.	1,004

THE MINISTRY (Sept. 23, 1924).

Head of Ministry and Minister for Treasury, Hon. Ugo Pasquale Mifsud, LL.D., M.L.A.	£800
Public Health, Hon. Prof. C. Mifsud, M.D.	700
Public Instruction, Hon. and Rev. E. Dandria, D.D., M.L.A.	700
Industry and Commerce, Hon. Enrico Mizzi, LL.D., M.L.A.	700
Public Works, Hon. Giovanni Adami, LL.D., M.L.A.	700
Minister of Justice, Hon. Professor Carlo Mallia, LL.D., M.L.A.	700
President of the Senate, Hon. M. Debono, LL.D.	200
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier	300
Permanent Secretary to Head of Ministry, Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.	800

Lieut.-Governor, William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G.	2,000
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Maj. V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D.	600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.	620
Rector of the University, Hon. Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.	700
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa	620
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Arthur Galea	500
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.	450
Auditor, Col. A. Trapani	450
Postmaster-General, A. Tortell	500
Commissioner of Police, Major F. Stivala	1,200
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Professor A. Mercieca, LL.D.	800
Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E.; Dr. G. Agius; Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri (and 1 vacancy)	each

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 205,627 acres, 171,227 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 14,400 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1923, amounted to 928,548 tons, of which 65 per cent. was British. In 1923 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 61 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 416 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 170 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1922–23 amounted to Rs.1,209,999. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Public revenue	Rs.25,115,716	Rs.23,547,734
Public expenditure	25,822,409	22,031,176
Public debt	£1,269,124	£1,265,724
Paper circulation ...	Rs.20,360,013	Rs.19,175,588
	1922.	1923.
Total imports.....	Rs.77,379,872	Rs.76,835,565
Total exports	102,387,600	69,841,931
Imports from U.K.	23,880,773	23,661,652
Exports to U.K.....	62,992,735	66,052,535

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1863, *apptd.* 1924) ...Rs.75,000
Commanding Forces, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Herring, M.C., R.E. .....
Colonial Sec., E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. ... 22,500
Assistant do., Leon Koenig, I.S.O. 12,000
Procureur and Advocate-General, H. W. Prichard 20,000
Receiver-General, H. Pickwoad 18,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany 15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master (vacant) 15,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis 13,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E. 17,000
Registrar-General, T. Avice..... 13,500
Auditor, A. Standley Cremer 12,000
Director, Medical and Health Dept., T. W. Gilchrist..... 20,250
Rector, Royal College, M. H. Phillips, B.A. 13,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. 24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. E. Roseby; Hon. E. Serret, K.C. 18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.
Magistrate, W. J. Hanning (*Acting*) Rs.9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

MESOPOTAMIA (IRAQ).

King of Iraq, Faisal, elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.
President, Council of State, the Naquib of Baghdad, G.B.E.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia*, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approxi-

mate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set-up by the High Commissioner in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilites of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated; by a protocol signed April 30, 1923, the duration of the treaty was cut down from 20 years to 4. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the summoning of an electoral assembly. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and an elective Assembly chosen by the people.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under:—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hilah and Dulaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 672lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918-19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The following table shows the approximate annual net revenue obtained by the Iraq Customs Administration during the years of British occupation:—

1915-16.....	£114,839	1919-20.....	£1,388,233
1916-17.....	358,573	1920-21.....	1,426,288
1917-18.....	410,510	1921-22.....	1,622,232
1918-19.....	388,333	1922-23.....	1,412,035

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlisconjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *vid* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Counsellor, B. H. Bourdillon, C.M.G.
Secretary, R. S. M. Sturges.
Oriental Secretary, Miss G. L. Bell, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.
President, Court of Appeal, B. H. Bell, C.B.E.
Director of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. R. Tainsh, C.B.E., V.D.
Consular Under-Secretary, C. Empson.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal (*temp.* Maj.-Gen.) J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service *vid* Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Ramadi, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service. A motor service runs twice weekly between Damascus and Baghdad.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory is about 336,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 18,000,000.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 26 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (J. Egerton Shyngle, Eric C. Moore and Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Atu Amonu) and 13 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and on to Makurdi, on the River Benue (290 miles). Further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£5,506,165	£6,260,561
Expenditure	6,509,244	5,501,242
	1922.	1923.
Total imports	£10,907,335	£11,761,852
Total exports	10,450,511	11,705,012
Imports from U.K.	8,827,707	9,347,494
Exports to U.K.	8,144,819	8,099,823

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency £6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, F. M. Baddeley 2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. 2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, W. F. Gowers, C.M.G. 2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Lt.-Col. J. F. Badham, D.S.O. 1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe 2,000
Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E.; M. L. Tew; T. D. Maxwell ..... each 1,400
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon 1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, D. Alexander, C.M.G. 1,800
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor 1,500
Director of Marine, Commr. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R. 1,400
Comptroller of Customs, F. A. Clinch 1,400
Secretary for Native Affairs, S. M. Grier... 1,400
Senior Residents, Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton; R. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; E. J. Arnett, C.M.G.; H. R. Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Capt. W. A. Ross, C.M.G.; G. W. Webster, M.B.E.; Maj. J. M. Freemantle, M.B.E.; J. C. C. P. Sciortino; Capt. J. Davidson; Capt. P. Lonsdale ..... each 1,400
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland 1,800
Director of Public Works, C. L. Cox 1,700
Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson 1,200
Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G. 1,400
Auditor, B. E. Hanson 1,200
Postmaster-General, H. M. Woolley 1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,200,000, including about 1,500 Europeans and 600 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus

is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *vid* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *vid* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *vid* Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£247,348	£287,900
Expenditure	312,299	297,000
	1922.	1923.
Imports (excl. transit)	£522,119	£462,284
Exports (excl. transit)	442,164	425,181
Imports from U.K.	289,347	277,704
Exports to U.K.	525,079	418,232

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G. (with allowance £500) £2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Lt.-Col. L.E.S. Ward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 300
Chief Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G. 1,200
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. R. C. Dobbs, D.S.O. ... 1,000
Judge of High Court, C. F. Belcher, O.B.E. 1,200
Attorney-Gen., P. B. Petrides 1,000
Treasurer, K. R. Tucker 900
Principal Med. Officer, Dr. F. E. Whitehead 1,000
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, M.B.E. 900
Provincial Commissioners, E. F. Colvile; H. D. Aplin; W. Kirby Green £800 to 1,000
Director of Public Works, F. G. Pratt 900
Comptroller of Customs, R. Macdonald, C.M.G., O.B.E. 700
Auditor, J. A. Cremer 700
Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies ..... £400 to 600
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R. 650
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander ..... £600 to 700
Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 700
Chief Transport Officer, Capt. C. C. Metcalfe, M.C. 700
Postmaster-General, A. H. Jepson 700
Geologist, F. Dixey, D.Sc. 800
Chief Forest Officer, J. B. Clements 700
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths, M.R.C.V.S. 750

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. £1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court, (vacant) £600
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. K. Young 350
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1923-24 was £64,330, and the expenditure £52,656; exports, 1923-24, £289,032; imports, £233,531. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, R. R. Kane, M.C. (and £150 allowances) £800 to 1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1921), 264 Europeans, 348 Asiatics, and 29,285 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1922-23), £44,473; expenditure, £51,808; imports (1922-23), £137,128; exports, £291,086. The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 159° 13' W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916.

Resident Commissioner, H. R. McClure ... (and £100 allowance) £700 to 800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1921) of 571 Europeans, 235 half-castes, 23,759 Tongans, and 370 others—total 24,935. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1923-24, £81,023; expenditure £61,796; imports (1923), £195,021; exports, £257,586. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1923 was 206,864 tons, of which 146,109 tons were British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan ..... £800 (and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.
Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. J. Williams (*H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Richard Edgar Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of 1914. Native pop. about 60,000. Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1923, 864,000 *francs*; expenditure 479,650 *francs*. Imports from Great Britain 1,664,972 *francs*; from France 4,798,749 *francs*; total exports 16,000,000 *francs*. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a three-monthly service with France, *viâ* Panama.
British High Commissioner, Hon. T. E. Fell (*acting*).
French High Commissioner, M. d'Arboussier.
British Resident Commissioner, G. B. Smith-Rewse £940
French Resident Commissioner, M. de la Vaissière.
President of Joint Court, H. H. T. Goeman-Borgesius (*acting*) £1,200
British Judge R. S. de Vere.
French Judge, M. G. Sachon.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Oct. 3, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 38,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country; in 1923 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (28 per cent), Ukraine (13 per cent), Rumania (4 per cent), and Russia (23 per cent).

Palestine is divided into 3 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; *Rafa-Beersheba*; and *Nablus-Afule-Tulkeram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Crédit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1923 there were 312 government schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 668 teachers and 19,195 pupils.

	1923–1924.
Estimated revenue	£E1,787,200
Estimated expenditure	1,783,400
Imports	4,935,300
Exports	1,554,400
Imports from U.K. (1922–23)	1,390,475
Exports to U.K. (1922–23)	226,639

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.
British High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (*b.* 1870) 1920 ..... £4,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Capt. R. F. P. Moukton.
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Haycraft.
Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector-General, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavrogordato (*acting*).
Commandant, British Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Col. A. J. McNeill, C.B., D.S.O.
Commandant, Palestinian Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Lt.-Col. F. W. Bewsher, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Chief British Representative, Amman, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.
Inspector-Gen. of Gendarmerie, Transjordania, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.
Chief Secretary, Sir Gilbert F. Clayton, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
First Asst. do., E. Keith-Roach.
Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawer.
Director of Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Maj. G.W. Heron, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead.
Postmaster-General, N. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

Governors of Districts.

Northern District (Haifa), Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jerusalem-Jaffa District, Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Southern District (Gaza), A. Abramson, O.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1921). The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1921) 899,187, of whom 33,620 are Europeans. The native population is 862,319, with 3,248 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *viâ* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *viâ* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles). *The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient goldworkers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1923, was of the value of £57,500,000. The output for the year ended December 31, 1923, was valued at £4,300,652. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. Cattle (1,921,000 on Dec. 31, 1923) thrive well, and the annual show at Buluwayo is regarded as the premier show of beef cattle in South Africa. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided, in 25 public and 50 farm schools, and in 80 aided private schools, and in 7 Government high schools and 4 aided secondary schools. The European pupils in 1924 numbered 6,600, of whom 1,700 were boarders. There is an agricultural and technical school in the Matopos district, with a farm attached (3,000 acres). There are six schools for children of mixed race, with 360 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid, is provided in 1,100 schools, with 70,000 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1923 amounted to £19,400, the total educational expenditure being £222,000 in 1923.

	1922–2.	1923–24.
Revenue	£1,326,469	£1,510,103
Expenditure	1,357,442	1,357,489
	1922.	1923.
Imports	£3,879,111	£3,559,170
Exports	4,627,693	5,310,561
Imports from U.K.	1,819,714	1,581,487
Exports to U.K.	2,984,955	3,459,718

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (and allowances £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Arthur Lowther.

Ministry (Oct. 1, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Sir Charles P. J. Coghlan ... £2,500
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G. 2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C. 2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, W. M. Leggate, C.M.G. 2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, H. U. Moffat 2,000
Colonial Secretary (vacant) 2,000

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. ..... (*and allowance* £500) 2,000

Medical Director, A. M. Fleming, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggin, O.B.E.
Supt. of Natives, H. M. G. Jackson, O.B.E.

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1921, 5,134). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 7,462 (1921). Other centres are Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda and Gatooma.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambesi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 291,000 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambesi and Kafue Valleys the altitude exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in 1923 was 3,750; the native population is estimated at about 1,000,000. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, cotton, fibre, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 400,000, and European-owned 74,000. Extensive mineral deposits have been discovered, lead and copper predominating. Gold, zinc and coal are also present. In the year 1923, 12,353 tons of lead were mined, valued at the mine-head at £386,967. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big game hunter. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambesi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 37 post offices, 11 of which are money order offices. A telegraph line exists alongside the railway line throughout its whole length in the territory. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph system extends to Abercorn and Fort Jameson in the north-east. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone on the Zambesi. The country is divided into ten magisterial districts for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola and Mongu-Lealui.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£258,154	£237,443
Expenditure	345,388	344,037

Governor, His Excellency Sir Herbert J. Stanley, K.C.M.G. (*and* £1,000 *duty allowance*) £3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. F. C. G. Gough 300
Chief Secretary, Hon. R. A. J. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... £900 to 1,200
Assistant Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. N. Carlton, O.B.E. ..... £600 to 900
Attorney General, Hon. G. D. Clough, O.B.E. ..... £850 to 1,100
Treasurer and Commissioner of Taxes, Hon. C. H. Dobree, O.B.E. ..... £850 to 1,100
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. E. S. B. Tagart (*acting*) ..... £750 to 1,000
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. A. W. May, C.M.G., M.D. ..... £850 to 1,100
Judge of the High Court, Hon. P. J. Macdonell 1,833
Secretary for Agriculture and Mines, Hon. P. H. Selby (*acting*) ..... £750 to 900
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, Col. Hon. H. M. Stennet, C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... £850 to 1,100
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. A. Baldock, M.B.E. ..... £700 to 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, Hon. J. Smith ..... £700 to 1,000
Auditor, P. L. Collisson, O.B.E. ..... £700 to 900
Registrar General, A. E. Harrison ..... £700 to 900
Chief Surveyor, W. G. Fairweather ..... £750 to 900
Controller of Customs, H. C. Parkin ..... £700 to 900
District Commissioners and Magistrates, G. G. P. Lyons, M.B.E.; Hon. E. S. B. Tagart; P. E. Hall; E. A. A. Jones, M.B.E.; F. H. Melland; C. R. B. Draper, M.B.E.; J. M. Thomson; E. H. Cholmeley; J. G. Hall; H. G. Willis ... each ..... £750 to 900

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1922) 42·8 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on

May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension, an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, it was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, W. Haining.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£13,123	£10,229	£16,282
Expenditure	12,175	11,757	11,621
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	67,441	44,647	44,636
Total exports	41,857	14,334	24,418
Imports from U.K.	26,790	22,172	28,310
Exports to U.K.	39,657	12,321	19,523

Governor, His Excellency £775
A.D.C., ...
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, H. J. Pink 400
Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent, A. Hands, M.B.E. *and fees* 250
Police Magistrate, &c., (vacant) 440
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 300

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.
Chief Secretary, J. C. Moulton, O.B.E. $10,200
Resident, 3rd Division, D. A. Owen 9,000
Resident, 4th Division, H. L. Owen 9,000
Resident, 5th Division, F. F. Boult 9,000
Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner 9,000
Treasurer, A. A. Rennie 7,200
Supt., Lands and Surveys, H. B. Crocker 9,000
Commissioner, Public Works, Capt. C. P. Lowe 9,000
Princ. Medical Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks 7,500
Chief Health Officer, O. G. F. Luhn 9,000
Conservator of Forests, J. P. Mead 7,800
Divisional Officer, 1st Division, C. Ermen (*acting*) 7,200
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Major S. Cunynghame 7,200
Supt. of Police, O. Lang 7,200
Registrar, H. A. Adams 7,200
P.M.G., and Municipal Commissioner, K. H. Gillan 6,000
Manager, Telegraphs and Telephones, J. R. Barnes 7,200

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).
A. B. Ward (late Res., 1st Division).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice,

rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1923) 511,438 tons.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Revenue	$2,840,171	$2,733,854	$3,343,919
Expenditure	2,331,605	2,652,720	2,873,274
Imports	15,248,749	16,540,316	14,885,325
Exports.....	18,454,592	25,574,632	35,038,020

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 9 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times, a temporary service being now maintained 3 times a month. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1923) at 25,700, an increase of 1,177 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795). Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1923 being 11·79 per 1,000, the lowest yet recorded in the islands. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, coconut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1922.		1923.
Revenue	Rs.644,006	...	Rs.683,979
Expenditure	521,481	...	597,940
Imports.	1,779,839	...	1,683,059
Exports	1,870,531	...	1,779,899
Savings Bank Deposits	108,128	...	125,881
Debt (Sterling)	£7,005	...	£6,210
,, (Currency).....	Rs. 50,000	...	Rs.50,000
Imports from U.K....	702,359	...	569,907
Exports to U.K.	752,449	...	696,316

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1874) 1922 ..... Rs. 18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, G. S. Follows ..... Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,200
Chief Justice, His Hon. J. L. Devaux .. Rs.9,000
Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. W. L. Grech, LL.D. Rs.7,200
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson ..... Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000
Auditor, (vacant) ..... Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250
Chief Med. Off., Hon. J. T. Bradley, M.D. Rs.7,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. Rs.5,000
Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter ... Rs.4,500
Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont Rs.6,000
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy ..... Rs.3,300 to Rs.3,800

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 14 District (and 10 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1923 reached £968,797. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 827 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue.....	£638,315	£786,540	£845,320
Public expenditure	982,031	816,977	727,661
Total imports	1,769,628	1,511,496	1,949,981
Total exports	1,625,128	1,372,862	1,607,225
Imports from U.K.	1,225,313	1,076,408	1,456,799
Exports to U.K. ...	1,053,836	941,394	1,143,494

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1922) *£3,000
O.C. Troops, Col. Comdt. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell, K.C. ... *1,600
Col. Secretary, †H. C. Luke..... *1,400
Senior Assist. do., G. C. Du Boulay *960
Attorney-Gen., †M. F. J. McDonnell..... *1,200
Treasurer, †P. F. Barton *1,100
Comptroller of Customs, †J. I. Lauder *1,100
Circuit Judge, W. Butler-Lloyd..... *1,200
D.M.S.S., W. J. D. Inness *1,400
Solicitor-Gen. A. C. V. Prior, LL.B. *960
Police Magistrate, L. C. Levy .....*£720 to 960
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake..... *1,000
General Manager (Railway), C. R. Webb *1,400
Commissioner of Police, Maj. C. Hampden-King..... 960
P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, H. T. March *960
Director of Education, F. C. Marriott..... *960
Commr., Lands and Forests, M. T. Dawe *1,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total imports	£349,003	£379,277	£339,742
Total exports	317,659	204,410	238,249

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G., Indian Army (1922) £1,800
Secretary to the Administration, H. B. Kittermaster, O.B.E. .....£800 to 1,000
District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, D.S.O.; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. H. Rayne, M.B.E., M.C. *£600 to 700; Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C.; J. Beattie, M.C. .....*£500 to 700
Treasurer, V. S. Bryan £750
Commdt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Breading, D.S.O. 700
Sen. Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. ...£800 to 900
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne 700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. R. Keyte 700
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten 700
Commdt. Somaliland Camel Corps, Lt.-Col. T. H. Gladstone 800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, Zeyla, Hargeisa and Burao.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, Capt. Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, C.M.G., M.V.O. 1,700
Asst. Imperial Secretary and Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales, O.B.E. 1,000

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. He exercises in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia certain powers and functions in regard to native administration which were granted or reserved to him by the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent, 1923; and under the Letters Patent, the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Tele-

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

graph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 522 native schools, with over 38,400 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 8 white schools, with 133 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1923-24 was £34,812. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£209,802	£212,537	£252,300
Expenditure	243,078	224,547	241,570

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Charles Frederick Garraway, K.C.M.G.	£1,650
Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray	1,050
Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith	1,000
Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams	900
Assistant Commissioners:—	
Mafeteng, (vacant)	
Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond	790
Leribe, F. L. Foord	820
Quthing, H. Ashton	630
Qacha's Nek, F. Jenner	820
Maseru, E. D'Urban Blyth	900
Berea, J. H. Sims	770
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney	875
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson	800
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	800
Prin. Med. Officer, N. M. Macfarlane, M.D.	925
Supt. Leper Settlement, P. D. Strachan, M.D.	825
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	650
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher	550
Auditor, Alexander Warren	480
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, E. G. Dutton	650
Accountant, R. E. Goodman	600
Staff Officer of Police, D. St. P. Bunbury	490

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Sekgoma (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Tshosa (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1921-22	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£84,977	£91,995	£99,596
Expenditure	89,655	82,436	81,574

Resident Commissioner, Jules Ellenberger, I.S.O. (*and allowance* £350)	£1,350
Assistant, do., Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel (*allowance* £150)	1,000
Government Secretary, Charles Leonard O'Brien Dutton	1,000
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Myles Williams	750
Resident Magistrates, Capt. A. G. Stigand (*Kweneng District*) £730; E. O. Butler (*Gaberones*) £730; Capt. R. O'M. Reilly (*Lobatsi*) £700; Capt. G. B. Moseley (*Ngwaketsi*) £600; Capt. H. B. Neale (*Ngwato*) £600; A. L. Cuzen (*Ghanzi*) £650; G. E. Nettleton (*Ngamiland*) £600; E. H. M. Drury, M.B.E., *actg.* (*Tuli Block*) £650; J. W. Potts, *actg.* (*Chope*) £530; H. Beeching, *actg.* (*Kgalagadi*)	
P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D.	475
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, F.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance* £100)	850 800

SWAZILAND.

(*The Swaziland Protectorate.*)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the

Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 230,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1924.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, 151 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £29,240, were exported; a few gold mines were being worked on a small scale.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are fifteen schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode. There are two schools for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is bi-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Carolina (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles) and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 14 post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Mahamba, and Dwaleni.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£87,104	£89,742	£90,897
Expenditure	94,793	89,809	93,127

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E, (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa. The total area is about 1,014,600 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Lado enclave*, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Sudan administration, and now forms part of Mongalla. The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a Negro population of about 250,000. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography.—The Nile enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the South-west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands of Abyssinia. From the Junction with the Bahr el Ghazal the stream is known as the Bahr el Abiad or *White Nile*. At Khartoum, 535 miles N. of the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the Bahr el Azrak, or *Blue Nile*, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Atbara*, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through Dongola to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi-Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—After the reconquest of the Sudan an Agreement, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for its administration. The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *viâ* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited.

Local Administration.—The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*mudirs*), under whom are British District Commissioners in charge of two or more districts (*mamurias*); a Soudanese or Egyptian official is in charge of each *mamuria*.

Legal System.—Civil Justice is administered by a Chief Justice and four other judges of High Court of Justice at Khartoum, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is

"justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. The Kadis are all either Egyptians or natives of the Sudan.

Criminal Justice is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to whom also appeals lie. The Sudan Penal Code is an adaptation of the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure is based partly on the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure and partly on the procedure of Courts Martial. Certain Nomad Chiefs have petty Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and courts of Native Chiefs have been instituted in the Southern Provinces.

Defence.—All Sudanese and Arab troops of the Egyptian Army are stationed in the Sudan, together with some Egyptian units. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum under the cammand of the Governor-General. The *Police* are locally enlisted, and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 8 *primary schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Suakin, Atbara, Halfa, and Rufaa where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,200 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Education Department.

Production.—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum and ivory; 22,425 tons of gum were exported in 1923. The Gezira Irrigation Scheme (by means of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton every year. Cotton area 1923-24, 61,588 acres; crop 1923-24 estimated at 184,000 kantars of 315 rottles, mainly from Tokar, 70,000 kantars; Blue Nile Province, 74,000 from irrigated land and 10,000 from rainland; Kassal, 10,000; and Berber and Dongola Provinces, 16,000 kantars. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, and gold. The principal grain crops are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). Average annual yield of dura in the principal dura-growing areas (Blue Nile, The Fung, White Nile, and Kassala Provinces) 1919–1923, 278,000 tons. The cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, and the sudds in the upper reaches are composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country and considerable quantities are exported annualy to Abyssinia. The output of these salt fields is capable of great expansion. (*Note.*—One rottle= approximately ·99 lb.)

Transport.—In 1924 there were 1,716 miles of railways open for traffic. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. The new line to Kassala, 216 miles in length, connects with the Red Sea line at Haiya Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£E3,498,595	£E3,766,133
Expenditure	3,184,229	3,392,469
Total Imports.....	4,282,880	4,669,004
Total Exports.....	1,993,436	2,562,091
Imports from U.K.	1,034,000	1,523,675
Exports to U.K. ...	789,085	972,784

Governor-General, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G.
Private Sec., R. V. Bardsley, M.B.E.
Mil. Sec., Major C. C. Godwin.
Civil Sec., C. E. Lyell, O.B.E.
A.M.S., Capt. W. M. Huish, R.A.
A.D.C., Capt. P. K. Campbell.
Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More, O.B.E.
Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.
Legal Secretary (Minister of Justice), W. Sterry, C.B.E.
Advocate-General, R. Wedd.
Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.
Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. E. Schuster. C.B.E., M.C.
Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.
Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E.

Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.
Medical Dept., O. F. H. Atkey, F.R.C.S.
Posts and Telegraphs, H. Wynne.
Public Works, D. Macfarlane.
Stores and Prisons, Capt. H. E. Dumbell.
Surveys, A. A. R. Boyce.
Veterinary Dept. (vacant).
Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazel (*Wau*), *Miralai* M. J. Wheatley *Bey*, O.B.E.
Berber (*El Damer*), H. C. Jackson.
Blue Nile (*Wad Medani*), A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E.
Darfur (*El Fasher*), P. Munro.
Dongola (*Merowé*), W. R. G. Bond.
Fung (*Singa*), E. N. Corbyn.
Halfa (*Halfa*), R. A. Bence-Pembroke.
Kassala (*Kassala*), C. P. Browne, O.B.E.
Khartoum (*Khartoum*), T. A. Leach.
Kordofan (*El Obeid*), J. D. Craig, O.B.E.
Mongalla (*Mongalla*), A. W. Skrine.
Nuba Mountains (*Talodi*), *Miralai* C. S. Northcote *Bey*.
Red Sea (*Port Sudan*), S. A. Tippetts.
Upper Nile (*Malakal*), K. C. P. Struvé, O.B.E.
White Nile (*El Dueim*), W. Nicholls.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 23,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (16,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Berber, El Damer, Atbara, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Sinkat, Kassala, Kanlin, Sennar, Singa, Makwar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Kosti and Rejaf.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 365,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,107,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education is not compulsory, but considerable progress has been made with the reorganization of a system suitable to the needs of the natives. In 1923 there were 65 Government schools, 1,455 Roman Catholic schools, and 737 Protestant schools, with a total roll exceeding 119,500 pupils. There are also three schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha district, but no other schools for European children have yet been established.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), ground nuts, caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 3,147,442 cattle, and 3,405,103 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moon-stones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief exports in 1924 were: Sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground nuts, ghee and grain; the chief imports in 1924 were cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer.

	1922-23.	1924-25.
Estimated Revenue	£1,209,474	£1,324,670
Estimated Expenditure	2,009,474	1,952,280

	1922.	1923.
Imports	£1,386,212	£1,733,229
Exports	1,441,584	1,799,038

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are three railway lines in the Territory—the Tanga railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, the Central railway (772 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in Feb., 1914, and the Voi-Kake Railway from Moshi to Voi (92 miles) on the Uganda Railway. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 75 post offices and telegraph stations. Two Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1923, 417 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 957,934 tons and 2,638 vessels (dhows) of 142,674 tons entered the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) (and £1,000 *Duty Allowance*)	£4,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	300
Chief Secretary, John Scott, C.M.G.	1,800
Assist. Chief Sec., A. E. Stack, O.B.E.	1,000
Chief Justice, W. A. Russell, K.C.	2,000

Judges, G. G. Alexander; N. Walker each £1,200
Land Officer, Capt. J. P. Tolland 1,200
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, O.B.E. 1,200
Attorney-General, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E. 1,500
Comptroller of Customs (and Custodian of Enemy Property), E. Adams, O.B.E. 1,200
Principal Medical Officer, (vacant)..... 1,200
Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. J. Harington, C.M.G., D.S.O. ...
Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne ... 1,000
Director of Public Works, J. E. Selander 1,200
General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E. 1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Kirby..... 1,200
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm 1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant ... 1,000
Director of Game Preservation, C. F. M. Swynnerton..... 1,000
Auditor, W. E. Knollys 1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall, M.C. 1,000
Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, O.B.E..... 1,000

TOGOLAND.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914–18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French), and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15′ W.–2° E. long. and 6°–11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14′–1° 38′ E. long.).

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere*.

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,940. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The mandated sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast, and the revenue and expenditure are included in the totals for the Gold Coast. A trade school has been established by the administration at Yendi.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (541,682 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,913 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 63,654), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 11,905), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 5,133), and Arima (pop. 4,347). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1923, 168,260 tons (£377,814) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1923) were cocoa £1,419,499; sugar £1,113,319; petroleum £1,238,460; and coconuts £47,539. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by 16 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara, Curaçao, Martinique, St. Thomas, &c. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£1,867,944	£1,661,607	£1,633,552
Expenditure	2,074,927	1,939,215	1,625,441
Public debt ...	3,205,901	3,432,424	3,425,638
Imports	7,413,682	4,604,880	4,319,421
Exports	5,193,976	4,229,403	4,785,594

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,463) and Plymouth (pop. 430).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G. (1924) £5,500
Private Secretary (vacant) ....
Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher..... 1,944
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,675
Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggs, O.B.E..... 955
Attorney-General, W. C. Huggard, K.C. ... 1,465
Treasurer, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. 1,300
First Puisne Judge, Sir C. Rees-Davies, K.C. 1,250
Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce Thomas ..... £1,120 to 1,200
Solicitor-General, R. H. Furness 1,000
Commdt. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D. ... 1,150
Director of Public Works, Matthew Alexander Murphy, M.I.C.E. 1,250
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise 1,224
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, A. H. W. de Boissiere..... 924
Collector of Customs, T. R. Cutler 1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman... 1,150
General Manager of Railways, J. Powter ... £1,148 to 1,200
Director of Education, G. Mackay £980 to 1,000
Postmaster-Gen., E. Edginton ..... £800 to 900
Auditor, A. G. Biden ..... £800 to 900

Registrar, &c., Supreme Court, H. P. Ganteaume	£866
Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc.	£800 to 850
Harbour Master, W. G. Oldershaw	809
Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low, M.A.	809
Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, E. F. Maingot	800
Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C.	780
Crown Counsel, W. Harragin	750
Crown Surveyor, J. W. Macgillivray, F.S.I.	£700 to 750
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E.	500
Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A.	£600 to 700
Registrar-General (vacant)	

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 63,654); transit, 14 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

Resident Chaplain, Rev. H. M. Rogers, M.A.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1921 was 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£11,733	£10,408	£11,751
Expenditure	11,000	11,473	10,950
Total imports	55,937	47,678	46,560
Total exports	35,656	46,759	37,455

Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips £700
Asst. Commr., L. L. Smith £400

Grand Turk, *viâ* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugweri, Bugisha, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province, at present, only partially administered, and arrangements for its transfer to the administration of Kenya Colony are in progress).

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(4) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands has been taken in hand as a result of experiments, and natives and their cattle are being repatriated.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated

Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyassaland and Zanzibar. In 1923 there were 3,509 criminal cases tried. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 2 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December 1923) is given as 3,127,455, composed as follows: Natives, 3,119,645; Asiatics, 6,521; Europeans, 1,289 (including 421 females). Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting (1923) to £11,986 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1923 total exports, £2,393,678; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The export trade is mainly in cotton (£2,026,820), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£820,365	£999,750
Expenditure (excl. loans)	920,228	938,999

In 1923 the poll-tax amounted to £401,000 and Customs to £272,000.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight day's march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. A railway is to be built from Mbulamuti (on the Juija-Namasagai Railway) to join up with the Uganda Railway *vid* Tororo, Turbo and Eldoret. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1923) 1,188 miles, with 25 telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer, K.C.M.G. (1922) .....(and £1,000 *duty*) £3,000
A.D.C., Lt. C. T. Knox.
Chief Secretary, *E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G. 1,300
Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; J. C. R. Sturrock; E. B. Haddon ..... £800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir Charles James Griffin, K.C. 1,500
Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith 1,200
Attorney-General, *S. S. Abrahams 1,100
Principal Medical Officer, *J. H. Reford... 1,200
Asst. Chief Secretary, P. W. Perryman, M.B.E. ..... £800 to 900
Treasurer, *C. K. Dain..... 1,000
Dir. of Public Works, A. McClure..... 1,100
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, D. Blair..... 1,100
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson..... 1,100
Director of Transport, Major R. B. Hill... 900
Commr. of Police, Maj. E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E. 1,000
Geologist, E. J. Wayland 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, E. Hutchins 900
Chief Forestry Officer, R. Fyffe 800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37·30 N., longitude 122·10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 154,416, in which are included about 300 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121·40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, W. Russell Brown.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.

* Members of Executive Council.

Senior District Officer and Magistrate, S. Wyatt-Smith.
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, A. A. L. Tuson.
Senior Medical Officer, M. C. Cooper, M.C.
Financial Secretary, W. R. Haller.
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) £2,500
Secretary, C. N. Rice ..... £400 to 500
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan ..... £500 to 600

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–11° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	£103,414	£103,823
Expenditure	117,849	113,095
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	266,452	284,706
Total exports	271,392	257,728

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson, C.B.E. ... £840
Treasurer, H. W. Sharpe ..... £500 to 600
Chief Justice, G. O'D. Walton 1,100
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800
Colonial Surgeon (vacant) 800
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*; T. W. S. Garraway, *E. Dist.*, each £500; H. Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* .....(and quarters) £350 to 420
Postmaster, C. L. Wilson ..... £350 to 420
Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam (and quarters) £450 to 500

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1923) of 53,847. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1923) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, logwood, molasses and syrup. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1923, 246 steamers (tonnage 505,284) entered Port Castries.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	£74,177	£64,885	£79,047
Expenditure	102,928	91,012	90,720
Public debt	155,780	151,630	147,530
Total imports	217,507	189,000	249,599
Total exports	228,882	175,479	203,232

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £339) £1,100
Chief Justice, Capt. Oliver Plunkett 700
Attorney-General, W. T. S. Fretz 500
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie, M.B.E. ..... £350 to 440
Chief Medical Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards, M.C. ..... £600 to 700
Colonial Engineer, (vacant) 500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 600
Magistrates, H. W. Steele, £440; Capt. Ion G. Wakeley, M.C. 300

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	£53,806	£49,289	£52,031
Expenditure	56,221	46,851	48,394
Total imports	144,543	128,586	138,677
Total exports	137,718	109,190	131,371

Administrator and Colonial Sec., Robert Walter, C.M.G. £1,000
Chief Jus. and Vice-Chan., and Police Magis. of 1st District, J. Stanley Rae £600 to £700
Attorney-General, N. H. Turton 500

WRANGEL ISLAND.

Wrangel Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. A relief expedition was dispatched to the island in 1923, but the party left on the island is assumed to have perished. The Russian government vessel Krasny Oktiabr is reported to have hoisted the Russian flag on the island on Aug. 20, 1924. The island is the resort of polar bears, and its highest point is Berry Peak (2,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £1,127,000 in 1923) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1923 £327,000). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1921) was 216,790, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1923 was—British 158, Italian 25, French 56, Norwegian 2, others 35, the total tonnage being 859,941; and 5,042 dhows (95,863 tons) entered the port in 1923.

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1923:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	488,000	417,000
Great Britain	411,000	538,000
France	10,000	287,000
South Africa	8,000	22,000
Netherlands	102,000	64,000
U.S.A.	32,000	166,000
Kenya and Tang	460,000	498,000

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Imports.....	£2,149,000	£1,893,610	£1,943,000
Exports	2,164,000	2,027,690	2,280,000

British High Commissioner, Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1922) (*Governor of Kenya*) £500
Sec. to High Commissioner, Maj. E. A. T. Dutton 150
British Resident, Alfred Claud Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance £500) 2,000
Chief Secretary, E. Costley-White, O.B.E. 1,200
Judge of H.B.M. Court, T. S. Tomlinson (and personal allowance £200) 1,300
Treasurer, N. B. Cox 900
Attorney-General, G. G. B. Francis 900
Director of Agriculture, V. M. Kirkham... 900
Director of Education, W. Hendry 800
Chief of Customs, D. G. Kirsopp 800

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

BIRTH RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The birth-rate in England and Wales for 1921, at 22·4 per 1,000 persons living, was the lowest recorded (except for the war years 1915–19), since civil registration was instituted in 1837. The death-rate was 12·1 per 1,000, and the excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, was 390,185, or 10·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The records from the British Dominions show wide variations in birth, death, and marriage rates. The highest birth-rate was 30·3 in Manitoba and the lowest 20·3 in British Columbia. Below are the aggregate figures for the principal Dominions:—

	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
Australia	5,455,426	24·95	9·91	17·18
Canada	6,417,000	26·03	10·06	15·08
New Zealand	1,223,901	23·34	8·73	17·38
South Africa	1,526,462	28·33	11·07	16·50

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1910.	Population. Census 1920.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	*a* 62,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	*b* 7,635,426	*d* 10,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	*a* 7,251	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	*c* 27,086	*e* 26,051
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,774.
a Population in 1912; *b* 1903; *c* 1911; *d* 1918; *e* 1917.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census.	Total Population. White.	Coloured.	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5 735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40·5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1921 82·2 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915. It included at that time 31·1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1921, 65·3 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1915 to 1921:—

Calendar Year.	Births.* Number.	Births.* Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.* Number.	Deaths.* Rate per 1,000.
1915	776,304	25·1	909,155	13·6
1916	818,983	25·0	1,001,921	14·0
1917	1,353,792	24·7	1,068,932	14·3
1918	1,363,649	24·6	1,471,367	18·1
1919	1,373,438	22·3	1,096,436	12·9
1920	1,508,874	23·7	1,142,558	13·1
1921	1,714,261	24·3	1,032,009	11·6

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1920, 33,630,104 alien immigrants landed in the United States, the arrivals in 1913 being 1,197,892, and those from 1918 onward being (1918) 116,618, (1919) 141 132, (1920) 430,001.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

Year.	Marriages. Total.	Divorces Granted. To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,681	74,893	33,809	112,036
1922	1,126,418	—	—	148,554

Religion.—The *Year-book of the Churches* (1923) gives the total Church population of the United States as follows:—Protestant, 77,958,470; Roman Catholic, 18,104,804; Eastern Orthodox, 456,054; Latter-Day Saints, 604,082; Jewish, 1,600,000. The approximate ratios to population are Protestant 77; R.C. 18; other Faiths 3.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	36,628	Finland	149,824	Netherlands .	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,627	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981	Wales	67,066
French	307,786	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	West Indies (not U.S.A.)	78,962
Other.....	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495		
China.....	43,560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570		
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535	Yugo Slavia...	169,439
Denmark	189,154	Lithuania.....	135,068	Sweden	625,585	Other Countries	158,295
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland...	118,659		

SUMMARY: *Europe*, 11,882,053; *Asia*, 237,950; *America*, 1,727,017; *Other*, 73,672. *Total*, 13,920,692.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

Early Colonisation.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from *Asiatic* domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the *European* adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although *Columbus* discovered America in the 15th century (Oct. 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the 16th century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scots) amongst the nations of Europe. In the 17th century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Anglo-French Wars.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War* of 1754–1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain.

The War of Independence.—In spite of the counsels of Chatham, the King persisted in repressive measures. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded between America and Great Britain (Sept. 3, 1783), no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

War of 1812.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200.000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

The Panama Canal.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (*see* 1912 Edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

The World War.—On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the World War on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik *régime*, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, *born* at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; graduated from Amherst College in 1895; practiced law at Northampton, Mass.; councilman; city solicitor; clerk of courts; chairman Republican City Committee; member General Court of Massachusetts; Mayor of Northampton; member Massachusetts Senate; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916-18; Governor of Massachusetts 1919-20; elected Vice-President Nov. 2, 1920; became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923; *re-elected for further term*, Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

1. *Vice-President*, Charles Gates Dawes, of Ohio (*born* Aug. 27, 1865), *elected Vice-President* Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York (*born* 1862), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
5. *Attorney-General*, Harlan Fiske Stone, of New Hampshire (*born* 1872), *appointed* April 7, 1924.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (*born* 1858), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1923.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Curtis D. Wilbur, of Iowa (*born* 1867), *appointed* April 7, 1924.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (*born* 1860), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1923.

Secretary of Agriculture (vacant).
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (*born* 1874), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1873), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

The Sixty-Eighth Congress.

President, Charles Gates Dawes, *Ohio* ...$12,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett, *Mass.* $12,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library),
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851–2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $100,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere and third in the world; it comprises 3,089,841 volumes (gain in 1922–23, 88,933). The floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) is 430,255 square feet, or nearly 10 acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south-east interior court, contain about 103 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1923 being $928,790.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D. $7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,500
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd 2,500
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum..... 1,800

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Chairman, Executive Committee, George Gray.
Secretary, Charles D. Walcott.
Asst. do., C. G. Abbott.
Chief Clerk, H. W. Dorsey.
Accountant, Nicholas W. Dorsev.
Editor, Webster P. True.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, James L. Greenleaf, *N.Y.*
Members, James E. Fraser, *N.Y.*; Henry Bacon, *N.Y.*; Louis Ayres, *N.Y.*; H. Siddons Mowbray, *Conn.*; Milton B. Medary, jr., *Pa.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, *Conn., born* 1857, *apptd.* 1921 ..... $15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, *Cal.*	1843	1898
Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Utah*	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, *Minn.*	1866	1922
Edward T. Sanford, *Tenn.*	1865	1923

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, *D.C.* $6,000
Deputy Clerks, Philander R. Stansbury, *Md.*, C. Elmore Cropley, *D.C.*.....
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.* 4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it; the commissioned strength being placed at 17,726; however, recent legislation (Act of Congress of June 30, 1922) has limited the authorised enlisted strength, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, to 125,000, and requires that the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers of the late war who are still in service undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction shall be restricted after Jan. 1, 1923, to 12,000. The actual strength of the Army of the United States on September 30, 1923, included 11,520 commissioned officers, 1,084 warrant officers, and approximately, 116,000 enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged
War of Independence, 1775–1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	107,631
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849–1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898–1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1903	140,038
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900–1901	6,913
World War, 1917–1918	4,060,000

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1918	340,318	306,582	646,895	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,715,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $6,606,356,621, of which $6,224,106,631 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1923, including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to $2,663,626.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters. (*See* "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post*.)

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

No new construction has been authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Colorado* was completed during 1923. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of 12 5-in. and eight 3-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. This leaves the *West Virginia* as the only remaining battleship under construction, as the other seven battleships will be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following remain not ordered:—12 destroyers, 6 fleet submarines, and 1 auxiliary. Under the terms of the Naval Act of July 1, 1922, no part of the funds available may now be used toward the construction of these vessels. On July 1, 1922, the following vessels were under construction:—9 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 34 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries. Under the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments work has been suspended on 7 of the battleships and 4 of the battle cruisers; the remaining 2 battle cruisers are being converted into aircraft carriers. The following were completed during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1923:—3 light cruisers, 13 submarines. Since July 1, 1923, 1 battleship, 1 light cruiser and 4 submarines have been completed. The following vessels, therefore, now remain under construction:—1 battleship, 2 aircraft-carriers, 6 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 17 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book*.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1919-1920.

In 1919–20 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,728,788, of whom 21,578,316 (10,774,511 boys and 10,803,805 girls (were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,034,642 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 16,150,035, the average length of school term was 161·9 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 121·2 days. In 1919–20, 679,533 teachers (95,666 men and 583,867 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $871. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 271,319, and the estimated value of all public school property was $2,409,719,120.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $1,155,506,640. Of this amount, $26,036,098 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $134,278,753 from State taxes or State appropriation, $758,896,551 from local tax or appropriation, $2,474,717 from the Federal Government, and $233,820,521 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $1,036,151,209. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating $36,752,316; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, $590,119,516; text-books and other instruction supplies, $42,435,820; instruction in evening schools, $3,276,593; miscellaneous current expenses, $210,024,112 (composed of operation of school plant, $115,707,229; maintenance of school plant, $30,432,039; auxiliary agencies, $36,387,302; fixed charges, $9,285,711; and interest on indebtedness, $18,211,831); and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, $153,542,852.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1919–20.

Of the 670 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 153 were for men, 117 for women, and 400 were co-educational. There were 109 public institutions and 561 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 42,882 (34,111 men and 8,771 women). The public institutions enrolled 156,626 undergraduate and graduate students (102,711 men and 53,915 women). The private institutions enrolled 200,068 undergraduate and graduate students (119,531 men and 80,537 women). In general engineering, 10,231 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 5,743; in civil engineering, 8,859; in electrical engineering, 9,469; in mechanical engineering, 11,789; and in mining engineering, 3,048.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1919–20 was 38,552 (23,272 men and 15,280 women); altogether 4,853 graduate degrees were conferred (3,457 men and 1,396 women); 989 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 7,216 students and reported 588 graduates; law schools, 20,992 students and 3,273 graduates; schools of medicine, 14,242 students and 2,806 graduates; schools of dentistry, 8,809 students and 865 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 5,026 students and 1,023 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 908 students and 219 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 371 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 138 are State institutions; 45 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 33 are city normal schools; 95 are county normal schools; and 60 are private normal schools. The 45 teachers' colleges were separated from the State normal schools, which accounts for the number of State normal schools in 1920, smaller than in 1918 when they were included. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 9,587. The total number of students enrolled was 162,796 (29,149 men and 133,647 women). Of this total enrolment, 135,418 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 21,151 men and 18,861 women, making a total of 21,012. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 92,446. The total receipts for normal schools were $31,395,389. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,385,238.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919–20.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 321,619 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 252,823. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 54 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 41 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the second year 35 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 56 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the third year of the course 29 per cent. pay under $100, and 60 per cent. pay from

$100 to $199. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more; in the second year of the course 79 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or over; in the third year of the course 81 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 70 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent. require a full high school course, and 10 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 14,326 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 97,654 (34,396 men and 63,258 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 1,999,106 (891,469 boys and 1,107,637 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 30,223. In the first year of the course 742,320 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 498,796, in the third year 346,684, and in the fourth year 269,355 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 141,951 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported by 12,326 schools was 230,902 (90,516 boys and 140,386 girls).

There were 10,821 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 80,864 teachers, and 1,678,823 pupils are enrolled (745,477 boys and 933,346 girls). In addition, in 402 three-year senior high schools, there are 3,651 teachers and 63,630 pupils (27,802 boys and 35,828 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1919–20.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1919–20 the number enrolled was 184,153. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1920 was 2,093. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1920 was 14,946 (5,698 men and 9,248 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,093 schools reporting in 1920, 385 were for boys only, 728 were for girls only, and 980 were co-educational. Altogether, about one-tenth of the schools had military drill in 1920, enrolling 24,056 students. Of this number 3,823 were girls. In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past four years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been doubled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 9,526. The total number of graduates from private high schools and academies was 24,166. The average size of the faculty was 7·1. The average number of students to a school was 88·0. The average number of students to a teacher was 12·3.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36·1 per cent. of the total number; in the second year, 26·8 per cent.; in the third year, 20·5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 16·6 per cent.

566 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,527 were denominational (976 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45·7 per cent. were boys and 54·3 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as large as the number of Negro boys; 6,341 coloured girls were enrolled, and 3,185 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1919–1920,

In 1920 reports were received from 902 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: (1) those which are non-denominational, and which are run on a commercial basis; (2) those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting were 841, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools reporting were 61. The total number of instructors in these 902 schools was 6,165 (2,976 men and 3,189 women). The number of students enrolled was 336,032 (139,551 men and 196,481 women). The average daily attendance in these schools was 164,662. Altogether 902 schools reported 214,606 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 121,426 students were enrolled in the 675 schools which reported such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 106,852 students were enrolled; stenographic, 126,055; combined courses, 53,430; telegraphic (wire), 2,804; (wireless), 2,384; accountancy, 11,889; secretarial, 23,073; and in the salesmanship course, 15,167.

In 755 schools in which shorthand was taught 130,927 students or 56 per cent. of the shorthand students reported studied the Gregg system of shorthand; 35 per cent. of the shorthand students, or 81,618 students, studied some Pitmanic system of shorthand.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917–18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children; 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 131 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	$	$
1920	6,694,565,389	6,482,090,191
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020
1924 (est.)	3,638,000,000	3,668,000,000

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1922 AND 1923.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1922.	1923.
	$	$
Customs	356,443,387	561,928,867
Internal Revenue:		
Income and Profits Tax	2,068,128,193	1,678,607,428
Miscellaneous	1,145,125,064	945,865,333
Miscell. Receipts:		
Foreign Debts, princ.	48,673,555	31,656,908
" " int.	26,548,513	201,332,248
Railroad Securities	...	99,297,348
All others	26,079,128	46,361,372
Trust Funds	42,113,438	26,862,670
Surplus Property	113,606,800	91,706,388
Panama Canal tolls	11,747,092	17,271,855
Other miscellaneous	270,638,981	306,245,055
Total	4,109,104,151	4,007,135,481

OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY. INTEREST ACCRUED AND UNPAID THEREON UP TO AND INCLUDING THE LAST INTEREST PERIOD PRIOR TO AUGUST 24, 1923, AND INTEREST HERETOFORE PAID.

Country.	Principal amount of Obligations.	Interest accrued and unpaid as of the last interest paying dates.	Total Indebtedness.	Interest heretofore paid.
	$	$	$	$
Armenia	11,959,917	2,303,279	14,263,196	—
Austria	24,055,709	3,608,356	27,664,065	—
Belgium	377,029,570	68,753,165	445,782,735	15,986,313
Cuba	—	—	—	2,287,252
Czechoslovakia	91,879,671	17,543,673	109,423,344	304,178
Esthonia	13,999,146	2,789,583	16,788,729	—
Finland	9,000,000	—	9,000,000	444,315
France	3,340,606,377	576,719,598	3,917,325,975	190,671,548
Great Britain	4,630,500,000	—	4,630,500,000	425,700,271
Greece	15,000,000	1,125,000	16,125,000	1,159,153
Hungary	1,685,836	303,450	1,989,286	—
Italy	1,647,997,050	325,882,084	1,973,879,134	57,598,853
Latvia	5,132,287	900,191	6,032,478	126,266
Liberia	26,000	4,169	30,169	861
Lithuania	4,981,628	996,326	5,977,954	—
Nicaragua	175,590	—	175,590	—
Poland	155,930,956	25,908,360	181,839,316	1,811,948
Rumania	36,128,495	7,090,384	43,218,879	263,314
Russia	192,601,207	44,640,757	237,242,054	7,726,068
Serbia	51,103,488	9,889,104	60,992,592	636,059
Total	$10,609,793,018	$1,088,457,478	$11,698,250,496	$704,716,400

NOTES.—Agreements have been concluded for the funding of the obligations of Great Britain and Finland into long-time Bonds in the amounts of $4,600,000,000, and $9,000,000, respectively. The Funded Bonds of Great Britain have been delivered to the Treasury. The remaining $30,500,000, due from Great Britain, represents balance due on obligations regarded as having been given for Pittman Silver advances which is to be paid in the spring of 1924.

Cuba has paid its indebtedness in full.

No interest due on Nicaraguan notes until maturity, as is also the case with certain Belgian obligations aggregating $2,284,151'40.

Payment of principal and interest on obligation of Austria extended for 20 years from June 1, 1923.

EXPENDITURES, 1922 AND 1923.
(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1922.	1923.
	$	$
General Expenditures—		
Legislative	17,088,113	14,165,244
Executive proper	218,690	349,380
State Dept.	9,666,572	15,463,276
Treasury Dept.	209,104,991	145,016,860
War Dept.	454,730,718	392,733,635
Dept. of Justice	17,888,829	23,521,486
Post Office Dept.	3,284,127	146,942
Navy Dept.	476,775,194	333,201,362
Interior Dept.	331,814,028	354,623,059
Dept. of Agriculture	142,695,844	128,745,677
Dept. of Commerce	21,688,015	21,783,509
Dept. of Labour	6,227,472	7,241,467
Veterans' Bureau*	376,749,664	461,719,434
Other Independent Offices and Commissions	43,871,656	28,712,285
District of Columbia	23,731,563	24,053,705
Total	2,135,635,475	1,951,477,322
Deduct unclassified items	*a*232,089	1,436,387
Total	2,135,867,564	1,950,040,935
Interest on Debt	991,000,759	1,055,923,690
Refunds—		
Customs	37,124,087	28,736,712
Internal Revenue	45,702,273	125,279,043
Postal deficiency	64,346,235	32,526,915
Panama Canal	3,025,421	4,316,961
Special Operations—		
Railroads	*b*139,469,451	100,618,067
War Finance Corpn.	94,428,001	*b*109,436,238
Shipping Board	87,205,732	57,023,838
Alien property	1,825,644	*b*1,365,555
Grain Corporation	32,000,000	—
Sugar Equalization	15,279,637	—
Purchase of Obligations of Foreign Governments	717,834	—
Loans to Railroads—	—	13,526,587
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	24,599,341	26,672,162
Civil Service Retirement	9,283,139	8,991,417
D. C. Teachers' do.	230,959	190,518
Total Ordinary	3,372,607,900	3,294,627,529
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	422,694,600	402,850,491
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,795,302,500	3,697,478,020
Other Public Debt Expenditures (Redemption and Retirements)	6,608,531,897	7,560,947,689
Total Expenditures.	10,403,834,397	11,258,425,709

* During the fiscal year 1923 to date, allotments for veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of $3,164,425·11, to the War Department in the amount of $4,889,241·91, and to the Navy Department in the amount of $2,652,303. Similar allotments in the fiscal year 1922 to the Treasury Department were $26,350,668·66, to the War Department $4,866,383·40, and to the Navy Department $529,837·84. Expenditures under these allotments, however, appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau. In the fiscal year 1922, payments on account of veterans' relief made prior to August 11, 1921, by the War Risk Insurance Bureau are included under Treasury Department, while similar payments made prior to that date by the Federal Board for Vocational Education are included under other independent offices and commissions.

a Add.
b Deduct, excess of credits.

NOTE.—The analysis of expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 is on the same basis as the Budget, with necessary adjustments to cover receipts credited to appropriations, including particularly proceeds of railroad securities. The analysis for the fiscal year 1922 is on the Budget basis, without adjustment. The figures given for operations in special accounts are net figures, and make allowance for receipts and deposits credited to the account concerned.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. from 1916-1923 was as follows:

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1916	$971,562,590	$22,900,869
1917	2,712,549,477	24,742,702
1918	11,985,882,436	189,743,277
1919	25,234,496,274	619,215,569
1920	24,061,095,361	1,020,251,622
1921	22,737,252,080	999,144,731
1922	22,711,235,587	991,000,759
1923	22,007,590,754	1,055,923,690

The Public Debt on June 30, 1923, was as follows:—

Bonds:—		
2 per cent. (1930)		$599,724,050
4 per cent. (1925)		118,489,900
2 per cent. Canal (1916-36)		48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918-38)		25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)		49,800,000
3 per cent. Conversion (1946-47)		28,894,500
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 24th)		11,860,200
1st Liberty Loan (1932-47)		1,951,764,200
2nd do.	(1927-42)	3,199,036,800
3rd do.	(1928)	3,407,787,250
4th do.	(1933-38)	6,328,565,650
4¼ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947-52)		763,954,300
Notes		4,104,195,150
Certificates		1,031,418,500
Saving Certificates		337,198,674
Total Interest-bearing Debt		22,007,590,754
Matured debt on which interest has ceased		98,172,160
Debt bearing no interest		243,924,844
Total Gross Debt		22,349,687,758
Matured Interest		176,085,461
		22,525,773,219
Less Cash in Treasury		369,886,816
Net Debt of U.S.A.		$22,155,886,403

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,215,360* acres, of which in 1920 955,883,715 were farms (503,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 2,456,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was $21,425,623,614, as compared with $8,494,230,307 in 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at $14,755,364,894, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at $6,178,122,273, and miscellaneous products at $492,136,447.

Wool.—The total number of animals shorn in 1919 was 31,591,840, producing 228,795,354 lb.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1922 was estimated at $985,800,000 (pig iron, $608,144,858; copper, $127,443,000; gold, $49,096,000, and silver, $55,510,859), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $3,662,500,000 (bituminous coal, $1,294,000,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, $273,700,125; petroleum, $900,200,000); in 1922 the production of oil was 551,197,000 barrels, as against 472,183,000 barrels in 1921; clay products (1921), $270,397,754; stone, $118,500,000; natural gas, $196,000,000; cement, $208,464,028; and mineral paints (lead and zinc pigments), $22,205,400. The exports of bituminous coal sent to Europe in 1921 amounted to 4,924,472 tons (of 2,240 lb.) while 11,961,405 tons went to Canada.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1921 numbered 196,267, the value of their products being $43,653,282,833, as compared with a value in 1919 of $62,418,078,773. The figures for 1921 do not include data for 53,999 establishments with products valued at $136,926,075, each establishment reporting products under $5,000 in value, but such data were included in 1919. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are *New York* (clothing, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, millinery and lace goods, tobacco, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar-refining); *Chicago* (slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, clothing); *Philadelphia* (textiles, printing and publishing, clothing, sugar refining, petroleum refining); *Boston* (printing and publishing, sugar refining, clothing, confectionery and ice-cream, foundry and machine-shop products, boots and shoes); *Pittsburg* (iron and steel, slaughtering and meat packing); *Detroit* (automobiles, automobile bodies and parts, printing and publishing); *St. Louis* (slaughtering and meat packing, boots and shoes, tobacco); Cleveland (automobiles, iron and steel, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies); *Baltimore* (clothing, smelting and refining copper, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, fertilizers); *Cincinnati* (slaughtering and meat packing, clothing, printing and publishing); *Buffalo* (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, slaughtering and meat packing); *Minneapolis* (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, printing and publishing); *San Francisco* (printing and publishing, automobiles, coffee and spice).

* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1923. [Preliminary estimates; revised to Sept. 10, 1923.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1923. Total.	Per cent. of 1922.	Production. Average yield per acre.	1922, indications September 1.	Country Prices Sept. 1.
Corn ..... bushels	103,112,000	100·7	29·8	3,075,786,000	$0·866
Winter wheat ..... do.	39,750,000	94·4	14·3	568,386,000	...
Spring wheat ..... do.	18,503,000	94·9	11·9	220,841,000	...
All wheat ..... do.	58,253,000	94·5	13·5	789,227,000	·887
Oats ..... do.	40,768,000	101·1	32·2	1,311,687,000	·373
Barley ..... do.	7,980,000	108·0	25·0	199,337,000	·507
Rye ..... do.	5,234,000	84·3	12·4	64,774,000	·562
Buckwheat ..... do.	772,000	98·3	17·5	13,505,000	·985
Potatoes ..... do.	3,892,000	89·9	101·1	389,674,000	1·190
Sweet potatoes ... . do.	1,007,000	90·2	92·9	93,527,000	1·337
Flaxseed ..... do.	2,285,000	182·7	8·5	19,407,000	2·048
Rice ..... do.	883,000	83·7	36·9	32,617,000	...
Tobacco. ..... pounds	1,762,000	102·1	880·1	1,550,716,000	...
Hay, tame ..... tons	60,253,000	98·4	1·36	81,871,000	12·71
Hay, wild..... do.	15,778,000	99·6	1·02	16,137,000	*a*8·97
All hay ..... do.	76,031,000	98·7	1·29	98,008,000	12·08
Cotton ..... bales	38,287,000	112·6	*b*134·8	10,788,000	·241
Clover seed ....bushels	767,000	68·1	1·7	1,292,000	*a*1·046
Apples, total crop..... do.	...	...	...	189,787,000	1·114
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	33,390,000	....
Cranberries..... do.	25,000	100·0	23·4	585,000	...
Peaches..... bushels	...	...	...	45,381,000	*a*1·718
Pears..... do.	...	...	...	14,561,000	*a*1·683
Peanuts..... pounds	925,000	93·8	708·1	655,034,000	*a*·067
Beans, dry ..... bushels	1,255,000	120·3	11·9	14,905,000	*a*3·29
Grain sorghums ..... do.	5,541,000	109·8	18·3	101,333,000	*a*1·022
Sugar beets ..... tons	732,000	138·1	8·92	6,532,000	...
Broom corn ..... do.	508,000	197·7	*d*295·1	74,800	*a*194·82
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	402,000	89·7	82·5	33,177,000	...
Hops ..... pounds	15,700	67·1	1,016·1	15,952,000	...

a Price Aug. 15, 1923. *b* Pounds of lint. *c* Price per pound. *d* Pounds.

Automobile Industry.—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1921 was $1,671,386,976, of parts and accessories, $408,016,532, and of tyres and tubes, $446,075,960. The number of cars produced was 1,406,257, of lorries, 106,988, while 27,884,034 tyres were also manufactured in 1921. The automobile factories gave employment to 248,027 persons, who received $405,491,414 in 1921. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1921 in the U.S.A. was 10,465,995. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882,546,699 gallons, and that consumed to 4,256,428,005 gallons. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to $316,720,000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1921 was 30,776.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past six fiscal years ending June 30 :—

Statistics for the years ended June 30.	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for.	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,898,593
1919	...	10,701,447	5,166,417	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,258
1921	...	1,900,740	2,444,723	1,672,096	1,406,909
1922	...	1,810,490	1,874,785	1,734,503	1,458,746

EXTERNAL TRADE.

°Year.	Imports of Merchandise. Free.	Dutiable.	Total	°Year	Exports of Merchandise. Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1914	1,127,502,599	766,422,958	1,893,925,657	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,883,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168 229,200	1,613,020,944	3,781,259,144	1923	3,886,549,506	70,528,427	3,957,077,933

° Fiscal Year ended June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1922-23.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$	$		$	$
Europe—			*South America*—		
United Kingdom	436,985,907	823,398,503	Argentina	131,591,656	109,384,460
England & Wales	373,312,434	760,926,140	Brazil	137,677,253	46,543,229
Scotland	36,562,844	43,898,393	Chile	92,991,757	27,841,635
Ireland	27,110,629	18,573,970	Colombia	40,102,941	23,794,645
Austria	3,548,249	1,764,037	Peru	15,964,184	16,178,826
Belgium	62,355,692	103,665,066	Uruguay	26,724,028	13,483,761
Czecho Slovakia	15,279,910	1,292,652	Venezuela	13,898,909	10,277,240
Denmark	6,567,095	37,394,108			
Finland	9,359,772	10,904,100	*Asia*—		
France	151,752,920	269,045,174	British India	121,668,786	27,943,964
Germany	142,885,752	293,131,640	Straits Setts.	139,356,405	6,782,111
Greece	19,838,969	12,704,619	Hong Kong	20,216,496	19,057,913
Italy	83,025,887	173,422,000	China	169,619,408	96,851,718
Netherlands	78,040,840	113,606,647	Japan	372,507,833	212,975,967
Norway	18,437,870	32,049,328	Netherlands' Ind	48,575,781	9,976,430
Poland	3,119,835	12,550,965	Philippines	74,757,909	44,054,419
Portugal	4,333,844	8,477,187	Turkey	7,867,686	719,060
Russia	965,280	10,356,948			
Spain	32,816,131	62,096,015	*Australasia*—		
Sweden	38,841,107	36,996,750	Australia	54,727,517	96,310,785
Switzerland	34,870,445	50,016,237	New Zealand	15,367,149	23,795,208
Turkey	10,799,575	6,236,768			
North America—			*Africa*—		
Canada	411,254,192	658,204,375	Brit. W. Africa	14,897,266	7,626,052
Newfoundland	2,261,305	7,284,512	Brit. S. Africa	15,203,259	25,599,052
West Indies	401,639,667	215,816,914	Egypt	46,530,482	6,584,256
Central States	37,560,312	50,431,827			
Cuba	374,885,908	163,514,748			

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1922–23.

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$	$
Europe	1,161,746,625	2,035,306,462
Asia	996,485,063	436,900,667
Africa	91,765,814	58,815,351
North America	987,978,621	1,045,606,524
South America	470,842,764	258,684,390
Australasia	72,440,257	121,764,539
The World	$3,781,259,144	$3,957,077,933

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1922.*	1923.*
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	596,378,864	658,982,855
Iron and Steel manufs.	181,377,620	199,848,561
Machinery and Vehicles	345,862,847	422,607,563
Grains & preparations	591,299,059	451,341,734
Copper and manufs.	101,602,596	113 379,128
Mineral Oils	320,614,947	344,750,432
Wood and manufs.	88,975,074	119,772,940
Animals and products except wool and hair	429,863,360	440,884,324
Coal	100,116,264	138,215,110
Cotton, manufactures of	122,935,340	145,360,208
Tobacco and manufs.	180,832,737	171,019,644
Fruits and Nuts	66,628,812	72,665,236
Oil Cake and Meal	22,770,683	22,718,707
Vegetable Oil	13,445,912	12,732,429
Naval Stores	15,215,291	22,922,174
Chemicals	50,422,549	54,189,202

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1922.*	1923.*
	$	$
Coffee	148,502,658	181,639,414
Sugar, Cane	200,774,011	365,100,576
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	88,839,362	171,995,254
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	78,899,320	140,391,767
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	39,900,719	45,897,331
Wool, unmanufactured	45,648,860	162,094,897
Silk, unmanufactured	307,282,883	413,567,373
Cotton, manufactures of	88,196,434	93,376,020
Wood, and manufs.	78,129,367	116,360,417
Tin in Bars, Blocks, &c.	28,979,660	53,399,980
Fruits and Nuts	80,431,116	70,562,779
Diamonds and other precious Stones	47,232,364	81,837,128
Tobacco, and manufs.	63,248,919	78,462,972
Art Works	22,341,098	27,058,623
Copper, and manfctrs of	45,017,868	89,073,057
Silk, manufactures of	40,337,844	39,552,608
Iron and Steel manufs.	17,875,143	39,101,367
Furs, and manufs.	52,466,830	87,277,230
Oil Seeds	37,488,607	67,325,846
Cotton, unmanufactured	43,957,891	60,639,913
Cocoa, crude	27,348,879	34,547,284
Jute and manufs.	50,661,555	83,702,652
Flax & Hemp & manufs.	45,487,281	48,304,438
Paper base stock	55,738,666	87,488,013
Mineral Oil	85,801,407	75,583,699
Vegetable Oils, expressed, and Fats	55,028,245	64,478,617
Grains and preparations	26,276,522	26,362,663

* Fiscal years ending June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I., II. and III. Carriers and their nonoperating subsidiaries:—

	1921.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$8,889,920,728
Funded Debt actually outstanding	11,357,766,232
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	20,247,686,960
Dividends declared	456,482,092
Interest accrued	577,373,586
Total dividends and interest	1,033,855,678
Railway operating revenues	5,632,665,331
Railway operating expenses	4,668,997,935
Number of passengers carried earning revenue ..... *No.*	1,061,130,762
Number of tons carried earning revenue	1,768,397,731
Number of passenger-train cars in service	56,843
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,393,914
Number of cars in company service	106,636
Total cars in service	2,557,393

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821
1911	254,732	1921	262,544

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1922, the total length of public roads was 2,930,000 miles, approximately 415,000 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1922 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately $900,000,000.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1923, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 818 sailing vessels of 1,029,049 gross tons; 2,826 steam vessels of 12,322,247 gross tons, a total of 3,644 vessels of 13,351,296 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1923, sailing and steam vessels of 66,888,096 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 30,702,396 tons were American and 36,185,700 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 66,601,435, of which 30,591,002 tons were American and 36,010,433 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On July 1, 1923, there were 51,613 post offices in the U.S. dealing (in 1922) with 22,578,894,140 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 437. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1924 will be found on p. 428.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population. 1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1922 the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 314,930 by blood (Oklahoma containing 93,171, Arizona 43,327 New Mexico 21,569, S. Dakota 23,448, California 17,725, Montana 12,648, North Carolina 11,853, Washington 10,920, and Wisconsin 10,498, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1924, for Indian Service were $11,317,655. In addition to this the sum of $22,700,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1922, amounted to $727,746,397, of which $198,065,171 was tribal, and $529,681,226 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, David W. Davis, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 77; Field, 3,000 to 5,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-five primary projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, and three Indian projects (384,000 acres) are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from royalties from oil and gas-leasing and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built about 14,400 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 125,500 canal structures), involving the excavation of 216,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 15,500,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 103 tunnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,280 miles of telephone line, 30 power plants and 1,150 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million

barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1923, was $135,000,000.

Over 450,000 persons are living on the 33,000 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1922 to 1,227,900 acres, and of this area 1,169,100 acres were harvested in 1922, producing crops worth over $50,000,000, or an average of about $43 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $33,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken practically all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "Reclamation Record," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings, having a floor space of 15 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about $10,000,000. There are about 4,000 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of $7,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 100 linotype machines, 100 monotype key-boards and 126 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,000,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1923. The 165 presses of the office are credited with 2,151,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 180,000,000 on money order forms and 1,181,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 11,353,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, *Iowa* . $6,000
Deputy Public Printer. John Greene. *Mass.* 4,500
Product. Man., Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 3,600

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population. 1920, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.		sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,965	1,380,631
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,598	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,296,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
‡Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		*3,026,789	†105,710,620

° Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Politics.	Term of service.	Expiration of term.	Salary.
STATES.				Years.		$
Alabama	Montgomery	W. W. Brandon	D.	4	Jan. 1927	5,000
Arizona	Phœnix	George W. P. Hunt	D.	2	Jan. 1925	6,500
Arkansas	Little Rock	Thomas C. McRae	D.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
California	Sacramento	Friend W. Richardson	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Colorado	Denver	William E. Sweet	*	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	Charles A. Templeton	R.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Delaware	Dover	William D. Denney	R.	4	Jan. 1925	4,000
Florida	Tallahassee	Cary A. Hardee	D.	4	Jan. 1925	6,000†
Georgia	Atlanta	Clifford Walker	D.	2	June 1925	5,000†
Idaho	Boise	Charles C. Moore	R.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Illinois	Springfield	Len Small	R.	4	Jan. 1925	12,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	Emmett F. Branch	R.	4	Jan. 1925	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	N. E. Kendall	R.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Kansas	Topeka	Jonathan M. Davis	D.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	William J. Fields	D.	4	Dec. 1927	6,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Henry L. Fuqua	D.	4	May 1928	7,500
Maine	Augusta	Percival D. Baxter	R.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Albert C. Ritchie	D.	3	Jan. 1927	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Channing H. Cox	R.	2	Jan. 1925	10,000
Michigan	Lansing	Alexander J. Groesbeck	R.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. O. Preus	R.	2	Jan. 1925	7,000
Mississippi	Jackson	Henry L. Whitfield	D.	4	Jan. 1928	5,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Arthur M. Hyde	R.	4	Jan. 1925	5,000
Montana	Helena	Joseph M. Dixon	R.	4	Jan. 1925	7,500
Nebraska	Lincoln	Charles W. Bryan	D.	2	Jan. 1925	7,500
Nevada	Carson City	James G. Scrugham	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,200
New Hampshire	Concord	Fred H. Brown	D.	2	Jan. 1925	3,000
New Jersey	Trenton	George Silzer	D.	3	Jan. 1926	10,000
New Mexico	Santa Fé	James Hinkle	D.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
New York	Albany	Alfred E. Smith	D.	2	Jan. 1925	10,000†
North Carolina	Raleigh	Cameron Morrison	D.	4	Jan. 1925	5,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	R. A. Nestos	R.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Ohio	Columbus	A. V. Donahey	D.	2	Jan. 1925	10,000†
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	M. E. Trapp	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,500
Oregon	Salem	Walter M. Pierce	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,500
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Gifford Pinchot	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Rhode Island	Providence	William S. Flynn	D.	2	Jan. 1925	8,000
South Carolina	Columbia	Thomas G. McLeod	D.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
South Dakota	Pierre	W. H. McMaster	R.	2	Jan. 1925	3,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Austin Peay	D.	2	Jan. 1925	4,000‡
Texas	Austin	Pat M. Neff	D.	2	Jan. 1925	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	Charles R. Mabey	R.	4	Jan. 1925	6,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Redfield Proctor	R.	2	Jan. 1925	3,000
Virginia	Richmond	E. Lee Trinkle	D.	4	Feb. 1926	5,000
Washington	Olympia	Louis F. Hart	R.	4	Jan. 1925	6,000
West Virginia	Charleston	Ephraim F. Morgan	R.	4	Mar. 1925	10,000†
Wisconsin	Madison	John J. Blaine	R.	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	William B. Ross	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,000
TERRITORIES.§						
Alaska	Juneau	Scott C. Bone	R.	4	June 1925	7,000
Hawaii	Honolulu	Wallace R. Farrington	R.	4	June 1925	7,000
ISLAND POSSESSIONS.§						
Philippines	Manila	Leonard Wood	...	...	Indefinite	20,000
Porto Rico	San Juan	Horace M. Towner	...	...	Indefinite	10,000

* Progressive Democrat.
† Also use of executive mansion.
‡ Also use of executive mansion, and $3,500 for expenses.
§ Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′-21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′-126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 115,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,932 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Sept. 1, 1923, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 104 officers (28 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 7,010 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts), consisted of 500 officers and 4,071 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Sept., 1923, consisted of 376 officers and 5,642 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1921 the income of the Philippine Government was $34,001,101 and the bonded indebtedness $34,750,000. The expenditure on education in 1921 amounted to $7,058,502.64; the University had an enrolment of 4,718 students, and there were 943,364 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, cocoanut oil, sugar and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. During 1922 the trade was valued at $95,583,298 for exports, and at $80,197,645 for imports, 56 per cent. of the imports being from U.S. and 67 per cent. of the exports being taken by the U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1921, being valued at $25,013,310, Manila hemp $19,540,915, cocoanut oil $15,734,186, and leaf tobacco $2,273,117.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebú (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1923, of 16,224, of whom 14,911 are classed as native, 811 of the naval station, and 502 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′-18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′-67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,299,809 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1922, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,912), Mayaguez (19,124), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,149). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900), the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 171° W. long. being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,058 in 1920.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 6,185, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra is the only export of importance.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°-53° N. lat. and 172° E.-163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1917 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,191; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstäd (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and cotton.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1924, Francs 1,370,000. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wireless installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1923, were $458,992,097. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1923, amounted to $75,063,503.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43·84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., retired) at its head.

From New York to Various Points:

	Viâ Panama.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,996 (*a*)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (*a*)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (*a*)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (*c*)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,630 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(*a*) *Viâ* San Francisco. (*b*) *Viâ* Strait of Magellan 8,461. (*c*) *Viâ* Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Points:

	Viâ Panama.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Cape Town.
Colon	4,720 (*a*)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (*b*)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,369 (*g*)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (*c*)	12,036	12,040
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (*d*)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (*e*)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (*f*)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (*e*)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

Vessels plying between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States handled over two-fifths of the total cargo shipped *viâ* the Canal, and the intercoastal trade is the most important part of the traffic at present. The routes next in quantity of cargo are those between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the west coast of South America (handling about one-tenth of the total) and traffic between the east coast of the United States and the Far East. Cargo originating on the west coast of the United States showed a very large increase, being 7,455,582 tons for the year ending June 30, 1923, as compared with 2,867,819 in the previous year. A considerable part of this increase is in crude petroleum from California in the form of tanker-traffic; the tonnage shipped (1923) being 3,689,049, as against 32 tons for 1922.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of commercial vessels which have passed through the Panama Canal. The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of *Tolls* paid in the fiscal year 1923:—

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Tolls Paid.
U.S.A.	1,994	10,208,536	$9,473,819
Great Britain	1,065	4,892,338	4,736,221
Japan	263	753,219	815,638
Norway	147	597,359	558,839
Netherlands	109	510,970	450,356
Germany	90	336,149	312,395
Peru	80	216,829	152,620
Denmark	65	240,053	221,569
Chili	62	201,411	158,182
France	56	252,333	258,361
Sweden	31	130,361	108,151
Panama	31	61,828	59,259
Italy	29	117,782	119,329
Spain	14	41,201	38,102
Others	31	45,417	45,353
Total	3,967	18,605,786	$17,508,200

(*a*) *Viâ* Jamaica. (*b*) *Viâ* New York. (*c*) *Viâ* Tahiti. (*d*) *Viâ* Wellington. (*e*) *Viâ* San Francisco. (*f*) *Viâ* Honolulu. (*g*) Liverpool to Valparaiso *viâ* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1924.

THE quadrennial election to decide among other offices the Presidency of the United States for the next four years took place on Nov. 4 last under unprecedented circumstances. In addition to the candidates chosen by the two regular parties, the Republicans and the Democrats—respectively Mr. Calvin Coolidge, who, elected as Vice-President four years earlier, had become President on the death of Mr. Warren Harding in 1923, and Mr. John W. Davis, the former United States Ambassador in London—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, conducted an energetic campaign as an Independent Progressive, and his intervention left politicians puzzled as to the outcome of the fight.

It was not the first experience of a third party candidate in the Presidential election, as in 1912 Colonel Theodore Roosevelt divided the Republican forces, but he remained a Republican although opposed to the candidate selected by the National Convention, whereas Senator La Follette appealed equally to the members of both recognised parties and sought support from those dissatisfied with the programmes of his two opponents. Although Mr. Coolidge was regarded as holding a strong position, and was so confident of success that he did not undertake a tour, and although Mr. Davis, who had only been chosen by the Democratic Convention after over a hundred ballots had been taken, was considered to have jeopardised what chance of election he possessed by his denunciations of Ku Klux Klan, the most experienced observers hesitated to forecast the result. It was even suggested that, until the days immediately preceding the poll, no candidate would secure the absolute majority of the Electoral College that is required by the Constitution of the Republic.

This anticipation was not borne out, and Mr. Coolidge swept the country and obtained a huge majority, both in the Electoral College—the members of which were elected for one day for the sole purpose of choosing the President—and in the plurality. The third candidate polled unexpectedly badly, and his appearance in the field had little, if any, effect upon the result, while Mr. Davis made a comparatively poor show. The electors in the College pledged to vote for Mr. Coolidge—and General C. G. Dawes as Vice-President—numbered 379; those returned to support Mr. Davis (whose colleague was Mr. Charles W. Bryan) totalled 139; while Senator La Follette secured only 13 votes, giving the Republican nominees an absolute majority of 227. The new President's plurality amounted to over 18,000,000, that of his chief opponent was about 9,000,000, and that of the Senator some 4,000,000.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1924) £17,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. G. Chilton, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, Hon. H. W. Brooks.
2nd Secretaries, J. Balfour; G. H. Thompson.
3rd Secretary, H. L. d'A. Hopkinson.
Honorary Attaché, J. R. Lawson Johnston.
Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick.
Commercial Secretary, Capt. E. C. Buxton.
Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Col. C. E. C. G. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Captain M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Account. & V.-Cons. (local rank), J. C. Thomson.
Archivist, G. D. Baker.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Consul, G. Gilliat Smith.
„ *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Hopkins.
Newport News—V.-Consul, R. C. Thompson.
Norfolk, Va.—Consul, James Guthrie.
Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., A. P. Wilmer.
Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen., E. F. Gray.
„ *Vice-Cons.*, Arthur H. Marlow.
„ „ James A. Brannen.
Portland, Me.—Consul, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keating.
Providence, R.I.—V.-Cons., H. D. C. Dubois.
Chicago, Ill.—Con.-Gen., Herbert A. Richards.
„ *Vice-Cons.*, John G. Lomax, M.C.
„ „ D. G. Rydings.
Duluth—Vice-Consul, Colin Thomson.
Minneapolis—Vice-Cons., W. J. Wright.
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall.
Detroit (Mich.)—Consul, J. A. Cameron.
Cleveland (Ohio)—V.-Cons., Maj. H. F. Chisholm.
Galveston, Tex.—Cons., J. B. Brown.
Vice-Cons., S. W. Barnes.
El Paso, Tex.—Vice-Cons.,
Laredo, Tex.—Vice-Cons., F. C. Hunnan.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Vice.-Cons., W. Crossland.
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. M. Royds.
Los Angeles (Cal.)—Consul, G. A. Fisher.
„ *Vice-Consul*, E. H. Davies.
Douglas (Ariz)—Vice-Consul, A. Baird.
San Diego (Cal.)—Vice-Cons., J. A. Heap.
San Pedro (Cal.)—Vice-Cons.
Manila—Cons.-Gen., T. J. Harrington.
„ *Vice-Cons.*, R. McP. Austin.
„ *Pro-Consul*, C. Kingcome.
Cebu—Vice-Consul, G. McPherson.
Iloilo—Vice-Cons., Harold Walford (*acting*).
Zamboanga—Vice-Consul, W. J. Adam (*actg.*).
New Orleans, La.—Consul-General, V. St. J. Hucking.
„ *Vice-Cons.*, H. C. Swann; W. E. Belton.
„ *Pro-Consul*, W. P. T. Nurse.
Birmingham (Ala.)—Vice-Cons., Cyrus P. Orr.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Con., W. Mucklow.
Key West, Fla.—Vice-Cons., Wm. J. H. Taylor.
Miami, Fla.—Vice-Cons., L. A. Oates.
Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Cons., T. M. Ross.
Pensacola, Fla.—Vice-Cons., W. D. Howe.
Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Cons., Peter Taylor.
New York, N.Y.—Consul-General, Sir Henry Gloster Armstrong, K.B.E.
„ *Consuls*, J. D. Scott; L. E. Bernays.
„ *Vice-Cons.*, L. A. H. Parish; J. Bowering; C. H. A. Marriott; J. C. Curtis (*acting*); F. E. Evans (*acting*); J. S. Goodreds (*acting*); W. B. Kirkpatrick (*acting*).
„ *Pro-Consuls*, Walter F. James and R. B. Yorke.
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BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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Assistants to Military Attaché, Maj. Stewart O. Elting, U.S.A.; Maj. Howard C. Davidson, U.S.A.; Maj. Earl J. Atkisson, U.S.A.
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THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowance.
Diplomatic Service.	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–1,100	300–700
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	200–700
2nd Secretaries } 3rd Secretaries }	300–600	150–550	150–400
Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular Services.			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates		400	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II. Consuls	800–1,000	250	200
Commercial Secs., Grade III.	600–800	100	100–200
Vice-Consuls	300–600	100–150	100–200

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876; *elected* Sept. 27th, 1916.

Heir, H.H. Ras Taffari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress), *born* 1891.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of government is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1923) £7,800
Exports to U.K. (1923) 5,000

FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. F. W. Russell (1920) £3,150
Oriental Secretary, Ph. P C. Zaphiro, O.M.G.
Secretary to Minister, E. W. Thomas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Addis Ababa—Consul, G. H. Bullock.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. W. Thomas (*acting*).
Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman.
N.W. Ethiopia (Dangila)—Consul, A. D. Home.
Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, D.S.O.
Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, Craven H. Walker, O.B.E.
S.W. Ethiopia (Magi)—Consul, Capt. Arnold W. Hodson, O.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (*see* p. 635).

ALBANIA.
(Shkiperia.)

Regent, Sotir Peci, July 1, 1924.

President of the Council of Ministers, Monseignour Fan Noli, Archbishop of Darazzo, June 17, 1924.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Suleiman Delvino.

Minister in London, H.E. Mehmed Konitza, 137, Beaufort Street, S.W. 3.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina,) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 20,000 sq. miles; total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents, representative of the various religious bodies, the executive being entrusted to a council of Ministers, responsible to the elected diet. Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 12,000); other centres are Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); Berat (pop. 8,500); Korytza (pop. 18,000); Durazzo (pop. 5,000); and Valona (pop. 7,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Harry Charles Augustus Eyres (1922), Durazzo. (*And local allowance*, £600) ..... £1,200.

Durazzo—3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, Robert Parr (*acting*).

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000.

The organisation of the Native States of Arabia is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Imam of Yemen) being subsidised under certain conditions (control of foreign relations by British advisers and maintenance of internal peace by native rulers). The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, Ali ibn Hussein, *assumed throne on the abdication of King Hussein*, Oct. 1924.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. On March 7, 1924, following the deposition of Sultan Abdul Mejid and his expulsion from Constantinople, King Hussein of the Hejaz was proclaimed Caliph of the Muhammadan world by the Moslems of Transjordania and the Hejaz. In October, 1924, after an unsuccessful war with the Sultan of Najd, King Hussein abdicated in favour of his son, but shortly after assuming the throne his successor evacuated the capital which was occupied by the Sultan of Najd. The kingdom extends from Asir in S. to Palestine and Syria in N. and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wijh, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Médina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE SULTANATE OF NAJD.

Sultan, H.H. Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, G.C.I.E.

In the 18th century Najd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present ruler threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hassa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms. The capital of the Sultanate is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hassa, Bulaideh and Anaizeh. The only ports are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. In 1924 the Sultan defeated the King of the Hejaz in several engagements and advanced against Mecca, which was occupied by the Wahabite forces in October, 1924. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hassa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabites.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, C.I.E.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuweit, the capital (pop. 50,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin–Constantinople–Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal bin Turki, C.S.I., *born* 1886, *suc.* 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1921–22 to £611,997. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 22,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Major R. G. Hinde, I.A. *per mensem* Rs. 2,250

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Ali ben Muhammad, *succeeded* March 21, 1923.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to Loheia. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibâm (Kabr Sâlih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shakr and Mokalla*, K.C.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President (1922–28), Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, *assumed office*, Oct. 12, 1922.....$96,000
Vice-Pres. (1922–28), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Vicente C. Gallo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Angel Gallardo.
Finance, Dr. Rafael Herrera Vegas.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Antonio Sagarna
Agriculture, Dr. Tomás A. Le Breton.
War, General Agustin P. Justo.
Marine, Adm. M. Domecq-García.
Public Works, Dr. Eufrasio S. Loza.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. J. Evaristo Uriburu, 26 Park Lane, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell.
First Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Migueus.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Jorge A. Games.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Mones Ruiz.
Consul-General, Dr. Perez, 7 Gower Street, W.C.1.
Asst. Consul, Don Horacio Fernandez Beschtedt.

There is a Consulate-General at *Dublin*, and there are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*; and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough*, and *Swansea*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 8,698,516 in 1921. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1920 the immigrants numbered 155,322 and the emigrants 104,711, a net influx of 50,611. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1818 the independence of Argentina was complete, although not acknowledged by Spain until 1842. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $9,000 *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in 1920 27,392,126 cattle, 45,303,419 sheep, 9,366,455 horses, 600,000 mules, 4,670,130 goats and 3,227,346 pigs. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1923 the exports of wheat were 3,726,000 metric tons, oats 456,000, linseed 1,072,000, maize 2,870,000 metric tons, butter 1,081,000 cases, wool 330,000 bales, sheepskins 35,000 bales, dried oxhides 2,435,000, salted oxhides 5,065,000, frozen beef 2,546,000 quarters, chilled beef 3,997,000 quarters, frozen lamb 1,468,000 carcases, frozen mutton 1,761,000 carcases. In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Province of Patagonia.

Communications.—There were (1922) 21,935 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000* of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are several aeroplane services between Argentine centres. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1923 2,231 ships of a total tonnage of 7,672,521 (45 per cent. British) entered the port of Buenos Aires.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo

* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine.

gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 740 officers and 11,000 men. There is a naval port at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lyceums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also *Special Government Schools*—1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agricultural. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

	1923.
Revenue (Budget Estimate)	$665,000,000
Expenditure (Budget Estimate)	645,000,000

The Argentine Debt.

According to official figures the Public Debt at Dec. 31, 1922, stood as follows:—

Federal (*Paper Pesos*)	$1,187,712,000
Provincial (*Paper Pesos*)	483,383,000
Municipal (*Paper Pesos*)	171,923,000
Total	$2,843,018,000

The total was divided as follows:—

Federal—		
Unconsolidated		$892,824,000
Consolidated:		
Internal	$759,151,000	
External	535,737,000	
		1,294,888,000
		$2,187,712,000
Provincial (*Consolidated*)—		
Internal		323,459,000
External		159,924,000
		$483,383,000
Municipal (*Consolidated*)—		
Internal		85,284,000
External		86,639,000
		$171,923,000

The Unconsolidated Debts of the Provinces and Municipalities are estimated at $150,000,000, which gives a total of approximately $3,000,000,000.

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports (gold $) ...	$689,645,000	$868,430,000
Total Exports (gold $)	676,008,000	771,361,000
Exports to U.K.	£56,620,803	£66,084,756
Imports from U.K.	22,688,618	28,164,835

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1922), 1,721,500. Other large towns are Rosario (270,000), Cordoba (160,000) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(314, Reconquista, Buenos Aires.)

British Minister, Sir Beilby Francis Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £5,600
First Secretary, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade I.*), H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Wells, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr. Comm. H.A. Brown, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Comm. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Superintending Archivist (*with local rank of 2nd Sec.*), C. F. A. Bristow, O.B.E.
Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. W. Wilson, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Capt. F. M. Shepherd; R. J. Knox; H. E. Slaymaker; A. H. B. Perkins (*acting*).
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, D. Falconer.
Comodoro Rivadavia—V.-Cons., M. M. Venter.
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, Duncan M. Aitchison.
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Puleston
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, A. J. Bruce-Taylor.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
San Julian—Vice-Consul, Robert Patterson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.
Tucuman—V.-Cons., Maj. R. G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.
Rosario—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.
Santa-Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Consul, F. W. Darch.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

ARMENIA. *See* Russia.

AUSTRIA.

(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation, (Nov. 20, 1920), Dr. Michael Hainisch.
Federal Chancellor, Monsignore Dr. Ignaz Seipel.
Vice-Chancellor and Interior, Dr. Felix Frank.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Grünberger.
Education, Dr. Emil Schneider.
Finance, Dr. Victor Kienböck.
Justice, Dr. Leopold Waber.
Agriculture and Forestry, Rudolf Buchinger.
Social Welfare, Richard Schmitz.
Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schürff.
War, Karl Vaugoin.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Adolph Kunz.
Secretary, Walter Bräunl.
For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska; Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vovarlburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Serajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, and the same Government was returned.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24·22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The remainder of the big loan will, it is expected, be sufficient to cover the diminishing deficit until the end of 1924. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmerman, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec., 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of July, 1924. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown has been stabilised at about Crs. 320,000 = £1. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

The following apportionment of the pre-War Debts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been suggested (1924):—

To	Austrian Debt.	Hungarian Debt.
Austria	38·827	1·581
Czecho-Slovakia	41·7	15·945
Fiume	...	0·748
Hungary	...	45·733
Italy	4·087	...
Poland	13·733	0·075
Rumania	1·61	21·802
Yugo-Slavia	2·043	14·116
Total	100·0	100·0

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914 but the new Republic is land-locked.

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports	£66,344,000	£77,122,000
Total Exports	£43,950,000	£43,238,000
Imports from U. K.	£1,450,000	£1,807,000
Exports to U. K.	£1,582,000	£1,822,000

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1920) 1,841,326; other large towns are Graz (160,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, III Metternichgasse 6, Vienna.
British Minister, Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (1921) £4,400
1st Secretary, Edward A. Keeling.
2nd Secretary, E. O. Coote.
Honorary Attaché, Clifford Huntsman.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—*Vice-Consul*, J. D. C. Wilton.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, G. B. Taylor; George B. M. Spence.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN. *See* **Russia.**

BELGIUM.
(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY. (March 10, 1924.)

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Theunis.
Justice, M. Masson (*Liberal*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Hymans (*Liberal*).
Economic Affairs, M. Moyersoen (*Catholic*).
National Defence, M. Forthomme (*Liberal*).
Railways, M. Neujean (*Liberal*).
Science and Art, M. Nolf.
Industry and Labour, M. Tschoffen (*Catholic*).
Agriculture and Public Works, Baron Ruzette (*Catholic*).
Colonies, M. Carton (*Liberal*).
Interior, M. Poullet (*Catholic*).
Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 20 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1; *Chancelry*, 10 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1. (Victoria 1725).
Counsellor, M. Pol Le Tellier.
1st Secretary, Prince Reginald de Croy.
2nd Sec., Baron Jules Guillaume.
Military Attaché, Major Nerinex.
Asst. do., Maj. H. Nerincx; Comdt. Hemeleers.
Aviation Attaché, Lieut. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Chancellor, M. F. G. Lockem.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.
Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber is to be elected in 1925. Deputies receive 12,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. In 1923 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for 12 months, with certain exceptions. The yearly intake of recruits is fixed at 49,500, and the Army consists of a First Army of 4 Corps and 8 Divisions, and a Second (Reserve) Army of 8 Divisions. Belgium has a small force of torpedo boats.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt. After considerable opposition, and by way of a compromise, Ghent University, which had hitherto transacted its business and given its teaching in French, was in 1923 made bi-lingual, many Flemish lectures being substituted for French, and Flemish becoming the official language of the University.

	1924.
Revenue	*Francs* 3,345,672,000
Expenditure	3,354,224,000
Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)	37,790,665,862
Imports (1923).....	12,550,387,000
Exports (1923).....	8,856,490,000
Imports from U.K. (1923) ...	£35,453,000
Exports to U.K. (1923).....	27,483,000

The imports in 1923 were: manufactured articles (3,510,829,000 francs), raw materials (5,509,831,000), foodstuffs and beverages (3,416,871,000), and live animals (112,856,000); the exports were: raw materials (2,595,238,000 francs), manufactured articles (5,370,543,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (806,712,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1923 there were 4,823 kilometres of State railways (normal gauge) and 4,314 kilometres of narrow gauge. In 1919 there were 15,160 miles of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1924) of 183 vessels (381,650 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1923, 13,806 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 20,453,438). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1923) of 807,962 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (300,677); Ghent (163,877), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (165,096) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) £5,500
Counsellor, C. J. F. R. Wingfield.
1st Secretary, E. Millington Drake.
2nd Secretary, Sir John Dashwood, Bart.
Hon. Attachés, Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C.; S. Harcourt Smith.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (8, Rue Belliard, Brussels), J. Picton Bagge.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Arthur L. Rowley.
" *Vice-Cons.*, A. S. Paterson; A. Caris; A. E. Yapp; H. C. Miller (*acting*).
Brussels—Vice-Consul, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Crabtree.
Ghent—Vice-Consul, H. B. Bancroft-Livingston.
" *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.
Luxemburg—Consul, Norbert le Gallais.
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
" *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.
Liège—Consul, J. Pyke.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. Mullany.
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. Brooke-Booth.
" *Pro-Consul*, James Milliken.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels.—*President*, A. P. F. Hayman. *Secretary*, E. F. Satchell.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Maurice Lippens, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at 12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1923) was 10,037, of whom 5,853 were Belgians, 704 were British, 365 Americans, 527 Italians, 724 Portuguese, 110 Swedes, 66 Russians, 267 French, 235 Dutch, 115 Swiss, 381 Greeks, 40 Luxemburgers, 33 Danes, 26 Norwegians, 22 Spaniards, and 569 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres),

and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (373 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway, a portion of the latter, between Bukama and the Kasai river, being now under construction; at Bukama a temporary bridge over the Lualaba was opened for traffic in 1924 and considerable progress has been made. In addition, there are many carriage and motor roads. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil*, 900 kilometres in length, from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile, 500 kilometres of this road being now in use. Another runs from Bukama (*viâ* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai, a distance of 1,000 kilometres, which can be covered in 5 days by touring car as against 40 days by porter. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (895 miles); Boma with Tshela (85 miles); Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles); Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (169 miles); Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), and Buta with Bambili (138 miles), a total length of 2,298 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maiumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. Extensive radium deposits have been discovered in the Katanga. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produce about 6,000 tons of copper monthly (1924); plant has also been erected at Panda for the extraction of nickel. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south.

The exports are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldsville-Kinshasa) (pop. 1,100 whites, 17,000 natives). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 400 whites, 2,300 natives); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 2,100 whites, 12,500 natives); Stanleyville, Eastern Province (270 whites, 7,500 natives); Coquilhatville (300 whites, 10,000 natives).

Revenue (1921)	£2,700,425
Expenditure (1921)	3,304,422
Debt (1919)	14,000,000

	1920.	1921.
Imports	£9,501,390	£5,520,544
Exports	12,609,820	4,359,601
Imports from U.K. (1923)		448,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)		428,000

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niansa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, C. K. Ledger.
Vice-Consul, R. Dovey.
Elisabethville—V.-Con., J. P. MacGregor.
Pro-Consul E. B. Cashel.
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul (closed).
Stanleyville—Vice-Cons., D. L. Kidson.

BHUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 635).

BOKHARA. *See* Russia.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President (1921-25), Bautista Saavedra.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Román Paz.
Interior and Justice, Dr. Francisco Iraizós.
Finance, Dr. Navajas Tringo.
War and Colonization, Dr. Juan M. Sainz.
Development, Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. A. Flores.
Education and Agriculture, Dr. Gabino Villanueva.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 19 Gloucester Place, W.1.
Secretary of Legation, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.
Consul-General, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles*, with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its

* The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 708,195 square miles.

present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,175 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 205 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking six hours. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1924)	Bs.38,807,634
Estimated expenditure (1924)	44,876,204
Interior debt (June 1924)	19,000,000
Floating debt (June 1924)	15,000,000
External debt (June 1924)	104,000,000
Exports (1922)	94,769,561
Imports (1922)	49,967,268
Imports from U.K. (1923)	£555,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)	£2,688,000

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12·50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 111,000; other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Richard Sturgis Seymour, M.V.O. (1924) £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Concepcion de Velasco — Vice-Consul, C. G. McEwen.
La Paz—Vice-Consul, H. C. Sillery Vale.
Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *vid* Buenos Aires 28 (*vid* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President (1922–26), Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *assumed office* Nov. 15, 1922.
Vice-President, Dr. Estacio Coimbra.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felix Pacheco.
Justice & Interior, Dr. Joao Luis Alves.
Communications & Public Works, Dr. Francisco Sá.
Agricul., Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon.
Finance, Dr. Sampaio Vidal.
War, Marshal Setembrino Carvalho.
Marine, Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Dr. Domicio da Gama.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
1st Secretary, Senhor L. A. Gurgel do Amaral.
Secretaries of Embassy, A. Camillo Filho; Hector Lyra.
Naval Attaché, Commr. Americo de Aranjo Pimentel.
Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.
Consul-General in London, Augusto Sarmento Pereira Brandão, Coventry House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the

extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in Sao Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhý.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco, Rio Negro*, and *Japurá;* its southern tributaries are the *Juruá, Purus, Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*, and on the Sao Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, herva maté, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valleyof the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *Herva-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but the annual production of home industries is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about half were textiles (1922). Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908–1917. The protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1922 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £5,398,269; (2) minerals and their products, £1,060,076; (3) vegetables and their products, £62,119,265.

In 1922 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:		Exports to:	
Europe—		*America*—	
France	£7,572,000	U.S.A.	£26,457,000
U.K.	6,812,000	Uruguay	2,447,000
Italy	3,744,000	Argentina	4,694,000
Belgium	1,936,000		

All countries £68,577,610

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 3 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1922, there were 18,110 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph wires, 55,000 miles. In 1922 steam and sailing vessels of 27,459,975 tons (of which 6,344,712 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	1920.
Revenue	£41,155,429
Expenditure	40,686,815
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	117,571,596
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	67,144,050
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	90,351,700
	1921. 1922.
Total Imports	£60,468,156 £43,641,000
Total Exports	58,586,898 68,578,000
Imports from U.K. (1923)	10,997,575
Exports to U.K. (1923)	5,897,396

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,157,873. Other large centres are São Paulo,

579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Nictheroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Manáos, 75,704; Maceio, 74,166.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) £7,000
Minister Plenipotentiary (*Chargé d'Affaires*), Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.
2nd Secretary, R. G. Howe.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade I.*), Ernest Hambloch.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Engineer Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., Godfrey Haggard, O.B.E.
,, *V.-Cons*, F. S. Gibbs; H. T. V. Mills (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, N. C. Robinson.
Bello Horizonte—Consul, Dr. E. Britto.
Morro-Velho—V.-Consul, Dr. John Spear.
Bahia—Consul, J. F. Patron.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Rowsell.
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
Ilheos—Vice-Consul, Col. F. R. Hull.
Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. P. de Franca.
Manáos—Vice-Consul, Alex Macfarlane.
Maranham—Vice-Consul, J. G. Clissold.
Parnahyba—V.-Consul, C. V. Reade.
Porto Velho—Vice-Consul, W. J. Knox-Little.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Charles H. Howe.
Pernambuco—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.
,, *Pro-Consul*, L. A. Melho.
Alagoas—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray.
Ceará—V.-Consul, Dr. William Studart.
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.
Parahyba—Vice-Consul, R. V. Kerr.
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, E. R. Sutton-Gordon.
Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E.
Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg.
São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Cyril Lynch.
Curityba—Vice-Consul, H. C. Withers.
Santa Catarina (*Florianopolis*)—*Vice-Consul*, F. A. Marshall.
Santos—Vice-Consul, W. S. H. Bernard.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
São Francisco—V.-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Avenido Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro. (Branches at *Bahia*, *Pernambuco* and *Pará*.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 26, Sao Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (June 9, 1924).

Prime Minister & Education (*ad interim*), M. Tsankoff.
Foreign Affairs, M. Kalfoff.
War, General Vulkoff.
Interior, General Rousseff.
Finance, M. Todoroff.
Commerce & Labour, M. Christoff.
Railways, M. Madjaroff.
Agriculture, M. Molloff.
Justice, M. Boloshersky.
Public Works, M. Stoentcheff.

Minister in London M. Haji Micheff, 24 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.
Counsellor of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.
2nd Sec., M. Dimitri Naoumoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 40,000 square miles, with a population (1922) of 4,861,439. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church, with a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916).

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 *leva*, and others 20 *leva*, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1921 there were 932 post and telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1922 the vessels entered at Black Sea Ports numbered 3,034 (1,345,353 tons), and at the Danube ports 4,193 (587,182 tons).

	1922-23. *leva.*	£
Budget revenue	4,033,120,000	= 5,931,058
Budget expenditure...	*3,970,670,997	= 5,836,279
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1923)	†27,027,524,003	

	1919.	1921.
Total Imports	£3,860,000	£6,491,398
Total Exports	2,209,000	4,927,618

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with a population (1920) of 154,431; other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Slivno (28,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Burgas (22,272), Jambol (19,921), Hascovo (19,458), and Pazardjik (19,452).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1921) £3,500
1st Secretary, B. H. Barber, M.C.
2nd Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc, I.A.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, F. H. Todd.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Sofia—Vice-Consul, L. H. Hurst.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. H. Todd.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Philippopolis—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Varna—Vice-Consul, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

§*President*, General Luis Altamirano, elected Vice-President 1924, *assumed office as President of the* "Junta de Gobierno" Sept. 10, 1924 $60,000

JUNTA DE GOBIERNO.

(September 10, 1924.)

Members, General Luis Altamirano; Admiral Francisco E. Nef; General Juan Bennett.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Agustin Edwards. *Legation*, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery, 3 Green Street, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Don Manuel Salinas.
Advisers, Don Luis Waddington; Don Alejandro Alvaréz.
Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan.
Sec., Don Jorge Silva.
2nd Sec., Don Sergio Montt.
Nav. Attaché, Com. Don Edgardo von Schroeders.
Military Attaché, Major Don Guillermo Zavala.
Attachés, Don J. Bittencourt; Don S. Monk; Don A. R. Edwards.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria L., 2 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population (June 1, 1924) was 3,885,966. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 11,000 Germans, and 10,000 French. In 1923, the births numbered 151,805 (39·2 per 1000); marriages, 25,912 (6·7 per 1000); and deaths, 126,877 (32·8 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT. — Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1853. The President is chosen by indirect vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. From 1879–1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to arbitration.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley,

* To this must be added *leva* 144,500,000 for execution of Peace Treaty.
† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 1919.
§ President Allesandri (elected 1920) resigned Sept. 10, 1924, and the Vice-President became President of the *Junta de Gobierno*.

oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is still in the experimental stage. The live stock includes (1922) 1,995,538 cattle, 4,569,166 sheep, 329,454 horses, 525,106 goats, and 263,336 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore and iron-ore; the production of copper in 1923 was 182,384 metric tons. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,164,028 metric tons of coal were mined in 1923, and 146,817 tons of foreign coal were imported). In 1923 the production of nitrate was 1,903,524 metric tons. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

No. of industrial establishments (1922) 3,042, employing 64,740 persons, wage bill $103,025,898, capital invested $997,137,740, industrial production $1,039,031,014, consumption of raw materials $629,150,052 (including fuel).

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1922) about 5,080 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans-Andine lines. In 1922 there were 25,836 kilometres of telegraph, 979 post-offices, and 84,357 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1923) 120 steamers (83,788 tons) and 19 sailing vessels (19,864 tons). In 1923, 3,253 vessels (9,676,919 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 16,247 coasting vessels (13,038,074 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 24,962. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,560, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 64 per cent. of the children attended the 3,225 schools in 1923. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

	1923. Gold $ of 18*d.*	Paper.
Revenue (Actual)	$146,573,273	$390,714,039
Expenditure	78,179,969	383,255,711
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	440,805,974	...
Internal Debt	154,558,000	231,579,605
Conversion Funds (Dec. 31, 1923):—		
In England	21,502,781	...
In Treasury	93,218,999	...

	1922. Gold $ of 18*d.*	1923.
Imports	$237,181,578	$329,310,655
Exports	338,587,033	537,210,473
Imports from U.K.	...	79,000,122
Exports to U.K.	...	155,012,913

Average Exchange for 1923, $37.22 currency = £1 sterling; surcharge on gold, 188·28 per cent.

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1924), 547,588; other large towns are:—Valparaiso (187,039), Concepcion (66,130), Talca (35,827), Iquique (36,827), Chillan (30,109), Antofagasta (55,936), Temuco (31,461), and Viña del Mar (37,588).

FLAG: a horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £4,000
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II.*), Walter F. Vaughan Scott.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. A. Wells, R.N.
Assist. Naval Attaché, Engineer Commander H. A. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. B. Bettington, C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—Consul, J. M. L. Mitcheson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. MacDonald.
Arica—Vice-Consul, Bertram S. Fry.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks.
Iquique—Vice-Consul, J. C. Hardie.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, C. B. Madge (*acting*).
Junin—Vice-Consul, D. S. Henderson.
Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.
Tacna—Vice-Cons., M. E. Y. Eliott.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, A. H. Charles (*acting*).
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., Constantine Graham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, V. V. Carden.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert J. Mundy.
Chiloé—Pro-Consul, N. Gilchrist.
Concepción—Consul, Edward Cooper.
Coquimbo—Vice-Consul, A. V. Goudie.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Chellew.
Coronel—Consul, Edward Cooper.
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman.
,, *Hon. Vice-Consul*, D. R. Lethaby.
San Antonio—Vice Consul, G. T. Shepherdson.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke.
Valdivia & Corral—Cons.-Agent, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

President of the Chinese Republic, Tsao Kun, *born* 1862, *assumed office* Oct. 10, 1923. (*See also* column 2).

THE CABINET (Nov. 1, 1924).

Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Communications, Huang Fu.
Foreign Affairs and Finance, Dr. C. T. Wang.
Interior, Wang Yung-chiang.
War, General Li Shu-tseng.
Navy, Admiral Tu Shih-kuei.
Justice, Chang Yao-tseng.
Commerce and Agriculture, Wang Nai-ping.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed), 49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires (with rank of Min. Plen.), Chao-Hsin Chu.
Counsellor, Sir John M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G.
and Secretary, Wei Wen Ping.
3rd Secretaries, T. L. Sun; T. Hsu.
Attachés, K. V. Dzung; Y. C. Tsao; K. S. Fu.
Consul-General, London, Wu Huang, 31 Eaton Square, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,532,800	414,011,519
Manchuria	363,700	22,083,434
Mongolia	1,367,953	3,000,000
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,579	2,491,000
Total	4,278,352	448,085,953

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1922: British, 11,855; Japanese, 152,848; Russian, 96,727; American, 9,153; Portuguese, 3,596; German, 1,986; French, 2,300; the total being 282,491. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the *Soviet* Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

Chinese politics are not easy to understand, as they seem to consist in personal struggles between two or more armed parties, the admitted aim of the victors being personal gain. The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, and since his death in 1916 his subordinates and their successors have been fighting for supreme power. Presidential elections have been held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. In 1924 the military struggle between Wu Pei-fu (the military dictator in Manchuria) and Chang Tso-lin, which had turned in favour of the former since the spring of 1922, ended in the defection of the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, who occupied Peking and declared his intention to put an end to the Civil War; but Wu Pei-fu, who had fled to the south, announced his intention to resist any such attempts, and to make a coalition of the Provinces against the Central Government. The Peking Provisional Government under Feng Yu-hsiang have accepted the resignation of President Tsao-Kun, and the Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) has been stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. In 1918–19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows, in *Haikwan taels* (in 1921 the *Haikwan tael*=3*s*. 11½*d*.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976
1922	945,049,650	654,891,933	1,599,941,583
1923	923,000,000	...	...

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1922
Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain (1921)	145,292,550	38,507,874
India	43,139,628	9,816,734
Canada	8,401,444	1,274,037
Hong Kong	239,347,671	169,995,691
Straits Settlements	8,168,720	15,314,245
Belgium	11,152,498	2,349,443
France	4,555,510	40,755,834
Germany	24,744,130	9,804,806
Japan	231,428,885	159,754,351
Korea	9,685,698	21,237,383
Netherlands	7,628,252	5,727,834
,, E. Indies	13,843,893	9,129,001
Russia	14,276,281	39,244,148
U.S.A.	169,004,534	97,579,046

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1922 the total tonnage of the 186,428 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 124,131,361 tons. Of these ships 40,075 (47,698,139 tons) were British, 111,119 (32,857,745 tons) Chinese, 25,281 (32,961,333 tons) Japanese, and 4,670 (4,846,437 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnau Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices (1921) was 2,429, and of postal agencies 8,877. In 1922, 426,363,616 postal packets and 4,791,420 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (July 1919–June 1920).

Ordinary Revenue ..... *Taels*	400,838,001
Extraordinary Revenue	80,581,785
Total	490,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure..... *Taels*	271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,681
Total	495,762,888

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11*s.*) per head of the Chinese population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, the desert of Gobi being within its borers. Outer Mongolia, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, is an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty, with seat of government at Urga. Its ruler (Khan) has lost practically all political power and Mongolia has become a self-governing Republic, in alliance with the Soviet government at Moscow. A Bolshevik garrison is now maintained at Urga. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *see* p. 637.

CHINESE TURKESTAN (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population (1921), 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kiungchow, 500,000; Nanking, 900,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhsien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1922) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Hoare.
1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.
3rd ,, A. D. F. Gascoigne.
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell.
Chinese Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. Teichmann, G.I.E.
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Assist.-Chinese Sec., H.I. Prideaux Brune (*actg.*).
Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), H. J. Brett.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N.
Military do., Lieut.-Col. G. R. V. Steward, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Physician, Lieut.-Col. G. Douglas Gray, O.B.E., M.D.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Constable, Thos. Pearson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.
Canton—Consul-Gen., B. Giles, C.M.G.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. A. Alexander.
Changsha—Consul, L. Giles.
Chefoo—Consul, J. L. Smith.
Chengtu—Consul, G. A. Coombe, C.B.E.
Chinkiang—Vice-Consul, E. G. Jamieson.
Chungking—Consul, H. A. F. B. Archer (*acting*).
Foochow—Consul, W. J. Clennell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Lee.

Hankow—Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G
,, *Vice-Cons.*, P. Grant-Jones.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. A. Wallis.
Harbin—Consul, H. Phillips.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Hill.
Ichang—Consul, A. E. Eastes.
Kashgar—Consul-General, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Lyall.
Kiu-kiang—Consul, J. B. Affleck (*acting*).
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, H. H. Bristow.
Mukden—Consul-General, H. Porter.
Nanking—Consul, N. Fitzmaurice.
Newchwang—Consul, V. L. Savage.
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, H. F. Handley-Derry.
Peking—Consul, W. P. W. Turner.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. J. Prideaux-Brune.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. I. Harding.
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court. Sir Skinner Turner.
,, *Consul-General*, J. T. Pratt.
,, *Assist. Judge*, Peter Grain.
,, *Consul*, G. S. Moss.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, S. Wyatt-Smith; E. W. Mead; W. Stark Toller.
,, *Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson.
,, *Registrar*, G. W. King.
,, *Chief Clerk*, David R. Cooke.
,, *Archivist*, A. B. Lang.
,, *Assist. Clerk*, Reginald F. le Mesurier.
,, *Pro-Consul*, K. W. Tribe.
,, *Marshal*, E. Abbey.
,, *Usher*, W. A. Sims.
Swatow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke.
Tengyueh—Consul, H. I. Harding.
Tientsin—Consul-General, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. W. O. Davidson (*actg.*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. S. Ekins.
Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., B. G. Tours, C.M.G.
Tsingtao—Consul, A. G. Major.
Wuchow—Pro-Consul, J. M. Groves.
Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, H. E. Sly, C.M.G.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin.*

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA
(República de Colombia).

President (1922–1926), General Pedro Nel Ospina. *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1922.
Government, Dr. Miguel Abadía Mendez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jorge Velez.
Finance, Dr. Aristóbulo Archila.
War, Gen. Carlos Jaramillo Isaza.
Instruction, Dr. Juan N. Corpas.
Industries, Gen. Diogenes A. Reyes.
Public Works, Dr. Aquilino Villegas.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Luis Cuervo Marquez, 10 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Jesus M. Yepes.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquin Orrantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1918) of 5,855,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Queseda established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830), established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venizuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1920, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days; a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. The rate of exchange is about $5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue (estimate) gold	$21,900,800	$38,285,396
Expenditure (est.) ,,	21,500,000	42,965,902
Foreign debt (Dec. 31, 1923)		21,969,933
Internal debt ,,		23,086,773
	1921.	1922.
Total imports	$33,068,317	$44,184,024
Total exports	63,042,132	53,826,331
	1922.	1923.
Imports from U.K.	£1,410,504	£2,748,000
Exports to U.K.	2,850,177	1,469,000

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 160,000; other large centres are Medellin (86,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, W. Seeds (1923) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Gerard A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, F. V. Jelpké.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, C. C. A. Lee.
Cali—Vice-Cons., Valentine Burrowes.
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, C. M. Davidson.
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J Gillies.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, G. McCabe.
Cali—Vice-Consul, V. Burrowes.
Cartagena—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Butterfield (*acting*).
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., F. G. Maidment.
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1924–8), Ricardo Jimenez, *assumed office* May 8, 1924.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Rafael Arguello de Vars.
Treasury, Tomas Soley Gneli.
Interior, Rafael Castro Quesada.
Education, Napoleon Quesada.
Works, Carlos Volio.
Public Safety, Pompilio Ruiz.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1923) of 498,435.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1923) are coffee (£968,865), bananas (£1,069,968), sugar, gold, and silver bullion, cacao, hardwoods, vegetables skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1923, 59 per cent. from United States, 16 from United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from Germany, 2 from Central America, and 8 from Hispano-America).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1923, 567 foreign vessels (951,722 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1923. In 1923 there were 299 post offices, dealing with 5,600,000 packets, and 142 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 2,180 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922.	1923.
Public income.....	£998,998	£990,899
Public expenditure ...	911,594	878,892
Foreign debt	1,516,460	1,478,400
,, ,, ...	Frs.32,672,500	Frs.32,269,500
Internal debt	£2,109,048	£1,950,032
Total imports	1,716,840	2,013,353
Total exports	2,926,533	2,640,321
Imports from U.K. ...	240,962	315,006
Exports to U.K.	1,017,951	1,013,940
Average exchange (1923) 414·28%.		£=20·714

colones.

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1923), 41,306 (with suburbs, 54,273); Heredia, 13,608; Limon, 11,786; Alajuèla, 13,505; Cartago, 19,049; Puntarenas, 5,768; Liberia, 2,731.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Major C. Braithwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Murray.
Port Limon—Consul, Frederick Gordon.
San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1921–25) Dr. Alfredo Zayas (*assumed office*, May 20, 1921).
Vice-President, Señor Francisco Carrillo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. M. de Céspedes.
Justice, Erasmo Regüeiferos.
Finance (ad int.), Carlos Portela.
Public Works, Manuel Carrerá.
Interior, Rafael Iturralde.
Sanitation, Dr. Enrique Porto.
Public Instruction, Dr. E. Gonzales-Manet.
Agriculture, Gen. Betancourt.
War and Marine, Brigadier Armando Montes.

Minister in London (vacant). *Legation*, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
1st Secretary (and Chargé d'Affaires ad int.), Dr. R. Rodriguez Altunaga.
2nd Secretary, Dr. P. Rodriguez Capote.
Chancellor, Señor Domingo Govantes.
Consul, Dr. Rafael Cerviño, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,889,004 (Nov. 1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880–1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, compli-

cated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (sugar crop in 1921–2, 4,047,236 tons; 1922–3, 3,601,056 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	$68,500,000	$73,134,313
Expenditure	61,672,169	57,758,784
External Debt (April 1924)		93,243,000
Internal Debt (do.)		12,454,300
		1923.
Imports		$267,627,876
Exports		418,119,979
Imports from U.K.		£3,058,000
Exports to U.K.		8,704,000

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban *paper* currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1922, 363,506); other towns are Santiago (62,083), Camaguey (41,909), Matanzas (41,574), Cienfuegos (37,241), and Cardenas (24,000). In 1922 there were 128,177 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of 1st Secretary) and Consul-Gen., T. J. Morris (1924) £2,800
Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (see U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, D. St. C. Gainer.
" *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Plant.
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Camaguey—Vice-Consul, F. E. Kezar.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.
Isle of Pines (Nueva Gerona)—Vice-Consul, F. A. Matthews.
Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, F. L. Patten.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
(Ceskoslovenská Republika.)

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, *born* 1850, *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elected* May 27, 1920.

MINISTRY (Oct. 8, 1922).

Premier, Antonin Svehla.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.
Education (vacant).
Finance, B. Becka.
National Defence, Frantisek Udrzal.
Interior, Jan Malypetr.
Justice, Dr. Josef Dolansky.
Posts, Dr. Emil Franke.
Agriculture, Dr. Milan Hodza.
Social Welfare, Gustav Habrman
Food, Dr. Emil Franke.
Public Works, Antonin Srba.
Commerce, Ladislav Novák.
Railways, Jiri Stribrny.
Unification, Dr. J. Markovic.
Health, Dr. Jan Srámek.
Slovakia, Dr. Josef Kallay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Vojtech Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Dr. Viktor Braf.
1st Secretary, Dr. Max Lobkovic.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Bohumil Messány.
Military Attaché, Staff-Major Frant Némec.
Secretaries on Special Mission, Dr. Jaroslav Cisar; Rev. T. B. Kaspar.
Consul, Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národni Výbor* (National Council) of Czecho-Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1921) as under:—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,926,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601
Total	13,588,830

Of the total population 6,000,000 are Czechs, 3,700,000 Germans, 1,700,000 Slovaks, 1,200,000 Magyars, 300,000 Ruthenians, and 250,000

Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The present Ministry is a Coalition of 5 parties (Social-Democrats, Agrarians, National-Socialists, National-Democrats, and People's Party (Clericals), which (as the result of the 1923 elections, supplemented by the elections in Ruthenia in 1924) control 165 votes in a Chamber of 298. The principal Opposition groups are the various German-Bohemian parties and the Communists. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czecho-Slovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully, while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia, and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czecho-Slovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *vid* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget) :—	1924
Ordinary	*Kc.15,987,448,068
Extraordinary	403,845,523
	16,391,293,591

* The National Currency is the Czecho-Slovak *Crown* or *Koruna* (Kč.), replacing the former *Austrian* crown, and worth about 1½*d.* (Oct. 1924).

Expenditure (Budget) :—	1924.
Ordinary	Kc.12,290,976,855
Extraordinary	4,703,000,050
	16,993,976,905

Debt :—	Dec. 31, 1922.
Internal Debts	Kc.15,082,274,583
Currency Debts	6,971,302,114
External Debts	4,813,165,276
Peace Treaty Debts	15,000,000,000

	1923
Total Imports	Kc.10,127,190,000
Total Exports	12,517,000,000
Imports from U.K.	336,750,000
Exports to U.K.	1,216,500,000

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Voltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657; other large towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (pop. 221,758); Plzen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,419); Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 93,189); and Kosice (Kaschau) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,898).

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,500
1st Secretary, M. D. Peterson.
2nd Sec., J. D. Greenway.
Honorary Attaché, A. G. McKechnie.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), A. A. Adams.
Mil. Attaché, Maj. R. W. Oldfield, D.S.O., M.C.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.
Translator, Dr. R. Vanicek.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, J. W. Taylor.
" *Pro-Consul*, F. A. E. M. Lonergan.
Bratislava—Consul, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Dowden.
Liberec (Reichenberg)—Vice-Consul, S. E. Elliott.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission*, with its present headquarters at Bratislava (Pressburg), Czecho-Slovakia, was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Württemburg, and Yugo-Slavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemburg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*, created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the

Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in *Bulgaria*; Belgrade, the capital of *Yugo-Slavia*; Buda-Pest, the capital of *Hungary*; Bratislava (the present seat of the Commission), in *Czecho-Slovakia*; Vienna, the capital, and Linz, in *Austria*; Passau and Regensberg, in *Bavaria*; and Ulm, in *Württemburg*.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.M.G., Min. Plen. (*Delegate*); R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E., H.B.M. Consul, Bratislava (*Asst. Delegate*).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegate, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.M.G., Minister Plenipotentiary.

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 356,000) was cut off from Germany in favour of the Allies who undertook to set up a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are timber and sugar, and the imports herrings, coal, machinery, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1923 was 1,731,747 tons, and of those cleared 1,710,433 tons.

Danzig — High Commissioner of League of Nations, Mervyn Sorley Macdonnell, O.B.E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, B. H. Fry.
,, *Vice-Consul*, D. W. Keane.

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., *born* Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899.

CABINET (April, 1924).

Premier and Minister of Industry, Navigation and Commerce, Th. A. M. Stauning.
Foreign Affairs, Count Carl Moltke.
Agriculture, K. M. Bording.
Interior, C. N. Hauge.
Defence, L. Rasmussen.
Worship, N. P. L. Dahl.
Education, Madam Nina Bang.
Justice, K. K. V. Steincke.
Traffic, M. Slebsager.
Finance, C. V. Bramsnaes.
Public Works, I. F. N. Friis-Skotte.
Social Affairs, F. H. J. Borgbjerg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
1st Sec., M. V. U. Malthe Bruun.
2nd Sec. (vacant).
Hon. Legation Sec., M. Torben Bille.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Press Attaché, M. C. E. Aagaard.
Chancellor, M. Carl Jacobsen.

Consul-Gen. in London, M. Ch. M. Rotböll, 7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Henrik Seedorff.

Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leith.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (July 1, 1921) of 3,283,000, an increase of 210,000 since 1920 (164,500 being due to the inclusion of Slesvig). Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1923, 1,270,900 hectares were under corn crops, 464,800 ha. sugar and other beets, and 863,400 ha. hay crop. In July, 1923, the live stock numbered 561,949 horses, 2,523,080 cattle, 373,684 sheep, and 2,854,854 swine. The crops in 1923 included 6,296,600 qrs. of oats, 3,586,200 of barley, 1,786,900 rye, 2,719,600 mixed corn and 1,076,100 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 622 steamers, with a tonnage of 464,875. There are (1923) 3,087 miles of railway and 9,500 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1922–23 amounting to Kr. 36,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 2,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1922–23, Kr. 19,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1921–22.	1922-23.
Revenue	Kr. 417,940,819	Kr. 407,700,000
Expenditure	506,767,221	426,500,000

	1921.	1922.
Public debt	Kr. 1,084,230,212	Kr. 1,202,427,574
Imports	£90,835,000	1,552,930,000
Exports	76,855,000	1,175,963,000
Imports from U.K.	10,046,380	340,842,000
Export to U.K.....	41,366,727	757,048,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1921). 561,344 (with suburbs, 666,159). Other centres are Aarhus 74,256; Aalborg 41,613; Odense 49,469; Horsens 27,588; and Randers 26,495.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, The Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1921) ... £4,500
Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.
2nd Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade II*), R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O.
Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. B. Danö.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Dano.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, [2]H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, J. Mortensen.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsöer—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, V. Jensen.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho
Faröe (*Thorshavn*)—*Consul*, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1921, 21,400); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1921, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President (1924–1928), Horacio Vasquez, *elected* July 12, 1924.
Interior and Police, War and Marine, Angel Morales.
Foreign Affairs, Angel M. Soler.
Finance and Commerce, Dr. J. D. Alfonseca.
Justice & Public Instruction, Pedro A. Lluberes.
Public Works and Communications, Andrés Pastoriza.
Agriculture and Immigration, Rafael Espaillat.
Health and Welfare, P. A. Ricart.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On 29 Nov., 1916, American Military Forces landed in Santo Domingo and a military Government was proclaimed. From Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional Dominican government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of the Foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official. The position of the Sinking Fund is such that it has been possible to remit in advance of payments due over $8,000,000.

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, turtleshell, hides, maize, lignum vitae and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (2 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, Porto Rico and Cuba. The programme of highway construction is being actively pursued, and in addition to the highway (already completed) across the Island, a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, is well advanced. Up to Oct. 31, 1924, there were 343 miles of first-class road constructed and opened.

Of the import trade in 1923, 71 per cent. came from U.S. and 5 per cent. from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by lack of resident British merchants, lack of British industrial undertakings in the Republic, and by the slowness of transit by a German line with monthly sailings from London.

	1922. (U.S. $)	1923. (U.S. $)
Revenue	$12,164,142	$10,118,910
Expenditure	12,353,686	5,265,206
Imports	14,317,497	18,245,082
Exports	15,231,355	26,042,821
Debt (Dec. 31)	14,800,203	13,412,210
Imports from U.K.....	976,327	917,749
Exports to U.K.	2,085,055	4,578,476

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1921) 38,000; other centres are Santiago (17,000) and San Pedro (14,000).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Chargé d'Affaires, Darrell Wilson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Consul, Darrell Wilson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.
Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.

San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.
La Romana—Consular-Agent, D'A. A. Wetherall.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, S. Hamilton.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President (1924–1928), Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, *assumed office* Sept. 1, 1924.
Foreign Affairs, Señor José Rafael Bustamante.
Interior, Señor Alberto Larrea Chiriboga.
Finance, Señor Miguel Angel Albornoz.
Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Camilo O. Andrade.
War and Marine, Señor Leonardo Sotomayor,

Minister in London, Senor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don Ernesto Chacon, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Consuls at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 5′ S., and between 80° 20′ and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1923. *Sucres*
Revenue	19,698,009
Expenditure	26,843,105
*External Debt (Dec. 31)	75,616,132
Internal Debt (Dec. 31)	36,032,920
Imports	39,460,778
Exports	45,698,785
Imports from U.K.	£598,000
Exports to U.K.	£238,000

Capital, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000.

Flag: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

British Legation.

British Minister, Lord Herbert Hervey (*see* Lima, Peru).

British Consular Offices.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, R. C. Michell.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alfonso Teran.
Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. S. Urquhart.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John D. Rennie.
Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.
Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty Fuad I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother as Sultan*, October 9, 1917; *proclaimed King of Egypt*, March 16, 1922; *married*, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha*.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, *born* Feb. 11, 1920.

Ministry (Jan. 28, 1924).
Premier, Saad Zaghloul *Pasha*.
Interior, Mohamed Fathalla Barakata *Pasha*.
Foreign Affairs, Wacyf Boutros Ghali *Pasha*.
Communications, Mustapha El-Nahas *Pasha*.
Justice, Mohamed Said *Pasha*.
Waqfs, Mohamed Naguib El Gharabli *Pasha*.
Finance, Mohamed Tewfik Nessim *Pasha*.
Agriculture, Ahmed Mazloom *Pasha (acting)*.
War and Marine, Hassan Hassib *Pasha*.
Public Instruction, Dr. Ahmad Maher.

Financial Adviser, R. S. Patterson, C.B.E.
Financial Under Secretary, Sadek Henein *Pasha*.
Foreign Under Sec., Abdel Rahman Reda *Pasha*.
Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs, Sadek Wahba *Pasha*.

Egyptian Minister in London, Aziz Izzet *Pasha*.
Counsellor, Mohamed Fehmy Hussein *Bey*.
1st Sec., Mahmoud Sabit *Bey*.
2nd Sec., Mohamed Kamel Moursy *Bey*.
3rd Sec., Abdel Rahman Fikry.

Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24°–37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollûm

* The actual External Debt at parity of exchange is only *Sucres* 38,275,487, but at the official rates ruling Sept. 1924, it amounted to the sum mentioned above.

(long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1917) of 12,718,255, estimated (1923) at 13,885,000.

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahîn* (*felläh*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahîn* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. *Ismail* (1863-1879), was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of KHEDIVE, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. A series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbâs II.*, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan

Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922, Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom. The Constitutional *régime* was elaborated on April 19, 1923, by Royal rescript and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which assembled March 15, 1924.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudîr* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the ritish garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 9 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 992 officers and 20,762 men in 1923.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1922–3 there were 151 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 23,996 pupils and 3,710 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 279,409 pupils; there were also 54,528 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 56,916 pupils. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,008,900 persons, representing only 30·5 per cent. of the population. In 1921 the land was held as to 5,029,919 *feddâns* by 1,923,396 native owners, and as to 565,788 *feddâns* by 8,021 Europeans. The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. The agricultural year is divided into three seasons or periods. *Saîf* (summer) commences about March and ends about October, the exact dates of sowing and harvesting varying according to the crops and to the localities. The principal crops grown during this period are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nîl* (flood), part of the preceding one, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. In 1923 there were 1,588,000 feddans under cotton, the crop being estimated at 6,531,000 kantars. In 1923 the cotton exports were 7,472,611 kantars, valued at £E49,516,369.

Live Stock.—In 1923 the cattle numbered 634,459, buffaloes 656,288, horses 36,573, mules 22,235, donkeys 603,389, and pigs 15,768.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly

situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian Industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1923, was 1,600 miles. 26,515,000 passengers and 4,055,000 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1922–3, the net receipts being £E1,564,036. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL *see* pp. 832–3 and p. 90.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,574 vessels (3,107,966 tons) entered and 1,564 vessels (3,103,481 tons) cleared in 1922. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1922 to 565 vessels entered and 584 cleared.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1922 2,942 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 82,010,000 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a total foreign correspondence of 36,523,000. There were on March 31, 1922, 126,752 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarráf* (village tax-collector).

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Revenue	£E36,252,939	£E34,400,000
Expenditure	31,466,479	34,275,483
	1922.	1923.
Total Imports ...	£E43,333,938	£E45,276,941
Total Exports ...	48,716,418	58,387,327
Imports from U.K.	14,731,622	14,771,823
Exports to U.K.	23,035,915	28,354,293

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1923 and 1924:—

Debt.	1923.	1924.
	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	5,465,300	5,271,200
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	92,565,040	92,370,940

The *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1923–24) inclusive of £E664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £E4,616,509.

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalîli, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 480,000), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (*see* p. 90). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,192) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Sami*), His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) £12,000
Counsellor, A. J. Clark Kerr (*acting*).
2nd Secretaries, A. F. H. Wiggin; C. M. Patrick; P. S. Scrivener.
Hon. Attaché, R. R. Glen.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade I, with rank of 1st Secretary*), E. H. Mulock.
Oriental Secretary, R. A. Furness (*acting*).
Egyptian Govt. Official (seconded) H. H. Gardiner, M.C.
Liaison Officer (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), Major O. M. Tweedy.
Archivist do. A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Summerhayes.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, V. J. H. Laferla; P. Cassar.
Crown Prosecutor, A. S. Preston, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.
Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, M.D.
Cairo—Consul, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gabriel Farwagi.
,, *Medical Adviser*, F. C. Madden, O.B.E., M.B.
Kafr el Zeyet—Cons. Agent, J. Barr.
Mansourah—Cons. Agent, K. Hargreaves.
Minieh—Cons. Agent, F. W. Shirley.
Port Said—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer. [(*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consuls*, D. J. Footman; S. D. Stowe
Suez—Vice-Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.
Zagazig—Consular Agent, G. C. Bryan.

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT

(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).
Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard Platt (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit *vid* Trieste, 5 days; *vid* Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTONIA.
(Eesti Wabariik.)

Head of the State, Dr. Frederick Akel.
Foreign Affairs, M. Robert K. Pusta.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary and Consul, R. A. Möllerson.
2nd Sec., E. Kirotar.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,250,000. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. There were (1923) 684 miles of broad gauge and 482 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Regent.

	1923. *Estonian Marks.*	1924.
Ordinary Revenue ...	5,682,000,000	6,624,283,600
Extraordinary do. ...	364,000,000	464,197,800
Ordinary Expenditure	5,348,000,000	5,615,990,600
Extraordinary do.	1,406,000,000	1,445,613,600
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1923)	2,517,000,000	
External Debt* do.	6,432,000,000	
Total imports (1923)	9,332,279,850	
Total exports (1923)	5,711,956,170	
Imports from U.K. (1923)...	£1,366,000	
Exports to U.K. (1923).....	£1,874,000	

CAPITAL, Reval (Tallinn, pop. 1922, 125,000), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Dorpat (50,000), the seat of the University; Narva (35,000), the chief manufacturing centre; and Parnu (25,000), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922)
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reval—Consul (*with personal rank of Consul-General*), H. Montgomery-Grove.
,, *Vice-Consul*, S. C. J. Steers (*acting*).
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

FINLAND.
(Suomen Tasavalta.)

President, Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, *born* 1865, *assumed office* July 25, 1919 .....Marks 600,000
Premier, Lauri Ingman.
Foreign Affairs, Hj. J. Procopé.

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5.
1st Sec., M. Hugo Valvanne.
2nd Sec., M. Kaarlo Ruuskanen.
Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent, sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 145,588 square miles, with a population (1923) of 3,105,103 of whom 2,574,228 are Finns, 340,963 Swedes, and 1,603 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the

* To U.S.A. $16,591,284; to U.K. £353,592; to France *Francs* 6,581,944.

entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 210 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsingfors and 2 at Abö; the university of Helsingfors (founded 1640) has 3,000 students, of whom 700 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial high schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (49,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1923 being 1,857,273 standards (chief customer U.K., 760,069 standards); dairy produce is also exported, the butter exports (1923) being 6,566 tons (U.K. 5,968 tons). There are (1923) 2,773 miles of railroad and about 3,550 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and Russia and telephone connection with Esthonia, Russia, Sweden and Norway. The merchant fleet (1924) consists of 4,825 vessels (mostly small), of which 717 are steamers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 36,600 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	* Marks.
Actual revenue (1923)	3,913,527,000
Actual expenditure (1923)	3,497,447,000
Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	2,415,166,000
Treasury Fund (Dec. 31, 1923)	1,099,347,661

	1922.	1923.
Imports	3,969,851,000	4,600,302,000
Exports	4,467,619,000	4,392,494,000
Imports from U.K.	866,734,000	848,095,000
Exports to U.K.	1,652,526,000	1,816,006,000

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Population (1922) 201,435; other towns are Abo (59,000), Tammerfors (49,000), Viborg (31,000), Vasa (24,000), and Uleaborg (21,000).

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921)
2nd Secretary, D. MacKillop. [£3,250
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Capt. H.W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. Frank North, C.B.E. (*hon.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsingfors—(*Consul for Finland*), C. H. Mackie.
" —*Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*tempy.*).
Abo—*Vice-Cons.*, W. J. B. Wilson.
Björneborg—*Vice-Cons.*, C. Rosenlew.
Brahestad—*Vice-Consul*, Alvar Wilén.
Gamla Karleby—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Smedlund.
Hangö—*Vice-Cons.*, U. V. C. Cairenius.
Kotka—*Vice-Cons.*, H. G. Godfrey.
Kristinestad—*Vice-Cons.*, A. W. Starck.
Kuopio—*Vice-Cons.*, L. Hallman.
Lovisa—*Vice-Cons.* A. Gjörding.
Tammerfors—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Cooke.
Tavastehus—*Vice-Cons.*, A. G. Skogster.
Uleåborg—*Vice-Cons.*, B. F. Hagg.
Viborg—*Vice-Cons.*, A. Laapas.
Wasa—*Vice-Cons.*, K. Kurten.

FRANCE.

(République Francaise.)

President of the Republic (1924–1931), Gaston Doumergue, *born* 1863, *assumed office* June 13, 1924.....(£1=50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY (June 15, 1924).

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Herriot.
Minister of Justice, M. René Renoult.
Minister of War, General Nollet.
Minister of the Interior, M. Camille Chautemps.
Minister of Finance, M. Clémentel.
Minister of Marine, Admiral Dumesnil.
Minister of Military Pensions, M. Bovier-Lapierre.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Raynaldy.
Minister of Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Peytral.
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. François-Albert.
Minister of the Colonies, M. Daladier.
Minister of Labour, M. Justin Godart.
Minister of Liberated Regions, M. Dalbiez.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Vueville.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleurian, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1
Counsellor, M. de Moutille.
1st Secs., M. Roger Cambon; M. Adrien Thierry.
2nd Secretaries, M. Jean Vergé; M. F. Knobel.
Military Attaché, Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. de Frégate, Comte de Ruffi de Pontavès-Gevaudan, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Capt. Sablé.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouët.
Financial Attaché, M. Pouyanne.
Consul-General (*attached to the Embassy*), M. J. Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Campana.
Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledoulx.

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe,

* *Finnish Mark.*—The *mark* is the same nominal value as the *franc*; the average exchange Jan.-Sept. 1924 was about 173 = £1 sterling.

FRENCH PRESIDENTS.—M. Doumergue is the eleventh President of the Third Republic. (1) Marshal Mac Mahon (May 24, 1873, resigned Jan. 30, 1879); (2) M. Jules Grévy (1879, resigned Dec. 2, 1887); (3) M. Sadi Carnot (Dec. 3, 1887, assasinated at Lyons, June 25, 1894); (4) M. Casimir-Périer (June 27, 1894, resigned Jan. 15, 1895); (5) M. Félix Faure (Jan. 17, 1895, died Feb. 16, 1899); (6) M. Emile Loubet (Feb. 18, 1899, until Feb. 18, 1906); (7) M. Armand Fallières (Feb. 18, 1906, until Feb. 18, 1913); (8) M. Raymond Poincaré (Feb. 18, 1913, until Feb. 18, 1920); (9) M. Paul Deschanel (Feb. 18, 1920, resigned Sept. 19, 1920); (10) M. Alexandre Millerand (Sept. 20, 1920, resigned June 11, 1924).

extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1922 there were 759,846 births, 383,220 marriages, 27,684 divorces, and 689,257 deaths; in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there, including 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT. — The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789-1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 15,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913, 1921 and 1922 is shown in the following table:—

	Production.		
Crop:	1913. Quintals.	1921. Quintals.	1922. Quintals.
Wheat.....	86,919,050	88,034,290	64,000,000
Rye	12,714,750	11,276,110	9,500,000
Barley.....	10,437,600	8,342,850	8,600,000
Oats	51,826,010	35,482,950	35,500,000
Potatoes...	125,859,652	83,096,550	83,000,000

The extent of land completely devastated by artillery fire in France was 3,306,350 hectares, comprising 4,329 communes. There were 794,000 dwellings destroyed or damaged, of which on Oct. 10, 1922, about 408,000 had been reconstructed. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (69,250,000 hectolitres of wine were produced in 1922), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1921 amounted to 482,986,573 gallons. The live stock (1922) included 13,375,840 cattle, 9,782,420 sheep, and 5,196,000 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar.] In 1911 the mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, but in spite of the damage done to them it reached 31,163,000 metric tons in 1922. Payments already made for the reconstruction of war damage of all kinds amount to 98,000,000,000f., and it is reckoned that another 84,000,000,000f. will be necessary to complete the cost of compensation and reconstruction. Under Annex V. of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to War causes in the production of coal in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces have a total strength on a peace footing (in 1923) of 356,600 all ranks (exclusive of the Armies of Occupation in the Ruhr, the Sarre and in Syria, which absorbed 132,000 all ranks). In the War of 1914-1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army consists of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships and 98 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs,

whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants ; (*b*) lower primary ; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical ; (*b*) purely modern ; (*c*) Latin and sciences ; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS. — The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1921 was 23,838 miles in France, and 728 miles in Alsace-Lorraine. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône ; the navigable waterways having a length of (1922) 4,512 miles, with 3,031 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive ; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1923, was 25,776 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £126,299,380 (£1 = 50 fr.). In 1922 there were 50 fatal accidents on French railways, with 96 killed and 544 injured ; in 1921, 72 accidents with 137 killed and 656 injured ; and in 1920, 142 accidents with 122 killed and 1,064 injured. The length of telegraph wires is 118,129 miles, and of telephone lines 99,514 miles.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1922 was 3,560,000 gross tons, of which 366,000 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1923 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 41,764,014 tons, of which 11,686,253 tons were French ; while the total clearings amounted to 30,627,896 tons, of which 8,537,809 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares; automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (*Francs*).

	1922.	1923.
Revenue :—		
Ordinary	19,831,334,912	18,060,459,387
Extraordinary ..	3,550,000,000	1,225,000,000
Total...	23,381,334,912	19,285,459,387
(*) Special	10,559,855,000	10,148,000,000
Expenditure :—		
Ordinary	23,334,128,894	21,903,234,209
Extraordinary ..	1,353,830,054	1,276,442,078
Total...	24,687,958,948	23,179,676,287
(*) Special	10,558,534,377	10,000,000,000

French Debt (Aug. 31, 1922).

Internal Funded ..... *francs*	159,818,000,000
Internal Floating.....	93,634,000,000
External Funded	45,473,000,000
External Floating.....	37,679,000,000
Total	336,604,000,000

French Foreign Trade (1923).

Imports :—	*Francs.*
Food and Drink	7,478,900,000
Raw Materials	20,781,900,000
Manufactures	4,353,800,000
Total	32,614,600,000
Exports :—	
Food and Drink	3,189,300,000
Raw Materials	9,348,800,000
Manufactures	16,232,400,000
Parcel Post	1,661,000,000
Total	30,431,500,000

Imports and Exports, 1923.
(In millions of Francs.)

To France from		From France to
5,272	Great Britain	6,154
1,271	Argentine	612
2,404	Belgium	5,805
691	Brazil	251
1,048	Germany	1,085
1,223	Italy	1,181
607	Spain	907
601	Switzerland	2,113
5,049	U.S.A.	2,490

Alsace-Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914–1918 the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles ; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 166,767), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude,

* "Special" Revenue is that recoverable under the Peace Treaties.

37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1921) of 5,806,090, of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1922 was estimated at *francs* 707,047 499, and the expenditure at *francs* 707,326,774. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1920 to *francs* 934,715,000 (total exports *fr.* 1,355,372,000), and the imports from France to *fr.* 2,291,005,000 (total imports *fr.* 3,072,707,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (372,019 metric tons in 1921), cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1919 there were 2,228 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1921 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,067, of a net tonnage of 7,685,111 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemnçe.

Governor-General, M. Théodore Steeg.

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1921), 2,906,472; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000 — Marseilles 586,341, Lyons 561,592, Bordeaux 267,409, Lille 200,952, Nantes 183,704, Toulouse 175,434, St. Etienne 167,967, Strasbourg 166,767, Nice 155,839, Le Havre 163,374, Rouen 123,712, Roubaix 113,265, Nancy 113,226, and Toulon 106,331. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, P.C., K.G. (1922) £16,500
Minister Plenipotentiary, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec., O. G. Sargent.
,, H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.
,, R. F. Wigram.
3rd Secretary, F. R. Hoyer-Millar.
Hon. Attachés, Capt. A. Paget, M.C.; Capt. G. J. Sandys.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II), A. H. S. Yeames.
Naval Attaché, Comm. E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Lord Douglas Malise Graham, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E.
Secretary to H.M. Ambassador, Hon. G. Chichester.
Archivist, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.
,, (*Assistant*), E. J. Moignard.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. A. Cleugh; C. O. Harrey.
Paris—Pro-Consuls, Horace J. Dorey; John W. M. Gray; F. H. Wyborn.
Reims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Olliver.
Algiers Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, W. H. Gallienne; B. G. Chamberlain.
Arzew and Mostaganem—V.C., J. Madden.
Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C. Bowker.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. L. C. Reed.
Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse.
Oran—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gordon H. Reynolds.
Philipperville—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith.
Majunga—Vice-Consul, J. F. Spence.
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang.
Bordeaux—Consul, F. Gordon Rule.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy.
Arcachon—Vice-Consul (vacant).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred Audap.
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Paget.
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link.
Limoges—Vice-Consul, G.S. Boddy (*acting*).
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. C. Thompson.
Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde.
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard.
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. H. Wilkie.
Brest—Consul, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Mignon.
Cayenne—Vice-Consul, F. Rambaud (*acting*).
Congo—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.
Libreville—V.-C., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.
Dakar—Con.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. H. C. Kelham.
Lome—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Edis.
Duala—Vice-Consul, Vincent Teale.
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, F. Lewis.
Havre—Consul, E. H. Gerald Shepherd.
,, *Vice-Consul*, John P. Beecher.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. T. Iredale.
,, *Caen—Vice-Consul*, Alex. G. B. Bax.
,, *Pro-Consol*, Adrien Duclos.
Cherbourg—V.-C., Capt. C. D. Beresford, M.B.E.
Lille—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Lees.
Amiens—Vice-Consul, William Sutcliffe.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Eli Sutcliffe.
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Mentet.
Calais—Vice-Consuls, A. M. Simpson; C. M. Oxley.
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.
,, *Pro-Cons.*, J. Gemmell; N. H. Crothers.
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Stanley H. Gudgeon.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. W. F. Whiting.
Lyons—Consul, H. Charles Dick, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Capt. E. G. King.
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell.
Marseilles—Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. C. Routh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. C. Miller.
Ajaccio—Consul Maj. W. Follett Routley.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.
Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook.
,, *Pro-Consul*, L. J. Pascotto.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. T. Acfield.

Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux.
Nantes—Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Frank P. Bush.
Angers—Vice-Consul, R. Richou.
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert.
St. Malo—V.-Con., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Sankey.
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., S. A. McIntosh.
New Caledonia—Cons., T. Johnston.
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. Johnston.
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Chas. Beale (*actg.*).
Cannes—Vice-Consuls, J. G. Taylor; J. Taylor, M.V.O.
Mentone—V.-Cons., John C. Churchman.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Dona.
Pondicherry (India) — Consul, Maj. H. G. Tranchell, I.A.
,, *Pro-Consul*, K. Nataragier.
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. A. Mancini.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Maj. W. Andon.
Tréport and Eu—Cons. Agent, G. Gignon.
Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Alexander Denholm; H. B. Henderson.
Haiphong—V.-Cons., J. J. A. Giqueaux.
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, R. T. Pine.
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen., Sir J.O. Wardrop, K.B.E., C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. K. V. Dible.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams.
,, *Vice-Consul*, I. E. Walker.
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
,, *V.-Cons.*, J. J. Drumm.
Bizerta—Cons., Major W. H. Fox.
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini.
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent G. Violante.
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con., Harry Engerer.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Jules Engerer.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, IXème. *President*, Sir John Pilter.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

IN ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268,000. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria*, *Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 835-6).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 806-7) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (*Bey of Tunis*, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, *acceded* 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susa (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication

across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, *born*, Feb. 4, 1870, *assumed office*, Feb. 11, 1919.

MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Dr. Marx.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann.
Interior, Herr Jarres.
Labour, Dr. Brauns.
Justice, (vacant).
Finance, Dr. Luther.
Food, Count von Kanitz.
Communications, Herr Oeser
Defence, Dr. Gessler.
Posts and Occupied Territory, Dr. Hoefle.
Industry, Dr. Hamm.

— —

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 21A Bedford Place, W.C. 1.

The area of Germany is approximately 172,270 square miles, with a population on Oct. 8, 1919 of 59,858,284, of whom 28,498,891 were males and 31,359,393 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1910 was 64,925,993. Births in 1921 numbered 1,611,420 and deaths 911,172, births being 26·1 per 1,000 of population, deaths 14·8 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1910:—Protestants 38,117,501, Roman Catholics 19,326,396, Jews 538,912, others 472,132.

There are 43 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemburg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug., 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Dec. 1, 1922) included 3,650,804 horses, 16,316,725 cattle, and 14,679,030 pigs; Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange, which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, Industry

flourished almost uninterruptedly between 1919 and late 1923, since when (in connection with currency stabilisation) business has been depressed. As compared with 1919 production of all industrial goods has recovered, but in most cases remains below that of 1913. Bankruptcies for a time almost disappeared, but increased again rapidly in the first half of 1924.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, and a Bill providing a Federal Labour Exchange Organization, are before the Reichstag. The income limits within which social insurance is compulsory were constantly changed owing to the currency depreciation. In late 1923 many social insurance organisations were reported to be in financial difficulties.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* at end of 1921 was 55,657 kilometres, of which all except 3,613 kilometres belong to the Republic. Under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* all state railways are transferred to a joint stock company. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1922) was 82,692, and motor cycles 38,048, and motor lorries 43,711. Length of *Telegraph Lines* (1921) 224,000 kilometres (length of wires, 2,319,000 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 81,522,000; post offices, 35,390; telegraph offices, 47,401; wireless stations, 251; telephone call-stations, 40,795; letters delivered, 4,820,000,000; cash on delivery orders, 19,160 million marks; money orders, 14,588 million marks. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 475,187. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons, 1920 241,985 tons, 1921 509,064 tons, 1922 575,264 tons, 1923 358,000 tons. On June 30, 1923, shipping had increased to 2,590,073 tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were: 1913, 14,195,496 net tons; 1923, 15,344,000 net tons. Bremen shipping traffic also exceeded that of before the War.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248–263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German–Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts

thus payable the various shares from 1921–1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929–1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for standard annual payments of 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. The total capital Reparations liability was not refixed.

In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold-mark. These values have since been maintained, but both currencies will be gradually exchanged for new gold-mark notes, to be issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement. Although the currency reform of 1923 was only provisional it reacted beneficially on the Finances, stopping the rise in the cost of administration and preventing depreciation in the value of the taxes received. For covering the deficits in the weeks intervening between stabilisation and complete balancing of the budget, the Republic obtained limited credits from the new Rentenbank. In the last months of the financial year 1923–24 a complete budget balance was attained, and small surpluses remained for extinction of Debt; and the first five months of the financial year, 1924–2 (April–August, 1924), also passed without deficits. The *Budget Estimates* for 1924–25 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were :—

General Administration Budget :—

	1,000,000 Gold Marks.
Ordinary revenue	5,144
,, expenditure	4,942
Extraordinary revenue	130
,, expenditure	130

Budget for Treaty Executions :—

Revenue	*nil*
Expenditure	640

The above Budgets contain no provison for Reparation payments.

The German Debt.

The *New Debt* of the Republic, as contracted in gold or dollars since 1923, totalled (on May 31, 1924) 1,747,000,000 gold marks. The *Old* (mark) *Debt*, consisting of pre-War and War borrowings (and including Debts taken over from the States in connection with the expropriation of the State railways) totals 70 milliard marks. All this Old Debt is regarded in law as a *paper-mark liability*, and has therefore no present value. The Third Taxation decree of Feb., 1924, enacted that bondholders cannot demand payment of interest on, or repayment of the capital of, any part of this Old Debt until after all Reparations liabilities have been repaid.

German Trade.

	1913.	1923.
Total Imports	11,654 mill. gold marks.	6,081 mill. gold marks.
Total Exports	10,891 mill. gold marks.	5,079 mill. gold marks.
Imports from U.K.	£60,499,693	£53,836,000
Exports to U.K.	80,411,052	35,001,000

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April 28, 1921).

President, Herr Braun.
Interior, Herr Severing.
Finance, Herr Richter.
Agriculture, Herr Wendorff.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Siering.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Boelitz.
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoff.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1919 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on Oct. 8, 1919 of 36,094,272 (Saar district excluded).

Of the total population 17,250,644 were males and 18,843,608 females. The number of births in 1921 was 1,001,473, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1921 was 529,870, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 462,107 against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1921 was 438,897 or 11·29 per 1000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Gold Marks.
Revenue (Estimate) 1921–22	1,580 000,000
Expenditure do.	2.128,000,000
	Paper Marks.
Total debt (floating, April 1, 1921)	3,400,000,000

The whole of the old *Funded* Debt of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some

adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population of 3,803,770.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (633,904), Breslau, on the Oder (528,260), Essen, on the Ruhr (439,257), Frankfort, on the Main (433,002), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (407,338), Hannover, on the Leine (392,805), and Dortmund on the Emscher (295,026).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Dr. Held.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 square miles, and the population (in 1919) 6,108,703. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products: buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thüringian State Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	Gold Marks.
Budget, 1924	378,910,220
Public debt, April 1, 1921	213,200,000

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1919), 630,711. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (353,298), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (154,555).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1919) of 4,663,298. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop. 604,386), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13) Plauen (pop. 104,918), and Chemnitz (pop. 303,775), the Manchester of Saxony.

	Gold Marks.
Budget, 1924	225,770,019
Debt, April 1, 1921	622,400,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1919), 587,748.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,518,773, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	Gold Marks.
Budget, 1924	127,835,560
Public Debt, April 1, 1921	829,800,000

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1919) 309,197.

MINOR STATES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1919) of 2,208,503. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1919) 135,952. Other large towns are Mannheim (229,576), Friburg (87,946), Pforzheim (73,839), and Heidelberg (69,806).

Land Thüringen. The seven Thüringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz and Reuss-Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,508,025, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat"; Capital, Weimar (37,233).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1919) of 1,290,988, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 82,367. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (107,930), Offenbach (75,580), Worms (44,285), and Giessen (33,402).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1919) of 657,330. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1919) 45,645.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hanover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1919) of 517,765. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1919) 32,540.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1919) 480,599; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1919) 139,539.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1919) 331,258; is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1919) 57,658.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1919) 154,318; Capital, Detmold (15,301).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1130 square miles, with a population (1919) of 106,394. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital Neustrelitz, pop. (1919) 11,246.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop. (1919) 55,999; Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1919) 46,357; Capital, Buckburge (6,745).

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 120,568), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area, 99 square miles, pop. 311,266), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,050,359). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920) £8,000
Counsellor, Joseph Addison, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, G. G. Knox.
2nd Secretary, P. M. Roberts.
3rd Secretary, W. H. B. Mack.
Honorary Attaché, A. P. Graves.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I), Lt.-Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), Major C. J. Kavanagh.
Commercial Secretary (Grade III), H. N. Sturrock.
British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Rupert S. Ryan, D.S.O.
Archivist, E. P. Fothergill.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. S. H. Bernard.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Henry E. Pomeroy.
Königsberg—Vice-Consul, R. D. Macrae.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Harold Wade.
Stettin—Vice-Consul, A. C. Hemsley, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. T. H. Evans.
Bremen—Consul, C. D. Elphick.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Cologne—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. G. Fallowfield; S. C. Lawrence (*acting*).
Aix-la-Chapelle—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. C. Fein.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Dusseldorf—Vice-Consul,
Elberfeld—Vice-Consul, N. K. S. Agnew (*actg.*).
Essen—Vice-Consul, J. R. M. Fell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. C. A. Brückebank.
Frankfort-on-Main—Consul-General, V. H. C. Bosanquet.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Robert Ross; A. J. P. Butler.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. G. Goldie and S. Bracher.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.
Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Arthur C. C. Azémar.
Hanover—Vice-Consul, William Anderson.
Leipzig—Consul, R. M. Kohan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. Fuller.
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.
Mayence—Consul, J. B. Macgowan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, T. H. Frame.
Munich—Consul-General, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. C. Hughes-Hallett.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred G. Tyler.
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 100 Hohestrasse, Cologne.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *assumed office* March 25, 1924.

THE MINISTRY (Oct. 7, 1924)

Prime Minister & Minister of War, A. Michalacopoulos.
Justice, P. Tsitseclis.
Interior, General Condylis.
Marine, Capt. Miaoulis.
Finance, M. Gotsis.
Foreign Affairs, G. Roussos.
Education, M. Spyridis (*acting*).
National Economy, M. Spyridis.
Communications, M. Vallalas.
Health and Social Assistance, Dr. Orphanidis.
Agriculture, M. Maris.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos.
Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.
Counsellor (vacant)
Secretary, M. G. V. Melas.
Consul-General, M. S. Constantinidis, 36 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 42,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1922) of about 6,800,000.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (3,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sèvres*, the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of *Rhodes*, for which a special arrangement was made: this arrangement was, however, repudiated by Italy, and the fate of the island is in abeyance. Greece also received

under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmæ* annually.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges. The imports in 1920 were, from Gt. Britain, 320 million drachmæ; U.S.A. 287 million; Italy 125 million; France 109 million; and other countries 333 million. The exports were, to U.S.A., 40 million; Gt. Britain, 37 million; Italy 26 million; France, 20 million; and other countries 178 million.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914–1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*.

Communications.—There were (1919) 1,400 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

	1923–24. *Drachmæ.*
Estimated revenue	3,958,000,000
Estd. expenditure	4,475,000,000
Public Debt (March 31, 1924)	*9,288,000,000

	1922.
Total imports *Dr.*	3,085,474,528
Total exports	2,485,080,174
Imports from U.K. (1923)	3,959,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)	4,665,234

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1923 (including the Piræus), 550,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (1924) £4,000
2nd Secretaries, C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp; R. Dunbar, M.C.
Hon. Attaché, L. Bower.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade I*), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. Blair, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Translator and Local 1st Sec., Shirley C. Atchley, O.B.E.
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G.
Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.
Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Wigram, D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Watkinson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Coutroubis.
Patras—Vice-Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert Sargint.
Piræus—Vice-Consul, John Joannidis.
Canea—V.-Cs., E. Cassimatis; A. Petychakis.
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi.
Corfu—Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight.
,, *Pro-Consul*, P. Papadachi.
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders.
Zante—Vice-Consul, P. H. Sargint.
Salonica—Consul-General, F. E. Crow, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. C. Hole.
Syra—Consul, W. E. Ricketts.
Mudros—Cons. Agent, Capt. E. A. N. Palmer.
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc.
Volo—Vice-Consul, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to British Legation, Athens.

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters; for parcels, several months.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1922–1926), José María Orellana, *assumed office* Dec. 9, 1921.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Roberto Lowenthal.

* The War Expenditure on the disastrous Asia Minor Campaign from 1920-21 to 1923-24 amounted to 7,731,000,000 *drachmæ*.

Minister in London, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Latour.
Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 49″ to 92° 13′, 43″ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£1,115,673	£1,484,131
Expenditure	1,267,232	1,523,507
External Debt (Dec. 31)	1,908,563	1,875,603
Internal Debt (Dec. 31)	1,062,947	1,426,961
Imports	1,806,843	2,492,110
Exports	2,564,676	3,385,109
Imports from U.K.	273,941	382,906
Exports to U.K.	54,404	82,079

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1921) 115,938; other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).
FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, W. E. O'Reilly (1924).
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. Apfel (*acting*).
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul Edward Reed (*acting*).
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.
Transit to New York *viâ* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haïti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, *assumed office* May 15, 1922 ..... £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Léon Dejean.

Minister in London, Jules Lizaire.
Consul, J. G. Dalzell, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haïti* (mountainous) or *Quisquica* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 17, 1920, some prominent Haytians met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left, the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the island (Nov.–Dec. 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U.S. Government to maintain the occupation and to appoint a High Commissioner. The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years, and governs with the advice of a Council of State of 21 members appointed by him. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1921–22 were piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1922–23.
Revenue, gold	*$7,558,633
Expenditure, gold	6,392,211
External debt (July 31, 1924)	15,648,500
Internal debt ,,	5,240,264
Total imports	14,157,963
Total exports	14,591,012
Imports from U.K.	1,109,851
Exports to U.K.	722,113

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.
FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.
Port-au-Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, John Eric Maclean Carvell.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edmund D. Watt.
Transit, 15 days.

The HEJAZ. *See* Arabia.

* U.S. $. Gourde on gold basis = 5 gourdes $1.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

Provisional President, General Vicente Tosta.

Consul-General in London, A. B. Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Lake Yojoa, and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile. The lake is crossed by gasoline launch in 1½ hours. From there to the head of the railway at Portrerillos the road is still in very poor condition, but cars travel thereon in the dry season, taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and an express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is also an aeroplane service from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro and Tela, connecting up with the direct steamers for Bristol from the latter. The trip takes 2 hours (at present in abeyance owing to revolutions). There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henequen, and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1921 there were 895 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
Revenue	£951,491	£923,372	£1,537,974
Expenditure	960,546	889,237	1,435,680
*Foreign Debt ...	...	5,398,570	...
†Internal Debt ...	...	576,600	...

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1923, to nearly £23,000,000.

† Bearing no interest; owing to revolutions, it is expected that the Internal Debt will be increased by 1 to 1½ million £.

	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
Exports	1,357,147	1,346,601	2,003,254
Imports	4,180,675	3,201,065	2,868,447

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, W. E. O'Reilly.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa — Acting Consul-General, Chargé d'Affaires, and Consul, Arthur King.

Vice-Consul, Joseph Walter.

Amapala—Vice-Consul, P. Casanova.

Omao and Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn.

Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *viâ* New York, New Orleans, &c., 10 days; *viâ* Panama Canal, 15 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Governor, H.S.H. Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya, *born*, 1867; *apptd.* March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Count Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs, M. Géza Daruváry.
Interior, I. Rakovszky.
Finance, Baron Korányi.
Commerce, M. L. Walko.
National Defence, Count C. Csáky
Justice, Dr. Pesthy.
Agriculture, M. Nagyatádi Szabó.
Public Worship and Education, Count K. Klebelsberg.
Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr. I. Vass.

Minister in London, Count Ladislas Szapáry, 9 Prince's Gate, S.W.7.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czecho-Slovakia (*q.v.*). The area of Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,482,000. The political neighbours are Czecho-Slovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence

of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21, 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya was appointed Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights, with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers. In August 1921 the Serbians evacuted Baranya, which they had occupied since the Armistice. Immediately afterwards Hungary should have handed over the *Burgenland* to Austria, but was prevented from so doing by a band of Hungarian irregulars, who prevented the entrance of the Austrian authorities. The Austrians declined to use force, and the questions at issue have been referred to the mediation of Italy.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area has been passed.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75,000,000 annually; in the year 1916 the imports amounted to about K. 3,220,000,000 and the exports to about K. 2,650,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1916, these amounts may be taken as £80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively. There is a British-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce at Budapest, and there are openings for trade in chemicals, machinery, hardware, small tools, iron mill products, leather, and textiles. Hungarian (or German) is the language in which business letters should be written.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

The pre-war revenue of Hungary was about 2,250 million *Korona* (£93,750,000), whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget for the year 1921-2 amounts to 20,296,000,000 *Korona* (£17,000,000). The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 *Korona* (£250,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about 800,000,000,000 *Korona*, but this is dependent on exchange conditions and subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission, which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest.

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 1,184,616 (1921). The other large towns are: Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (103,000); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION, Budapest.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Colvile Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1924) £4,000
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr.
3rd Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade I*), E. C. D. Rawlins.
Archivist, F. G. Redward.

BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE.

Budapest—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2½ days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).
Presidents of Al-thing, H. Steinsen; Benedikt Sveinsson; Johannes Johannesson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1920.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1922): estimated, £1,698,215; exports, £1,733,928. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 20,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.
Do., Pro-Consul, Jon. Thorvaldsson.
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson.
Isafjord—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson.
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristian Kristiansson.
Westmann Islands—V.-Con., Gisli J. Johnsen.

Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (June 30, 1924).

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, *Signor Benito Mussolini.
War, General di Giorgio.
Marine, Admiral Duca Thaon de Revel.
Colonies, Prince Lanza di Scalea.
Justice, Signor Oviglio.
Finance and Treasury, Signor De Stefani.
Education, Senator Marquis Alessandro Casati.
Public Works, Signor Gino Sarrocchi.
Interior, Dr. Luigi Federzoni.
National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce), Senator Cesare Nava.
Communications, Signor Costanzo Ciano

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (Nov. 1922).
Counsellors, Signor Gabriele Preziosi; Signor Francesco M. Taliani, C.B.E.
1st Secretary, Signor Giovanni Balsamo.
Attaché, Signor Guido Crolla.
Military Attaché, Col. Virginio Riggi, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte Raineri Biscia.
Air Attaché, Capt. Silvio Scaroni.
Commercial Attaché, Signor G. B. Ceccato.
Chancellor, Signor Guiseppe de Grossi.
Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani.
Consul, Signor G. A. Pirelli, 144 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugo-Slavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugo-Slavia the Thaon di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT. — Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848–1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION. — Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silveris found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1922 the produce of the vines amounted to 782,782,800 gallons, and that of the olive crop (1922) to 5,291,100 centals. The principal exports are cotton, silk and woollen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914–1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and

* Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascisti* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf.* the *fasces* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

80 submarines. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 30, 1922, there were 9,800 miles of railway open for traffic, 435 being electrified; the post-offices (1919) numbered 11,314, and there were 35,328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1922) consisted of 1,016 steamers (2,698,722 tons) and 397 sailing vessels (167,613 tons). In 1921 (including coasting traffic) 34,406,285 tons entered and 33,696,401 tons cleared at Italian ports.

	1921–22.
Revenue	*Lire* 24,927,859,000
Expenditure	37,596,537,000
Public debt (March 31, 1923)	116,975,000,000
	1923.
Imports	*Lire* 17,225,000,000
Exports	11,059,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£19,418,000
Exports to U.K.	14,330,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1921), 691,314. Other towns are Naples (780,220), Milan (718,304), Turin (502,274), Palermo (400,348), Genoa (300,784), Catania (255,394), Trieste (238,655), Florence (253,565), Bologna (210,969), Messina (176,794), Venice (171,665), Bari (131,143), Leghorn (114,813), Padua (112,021), and Ferrara (107,618).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £8,000
Counsellor, Howard W. Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec., E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G., M.V.O.
2nd Secs., O. C. Harvey; A. Holman, M.C.
Hon. Attachés, H. D. Creek; Visc. Castlereagh.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.
Do., (Grade III.), H. C. A. Carpenter.
Naval Attaché, Commd. R. T. Down, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. F. Blaker, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Wing Com. J. N. Fletcher, A.F.C.
Archivist, G. R. Ranken.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, Alfred Lemon.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. R. A. de Garston.
Civita Vecchia—V.-Cons., J. B. Ingle (*acting*).
Bari—Consul, Paul Wilkinson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Pasquale Lorusso.
Brindisi—Vice-Consul, D. Dionisi.
Taranto—Vice-Consul, M. de Noto.
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis.
Sassari—Vice-Consul, Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni.
Fiume—Consul, H. de Courcy Harston (*acting*).
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
Genoa—Consul-General (vacant).
,, *Vice-Consuls*, C. F. W. Andrews; L. S. Leadley (*acting*).
Bologna—Vice-Consul, H. de C. Harston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Wilfred Smith.
Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. E. Turton.
San Remo—Vice-Consul, Meysey Turton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Itala Scotto.
Savona—Vice-Consul, Angelo Aschiero.
Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. A. G. Stafford (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.
Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Capt. C. J. Bateman; F. B. Lamb.
Ancona—Vice-Consul, Humbert Kane.
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey.
Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost.
Milan—Consul-Gen., G. B. Michell, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. C. Cartwright; W. E. Cornish.
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.
Naples (S. Italy)—Consul-General, P. A. Somers-Cocks, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Oxley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.
Castellamare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Vincenzo Fiorentino.
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, F. J. Patron.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison; J. C. M. Grint (*acting*).
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert E. Franck.
Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark.
Messina—Vice-Consul, A. E. Barrett.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. W. Garbutt.
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti.
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta.
Terranova—Vice-Consul, Francesco Bresmes.
Trapani—Vice-Consul, G. D'Ali.
Rhodes—Consul, A. Biliotti.
Trieste—Consul, W. R. Mackness.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Salvari, M.B.E.
Venice—Vice-Consul, T. J. Anderson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Count L. A. F. Paradisi-Mozzini.
Tripoli—Consul, Major Hugh Dodds, C.M.G.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando.
,, *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.
Benghazi—Consul, C. A. Greig.
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.
Turin—Consul, R. L. Nosworthy.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Vittorio Gallo.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY, 25 Via Lomellini, *Genoa* (Branches 75 Via delle Terme, *Rome*; 12 Via Silvio Pellico, *Milan*; Scali d'Azeglio, *Leghorn*; Via A. Depretis, *Naples*).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly

1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessariflik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, General Bongiovanni.

Governor of Tripolitana, Count Volpi.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 10° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The total area is about 193,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 300,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Cesare de Vecchi.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

The Dodecanese.—These 12 islands (occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey) are Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Liro, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso. The total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.
(Nippon.)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K.G.; *born* Aug. 31, 1879; *succeeded* July 30, 1912; *accession ceremony*, Nov. 10, 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.

Heir Apparent and Regent, Prince Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* April 29, 1901; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni; (*appointed Regent*, Nov. 25, 1921).

CABINET (June 11, 1924).

Prime Minister, Viscount Takaaki Kato, G.C.M.G.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, K.B.E.

Minister for Home Affairs, Reijiro Wakatsuki.

Minister of Finance, Yuko Hamaguchi.

Marine, Admiral Hyo Takarabe.

War, Lt.-Gen. Kazushige Ugaki.

Justice, Sennosuke Yokota.

Education, Ryohei Okada.

Agriculture and Commerce, Korekiyo Takahashi, G.C.V.O.

Communications, K. Inukai.

Railways, Mitsugu Sengoku.

Ambassador in London, Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery of the Embassy, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.

Counsellor (vacant).
1st Secretaries, Iyemasa Tokugawa, O.B.E.; Takezo Okamato.
2nd Secretaries, Kuramatsu Murai; Shu Tomii.
3rd Secretaries, Katsutaro Miyasaki; Kikuji Yonezawa; Yokichi Okuma.
Attachés, Toyozo Kawanishi; Takemi Miura; Sakujiro Kurihara; Shoichi Kanki; Takeshi Inouye; Nobuo Fujimura.
Naval Attaché, Comdr. Teijiro Toyoda.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. Yorio Sawamoto.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Ren-ichiro Okamoto.
Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Masao Maruyama.
Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori (*absent*); Teiji Sekiba (*acting*).
Commercial Attaché, Shinjiro Matsuyama, 116, Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Asst. do., Torao Wakamatsu.
Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Yuji Takahashi; Chuhei Umino; Tsuneo Hattori; Kuichi Yoshihara; Toichi Araki.

Consul-General (*London*), Yoshitaka Hori, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Consul (*Liverpool*), Saizo Mashiko.
,, (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger.
,, (*Middlesbrough*), Wayman Dixon.
,, (*Cardiff*), E. H. Trimby.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminish-

ing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (Oct. 1922) of 74,471,000. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, 345,692,252 bushels being consumed annually (in 1923 the home grown crop amounted to 274,983,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-braids, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards; the cotton-spinning factories increased from 152 in 1913 to 165 in 1923. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 9,155 miles of railroad open in Dec., 1923, in addition to 1,452 miles open in Korea, 810 miles in Formosa and 138 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and Her dependencies consisted in 1923 of 3,306 steamers above 20 tons (902 of them over 1,000 tons), and 2,604 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1923 was 142,686,963 (89,736 vessels). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1923, there were 9,492 post offices dealing with 4,469,038,980 postal packets, and 179,833 miles of telegraph line carrying 79,475,299 messages outwards.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1922 to 212,731 all ranks; there are 21 Divisions, of which 2 are stationed in Korea, and 1 in the Manchurian leased territory. The *Navy* includes 11 battleships (5 to be scrapped), 7 battle cruisers (3 to be scrapped), 18 coast defence (5 to be scrapped), 15 light cruisers, 103 destroyers, 10 torpedo boats and 43 submarines (July, 1923). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914. Her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Estimated Revenue:—	1923–24.	1924–25.
Ordinary.....	*Yen* 1,252,926,359	*Yen* 1,265,283,448
Extraordinary.	123,246,610	348,116,577

Estimated Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	*Yen* 991,585,197	*Yen* 1,054,476,237
Extraordinary..	384,587,672	558,963,788

Debt (June 30, 1924):—	
Internal	*Yen* 2,632,969,800
External	1,865,468,071
Total.....	4,498,437,817

Trade:—	1922.	1923.
Imports.....	*Yen* 1,890,308,232	*Yen* 2,119,680,000
Exports.....	1,637,451,818	1,497,305,000
Imports from U.K.	230,310,383	237,134,000
Exports to U.K. ...	54,437,542	40,410,000

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,904,692 inhabitants (1922). Imports, *Yen* 36,921,874; exports, *Yen* 30,563,489, in 1922. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated rev. and exp. (1923–24), *Yen* 99,883,648. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1922), 180,362.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1922) of 133,900. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists,

and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1923–24) *Yen* 18,098,256.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population (1922) 686,893. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1922), *Yen* 88,827,843; exports, *Yen* 121,603,422. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1923–24), *Yen* 15,809,485. Capital, Dairen; pop. (1922), 142,156.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1922) of 59,384.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 17,626,761 (Dec. 1922); there are 386,493 (Dec. 1922) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1922) 1,453 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1923–24), *Yen* 146,007,225. Capital, Seoul (Keijo-fu); pop. (1922) 271,414.

Imports into Korea, 1922 ..... *Yen* 256,044,807
Exports from Korea, 1922 ..... „ 215,404,403

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population of 47,713 natives and 3,310 Japanese (1922).

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 2,265,300 (Sept. 1923). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,384,700; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 657,800; Nagoya, 655,200; Kobé, 594,900; Yokohama, 446,600; Hiroshima, 168,700; Nagasaki, 185,000; Hakodate, 167,500; Kanazawa, 145,200; Kure, 150,000; Senda, 128,400; Otaru, 113,900; Kagoshima, 117,300; Sapporo, 117,300; and Yahata, 151,600.

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £6,300
Counsellor of Embassy, C. M. Palairet, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, J. H. S. Birch.
2nd Secretary, J. H. Le Rougetel.
3rd Secretary, H. L. Baggallay.
Japanese Counsellor (with local Diplomatic rank of Counsellor), Sir H. G. Parlett, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), Sir E.T.F. Crowe, C.M.G.
Acting Commercial Counsellor, G. B. Sansom.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II.) (Yokohama), W. J. Davies (*acting*).
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N.
Military do., Lt.-Col. F.S.G. Piggott, D.S.O., R.E.
Asst. Japanese Secretaries, A. R. Ovens; H. A. Macrae (*acting*).
Archivist, H. E. R. Warton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, V. L. P. Fowke (*acting*).
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, F. C. Greatrex.
Kobé—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster, C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Consul*, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, C.B.E.
Nagasaki—Consul, O. White.
Karatsu—Consular-Agent, A. Carnduff.
Shimonoseki—Consular-Agent, R. McKenzie.
Osaka—Consul, W. B. Cunningham.
Sëoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Paul Dalrymple Butler.
Tamsui: Formosa—Consul, G. H. Phipps.
Taihoku—Pro-Consul, P. C. Nicholls.
Tokio—Consul, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes.
„ *Vice-Consul*, R. Boulter, C.M.G.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KERAK, OR TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, H.H. Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, *appointed* April, 1921.

Kerak (or Transjordania), bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, has an Arab population of about 500,000 of whom almost all are Muhammadans. The area is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely determined, but in 1924 Akaba and Tebuk were transferred from the Hejaz and form a provincial government with Maan as capital. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastural industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway connects Maan with Amman, the latter being an important station on the Cairo-Baghdad air route.

CAPITAL, Amman.

British Representative, H. St. J. B. Philby, C.I.E.

KHIVA. *See* Russia.

KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the

autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasturelands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jahnis Tschakste.
Premier, Wold Zamuels.
Foreign Affairs, L. Sehja.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Ed. Birins, 24 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.5.
Sec. of Legation, Charles Students.
Consulate-General, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Esthonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members. The area being about 41,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 1,203,515 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1923 there were 1,807 miles of railway in operation.

	1923-24.
Revenue	*Lats* 172,474,577
Expenditure	172,474,577
External Debt (Nov. 1, 1923): —	
U.S. dollars	5,132,288
Norweg. Kr.	4,737,558
Sterling £	184,014
Internal Debt (Nov. 1, 1923)	*Lats* 383,412

	1922.
Imports	*Lats* 107,000,000
Exports	105,800,000
Imports from U.K. (1923)	£1,506,698
Exports to U.K. (1923)	5,628,109

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Dangava) river, population 280,000; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 77,000, Dvinsk (Dangavpils) 45,000, Mitau (Felgava) 25,000, and Windau (Ventspils) 18,000.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia (*also to Lithuania and Estonia*) John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Lceper, C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, J. Lowden.
Libau—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter.

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1924–1928), C. D. B. King, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1920, *re-elected* for 1924–28.
Vice-President, H. T. Wesley.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, A. Karnga.
War, J. F. Cooper.
Interior, J. L. Morris.
Education, Benjamin W. Payne, M.D.
Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (*lent by Govt. of U.S.A.*), Sidney de la Rue.

Minister Resident in London, Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W.C.2.
Consul-General, C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury Buildings, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.
Vice-Con., Frank Peltor, 25 Water St., Liverpool.
Commercial Attaché and Consul, J. T. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Cons., L. J. H. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.
Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the

customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1921, 263 vessels (622,668 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia; of these 82 (249,228 net tons) were British.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue, Customs	£51,205	£58,857
Internal	36,411	39,109
Post Office	2,779	1,510
Expenditure	107,109	104,310
External Debt	343,540	303,750
Imports	256,604	237,769*
Exports	170,745	161,215*
Imports from U.K. (1923)	129,000	
Exports to U.K. (1923)	57,000	

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Francis O'Meara.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Stevenson.
Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, Lewis S. May.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II., *b.* Oct. 5, 1840; *suc.* Nov. 12, 1858.
Administrator, Gustav Schädler (*appointed* June 9, 1922).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1923), 586,958 *Swiss francs*; expenditure 471,059 *Swiss francs*; debt 1,260,000 *Swiss francs*.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).
Premier, M. Tumenas.
Foreign Affairs, M. V. Carneckis.

Minister in London, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.
Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.
1st Sec., V. K. Rackauskas.
2nd Sec., K. Gineitis.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg and Poland, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Memel Territory was occupied by Lithuania in Jan. 1923, and negotiations as to its final status took place between the Lithuanian Government and the Conference of Ambassadors. An agreement was not arrived at and the Conference referred the question to the League of Nations. A committee appointed by the League drew up a Convention which has been signed by the four Great Powers and by Lithuania. Lithuania ratified the Convention in Aug. 1924, and similar action by the other signatories is expected.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*) of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. A new currency was issued in Oct. 1922 to supersede the depreciated German *mark*. 1 *Lit* of 100 *cents* = one tenth U.S. gold $. Rate of exchange (Sept. 1924) *lits* 45·10 = £1.

	1923.
Revenue	*Lits* 199,276,346
Expenditure	199,276,346
	1922.
Imports	*Lits* 87,000,000
Exports	114,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1923)	£218,031
Exports to U.K. (1923)	816,594

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 91,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeka), on the Baltic (50,000), and Shavli (15,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O, (1922).
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Kovno—Consul, H. H. Cassells.
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. W. Berry (*acting*).
Transit, 2 days.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, *born* Jan. 5, 1921.

Minister of State, M. Reuter.
Chargé d'Affaires, M. A. B. Pescatore.
Consulate-General in London, 37 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1924 was estimated at 102,674,000 francs, expenditure 104,345,700 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

* First nine months of 1922.

British Envoy, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1922) (*Brussels*).
Consul-General, Arthur L. Rowley (*Antwerp*).
Luxemburg—Consul, N. le Gallais.
" *Pro-Consul*, Etienne Victor.

MEMEL.

(*See also* Lithuania.)

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory is to be transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924). The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.
Memel—British Vice-Consul, Raleigh Le May.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President (1924–28), General P. E. Calles, elected July 6, 1924, assumed office Dec. 1, 1924.

CABINET ( ).
Minister of the Interior,
Foreign Affairs,
Finance,
Communications, Gen. Amado Aguirre.
Industry and Commerce, Señor Miguel Alessio Robles.
War, General Francisco R. Serrano.
Education, Señor José Vasconcelos.

Legation, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don A. Mascarañas, 25, Craven Road, W. 2.
Liverpool—Consul, Señor Don Rafael Aveleyra, 51 South John Street.
Glasgow—Consul, Señor Don Filiberto Valero, 30, Hill Street.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*.* Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1827. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880–4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian govern-

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

ments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrárian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold *peso*=50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. The total of the debt in Sept. 1922, was stated at 508,830,300 gold *pesos* (= $254,415,150 U.S.) of which about one half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue .....(1922) $216,000,000
Estimated expenditure..... 327,000,000
Total Exports ..... (1922–3) $306,700,000
Total Imports ..... (1922–3) 852,800,000

	1922.	1923.
Imports from U.K.....	£2,216,086	£2,749,752
Exports to U.K.	8,603,605	6,344,782

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659. Other towns are Guadalajara (120,000), Puebla (96,000), Monterey (75,000), San Luis Potosi (70,000), Leon (60,000), Vera Cruz (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle Lerma No. 71, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Clerk, C. J. Biorklund.
Translator, Capt. R. Hollocombe.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, N. King.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, C. G. Rickards; F. J. Wilson (*acting*).
Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale.
Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
Gomez Palacio and Torreon — Vice-Consul, Patrick A. O'Hea.
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. G. Holms.
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop.
Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
Progreso—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel E. Reyes.
Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.
Salina Cruz—Vice-Consul, A. J. Brady.
Zacatecas—Cons.-Agent, G. C. Palmer (*acting*).
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
Tampico—Consul, A. J. de C. Rivers, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Robert G. Pulford.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James M. L. Mackay.
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffrey.
San Luiz Potosi—Vice-Consul, Dr. H. E. Nolan.
Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, E. G. S. Strong.
Vera Cruz—Consul, John Hutchison.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. R. Hogg.
Orizaba—Vice-Consul, H. R. Riley.
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Roddick.

Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, *born* July 12, 1870, *acc.* June 25, 1922.
Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois), *born* Sept. 30, 1898; *mar.* March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue, a son, Prince Rainier, *born* May, 1923.
Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Piette.
Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.
Vice-Consul, C. N. Foreman.
Chancellor, Edwin C. Isbell.
Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco. La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).
,, *Vice-Consul*, Lt.-Col. H. P. Meares, O.B.E.

MONTENEGRO. *See* YUGO SLAVIA.

MOROCCO.

(Maghreb el aksa.)

French and Spanish Protectorate.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *proclaimed* Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the

north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911–1912.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—From the end of the 8th century A.D. until the year 1912 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned since 1649. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the *Algeciras Conference* in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1911 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulai Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone (which extended over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier) there were tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. In 1924 the military forces of Spain met with further reverses, and were withdrawn to a line running west from Rio Martin (on the Mediterranean) to within fifteen miles of the Atlantic Coast, and thence southwards to the French zone, near Alcazar el Kebir. *Ceuta* (on the Mediterranean Coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54′ N. lat. and 5° 18′ W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international *régime* was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this *régime* from being put into operation. A new Convention has been agreed upon by the 3 Governments, but pending its application the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car.

The principal *Harbours* are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mehedia, and Mogador. In 1922 the number of vessels entered at Tangier was 1,834 (995,724 tons).

	1921.	1922.
Total Imports.....*fcs.*	1,085,413,524	966,990,151
Total Exports.....	315,766,317	256,263,497
Imports from U.K. (1923).....		£1,699,152
Exports to U.K. (1923).....		460,456

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, 70,539.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,662), Rabat (30,953), Sallee (24,202), Tangier (45,000), Casablanca (101,690), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (21,495), and Saffi (26,396).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Tangier—Consul-General, R. H. Clive, C.M.G.
Vice-Consuls, W. L. Bond; S. Simmonds.
Pro-Consul, L. Morillo.
Arzilar—Consular-Agent, I. L. Benshiton.
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, L. Forde (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, N. C. E. H. Taylor.
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, C. G. Hope-Gill (*acting*),
" *Pro-Consul*, Albert F. Morillo.
Casa-Blanca—Consul, G. H. Selous, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, R. H. Broome; A. Williamson-Napier (*acting*).
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, C. A. W. Were.
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney.
Mogador—Vice-Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer Bird.
Saffi—Vice-Consul, E. Hurst.
" *Pro-Consul*, E. La Fontaine Hunot.
Rabat—Consul, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Elias Bensande.
Fez—Vice-Consul, G. Mackereth, D.S.O., M.C.
" *Pro-Consul*, Charles Weston.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO,

Tangier. *Sec*, L. J. Brown.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (Sept. 7, 1918).

Minister of Interior and of Agriculture, Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.
Colonies, M. S. de Graaff.
Justice, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
War, M. J. J. C. van Dyk.
Ways and Communications, Prof. G. J. van Swaay.
Finance, M. H. Colijn.
Education, Dr. J. Th. de Visser.
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Prof. P. J. M. Aalberse.
Navy, M. E. P. Westerveld.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, R. C. T. Roosmale-Nepveu.
Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.
Horticultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.
Consul-Gen., Dr. J. Steyn Parvé, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Dr. H. G. von Oven.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in August, 1922, of 7,029,881. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec. 31, 1922, consisted of 570 steam and motor vessels and 330 sailing vessels, &c. In 1922, 14,074 vessels (48,307,000 cubic metres) entered, and 14,138 vessels (46,564,000 cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 251,000, or (including reserves) 327,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1921, of 90 ships (4 of them ironclads, and 1 protected cruiser).

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial, Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1924.
Revenue (Budget)	*fl.793,383,000
Expenditure (Budget)	969,225,000
Public Debt (1920):—	
Interest-bearing Funded	fl.2,728,409,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating	645,253,000
Total	fl.3,433,662,000

* fl.12·106 = £1 (normal).

	1922.	1923.
Imports	fl.2,027,598,760	fl.2,009,226,000
Exports	1,221,231,211	1,303,221,000
Imports from U.K	323,858,937	308,222,000
Exports to U.K.	310,534,678	359,600,000

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1923), 366,336.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1923), 696,484; and Rotterdam, population (1923), 531,896. Utrecht had over 100,000 inhabitants at the last census.

BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde 12, The Hague).
British Minister, Sir Charles M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £5,000
1st Secretary, H. J. Seymour.
2nd Secretary, V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (21 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist, H. Speck.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Amsterdam—Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. Milburn.
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman.
Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman.
Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, J. H. Balfoort.
Batavia (Java)—Cons.-Gen., J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E.
,, *Consul*, H. A. N. Bluett.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Newbould.
Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul, Lazarus S. Arathoon.
Padang—Vice-Consul, H. Levison.
Samarang (Java)—Vice-Consul, J. Dalton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. C. Knight.
Sourabaya (Java)—Vice-Consul, J. Bailey.
Curaçao—Consul, J. A. Correa.
Medan—Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Morton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. L. Simon.
Rotterdam—Cons.-Gen., E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. W. Robertson (*acting*); Norman Smith (*Shipping*).
Pro-Consul, F. W. Cresswell.
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.
Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne.
The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, F. A. Chambers; W. E. Ransom.
Paramaibo (Surinam)—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. (*acting*).
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence.

Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.

POPULATION (1920), 49,514,038.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 140,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. JAVA and MADURA have a population (1920) of 34,984,171, and furnish sugar (29,272,103 piculs produced in 1922), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation (customs receipts, 1922, 43,367,388 fl.). The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1922) a colonial army of 1,349 officers and 31,695 men. The colonial revenue for 1921 was about 769,689,000 guilders and the expenditure about 1,055,173,000 guilders. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1921, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 1,193,709,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 1,117,428,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1921, 13,150,025 guilders; exports, 6,562,014 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1922) 108,241 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, 18,566,036 guilders; exports, 12,763,971 guilders; population, 33,232) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,731 (imports, 1,811,924 florins; exports, 627,321, florins.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1920.	1921.
Exports to U.K.	£35,020,944	£35,504,167
Imports from U.K.	23,661,768	52,073,000

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President, Señor Dr. Carlos Solorzano.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Andrés Urtecho.

Chargé d'Affaires (London Legation), Señor Don Eduardo Perez-Triana, 49 St. James's St., S.W.1.
Consul in London, Señor Dr. Noel E. Pallais, 16 Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of telegraph and 1,240 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	*C$2,659,689	C$3,797,684
Public expenditure ...	2,638,346	3,784,970
External debt (Feb. 1)	5,431,581	4,308,160
Internal debt (do.) ...	3,383,200	3,250,900
Exports	7,903,446	11,028,309
Imports	5,123,505	7,268,432
Exports to U.K.	224,778	241,033
Imports from U.K. ...	485,498	873,173

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., W. E. O'Reilly.
Managua—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, T. I. Rees.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. I. Thompson.
Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. Ll. Griffith.
Granada—Cons.-Agent, T. Cranshaw.
León—Vice-Consul, W. O. Laben.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.
Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees (*acting*).
Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.
Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* July 2, 1903.

CABINET (July 25, 1924).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, J. L. Mowinckel.
Finance, A. Holmboe.
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, A. Meling.
Social Affairs, L. Oftedal.
Defence, R. Jacobsen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, I. P. Tveiten.
Agriculture, H. Five.
Justice, P. Berg.
Public Works, O. M. Mjelde.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
Offices of Legation, Norway House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, P. H. Birkeland.
Attaché, T. K. Prydz.
Naval Attaché, Commdr. K. Prestrud, R.N.N.
Commercial Counsellor, C. F. Smith.
Consul-General, G. K. Conradi, 36 King St., E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Th. V. Aass.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 2,649,775. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. Fishing and forestry are important industries and manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 10 to 11 per cent. are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 60,000 all ranks, and the war effective is about 360,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 27 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 8 submarines, and several minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1922 by 2,300 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1923 was 2,148 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1923, was 17,210 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1924, consisted of 3,668 vessels, of 1,573,530 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1923 to about 483,000,000 *kroner*.

	1922–23. *Kroner.*
Ordinary Revenue	362,922,900
Expenditure	453,810,300
Public Debt (June 30)	1,419,407,578

	1922.	1923.
Total imports.....	1,314,000,000	1,343,000,000
Total exports.....	787,000,000	831,000,000
Imports from U.K.	294,372,200	293,828,730
Exports to U.K.	231,716,400	253,945,684

* C$ = Córdoba, worth $1 U.S.

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1920), 258,483. Other large towns are Bergen (91,443), Trondhjem (55,030), and Stavanger (43,778).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (1923) £4,500
1st Secretary, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.
Commercial Sec, (Grade II.), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.B.E., M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, E. G. Cable.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Vorley; W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.; J. T. Somerville (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Aird.
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.
Bergen—Consul, Henry Kelsall.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Einar Gran; B. L. Browne (*acting*).
Aalesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm.
Bodö—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.
Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Carl Reinhardt.
Christiansund—V.-C., J. C. Loennechen.
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sveaas.
Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.
Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thiis, M.B.E.
Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, H. Nissen.
Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor.
Larvik—Vice-Consul, O Johannsen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. C. Nielsen.
Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg.
Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.
Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll.
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt.
Namsos—V.-C., Theodor Sommerschield.
Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
Porsgrund—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.
Risör—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne.
Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Alfred Chappell.
Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes.
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.
,, *Pro-Consul*, P. L. Nielsen.
Tönsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waalmann.
Tromsö—Vice-Consul, C. Saether.
Trondhjem—Vice-Consul, Francis Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. Christensen.
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

SPITSBERGEN AND BEAR ISLAND.
(*Svalbard.*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations.

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 76° 26′-80° 50′ N. lat. and between 10° 20′-32° 40′ E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The principal mineral is coal. In 1924 the coal export was about 440,000 tons. The wintering force in 1923–24 was about 1,200 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA.
(Republica de Panama.)

President (1924–1928), Rodolfo Chiari, *assumed office*, Oct. 1, 1924.

MINISTRY (Oct. 1, 1924.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Carlos L. Lopez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Horacio F. Alfaro.
Finance, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales.
Public Instruction, Señor Octavio Mendez Pereira.
Public Works (Fomento), Señor Tomas Gabriel Duque.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, Don Enrique Ruiz Vernacci, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool.
Consul in London, Don Demetrio Porras, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	£1,100,783	£2,039,842
Expenditure	1,257,426	1,513,635

	1922.	1923.
Imports	£2,053,709	£2,534,875
Exports	497,496	477,946
Imports from U.K.	220,893	274,051
Exports to U.K.	65,504	19,993

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was $5,159,529 (U.S. $.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1921), 59,458. Colon had a population in 1921 of 31,203.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Maj. Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica) £3,000
Chargé d'Affaires, H. A. Ford.
Naval Attaché, &c. *See* United States.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, R. Keith Jopson ; E. S. Humber.
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
Colon—Consul, Hugh A. Ford.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. A. de Comeau.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles ; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days ; *vid* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857, *elected* Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1923).
1st Secretary, C. J. F. Dormer, M.V.O.
Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne.

PARAGUAY.

(Republica del Paraguay.)

President (1924–28), Dr. Eligio Ayala.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Peña.
Finance, Dr. Manuel Benitez.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Enrique Bordenave.
War and Marine, Dr. Luiz A. Riart.
Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Venancio B. Galeano, 14 Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6′ 30′ S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 75,700 square miles, and it contains a population of about 800,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840–1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cord*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion ; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods ; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paranà-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia ; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1921–2.	1923–4.
Revenue (Estimate)	£801,066	£665,426
Expenditure (do.)	820,574	665,390
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)		1,315,152
Internal Debt (do.)		439,067

	1922.	1923.
Imports	£1,136,958	£1,714,244
Exports	1,979,177	2,494,311
Imports from U.K.	269,694	391,672
Exports to U.K.	627	30,207

Exchange (Aug., 1924), for cheques on London, about $250 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.

FLAG : Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G. (1922). (*Resident at Buenos Aires.*)

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister), F. W. Paris.

PERSIA.

(Mamâlik-i-mahrousseh-i-irân.)

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, *b.* June 29, 1898; *succ.* July 17, 1909; *crowned* July 21, 1914.
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, *b.* Feb. 19, 1899.

CABINET (Sept. 2, 1924).

Prime Minister and Minister of War, Sardar Sepah.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Moshar ul Mulk.
Interior, Amir Iqtidar.
Justice, Adib es Sultaneh.
Finance, Zoka ul Mulk.
Education and Health (acting), Moshar ed Dowleh.
Posts and Telegraphs, Sardar Asad.
Public Works, Sardar Moazam.

Envoy Extry. and Minister Plenp. in London, His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftaheş-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.
Counsellor, Prince Nader-Mirza Arasteh.
1st Sec. (vacant).
2nd Sec., Gholam Ali Khan Ardalani.
Attaché, Mirza Abdol Hossein Khan Meftah.
Hon. Attaché, Prince Anowshiravan Mirza Salour.
Consul-General in London (vacant).
Consul, Morteza Gazvini, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *viâ* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914). The authority of the Persian Government has been re-established over the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars.

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913–14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 80 per cent. of the total trade of the country. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *viâ* Baghdad and Duzdap. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British.

Persia's Foreign Trade.

(In thousands of krans.)

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913–14	647,165	455,840	1,103,005
1914–15	499,323	396,058	895,381
1921–22	609,775	502,044	1,111,820
1922–23	613,009	726,643	1,339,652

The value of the kran has varied (since 1900) from 18 to 70 krans to £1 sterling; in 1922–23 the exchange value was about 4¼*d.*

In 1921–22 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea; the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol and fruits.

Foreign Relations.—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian *Soviet* Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Mills Paugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides have been made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000)

Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., C.M.G. £5,000
Counsellor (Chargé d'Affaires), E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Counsellor, E. St. J. D. Monson.
2nd Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.
3rd Secretaries, M. H. Huxley; H. M. G. Jebb.
Oriental Secretary, G. T. Havard.
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Maj. W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.
Asst. do., Capt. R. P. L. Ranking, M.C.
Physician, Anthony R. Neligan, M.D.
Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Consul-General (*see* above).
,, *Vice-Consuls*, T. V. Brenan, O.B.E.; E. R. Lingeman (*acting*).
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
Resht—Vice-Consul, A. C. Trott.
Sari—Cons. Agent, Sheikh Suleiman Kurrami.
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Gardener.
Bunder Abbas—Consul, C. E. Richardson.
Lingah—Consular Agent, E. T. Garthwaite.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., E. Bristow.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, E. P. Hutton.
Yezd—Vice-Consul, A. Robertson.
Kerman—Consul, H. D. G. Law.
,, *Vice-Consul*, (*Hon.*) Nasrullah Khan.
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Kermanshah—Consul, N. P. Cowan.
Meshed—Consul and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. L. H. B. Haworth.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. A. Hopcroft.
Ahwaz—Consul, Capt. E. G. Peel.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. H. Gastrell.
Mohammerah—V.-Cons., C. H. Lincoln (*acting*).
Seistan & Kain—Consul, B. J. Gould.
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (*acting*).
Duzdap—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. J. Hoskins.
Shiraz—Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. S. Calvert.
Tabriz—Consul, N. Worrall.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. A. Gray.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Tehran*, *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*.

Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *viâ* Caucasus; *viâ* Baghdad about 42 days.

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 635).

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1924–1929), Señor Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., *assumed office* Aug. 9, 1919; re-elected July, 1924.

MINISTRY.

Premier and Minister of Justice and Instruction, Dr. Don Alejandrino Maguiña.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don Alberto Salomón.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Jesus Salazar.
Public Works, Señor Don Manuel J. Marias.
Finance & Commerce, Señor Don Enrique Piedra.
War, Señor Don Alfredo Piedra.
Marine, Señor Don Fermin Málaga.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Agustin G. Ganoza, 28 Holland Park, W. 11.
1st Sec., Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.
Naval Attaché, Capitan Federico Taboada.
Mil. Attaché, Coronel don Cesar Enrique Pardo.
Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón.
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Varges.
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguia.
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Eulogio del Solar.
Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Juan de Aliaga.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19′ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882; in 1922 this "Tacna-Arica" question was submitted to arbitration by treaty between Peru-Chile and the result is expected to be made known towards the end of 1924. The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles, and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civiliza-

tion. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1921 was valued at £326,458, and in 1920 at £265,972. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton, petroleum and copper. In 1923 the U.S.A. sent 41 per cent, of the imports and took 40 per cent. of the exports, while the U.K. sent 20 per cent. and took 33 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1924) was about 2,067 miles, of which 1,084 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	*£5,479,690	*£6,164,750
Public expenditure	5,660,718	6,033,740
Internal Debt (June 30, 1923) ...		7,030,342
External „ „ „		4,371,049

	1922.	1923.
Total imports.....	£10,592,554	£14,132,307
Total exports	18,692,870	23,950,987
Imports from U.K.	2,024,903	2,675,690
Exports to U.K.	6,592,071	7,772,877

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920), 176,467; other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (1923) £3,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. A. Wells., R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Consul, John H. Lee.
Callao—Consul, J. P. Trant.
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Hill.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N.
„ *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
„ *Pro-Consul*, T. E. Henson.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, G. H. J. Marshall.
Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.
„ *Vice-Consul*,

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days; *viâ* Liverpool & Colon, 26 days.

* Peruvian £100 = (Sept. 1923) £100.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, M. Wojciechowski, *born* 1865, *elected* Dec. 20, 1922.

MINISTRY (1924).

Premier and Minister of Finance, W. Grabski.
Foreign Affairs, A. Skrzynski.
Interior, W. Soltan.
Agriculture, Z. Janicki.
Education, B. Miklaszewski.
Commerce, J. Kiedron.
Railways, K. Syszka.
Justice, W. Wyganowski.
Public Works, L. Darowski.
War, W. Sikorski.

Minister in London, Konstanty Skirmunt.
Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), John Ciechanowski.
1st Secretary, Count Edward Raczynski.
2nd do., M. Boleslas Biega.
Mil. Attaché, Capt. Roman Michalowski.
Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.
Commercial Attaché, A. Poklewski-Koziell.
Vice-Consul, J. L. Byszewski.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and

claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 110,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,610,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

Government.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1923) was 679,296 tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

		1924.
Revenue	*Zlotys	1,385,369,000
Expenditure	,,	1,375,818,000
		1923.
Imports	,,	1,116,474,000
Exports	,,	1,195,586,000
Imports from U.K.		£2,718,622
Exports to U.K.		5,359,596

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by three magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; population 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (219,000); Posen, on the Warta (170,000); Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000); Vilna (129,000); Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION.
No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.

British Minister, Sir William Grenfell Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1921) ... £4,500

1st Secretary, T. M. Snow.
2nd Secretary, W. St. C. H. Roberts, M.C
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.), R. E. Kimens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Comr. E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Clayton, O.B.E.
Archivist, W. Edmund Massey.

BRITISH CONSULATES.
Warsaw (No. 93 Aleje Jerosolimskie), *Consul*, F. Savery, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, N. T. F. Leggett.
Boryslaw—Vice-Consul, H. R. Wright.
Kattowitz—Vice-Consul, R. M. Buchan.
Lembery—V.-C., Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead, D.S.O.
Lodz—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbert.
Posen—Vice-Consul, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.
(República Portuguesa.)

President, Manoel Texeira Gomez, G.B.E., *assumed office* Oct. 6, 1923.

CABINET (1924).
Prime Minister and Interior, Senhor Alfredo Rodrigues Gaspar.
Foreign Affairs, Col. Vitorino Henriques Godinho.
War, General Ernesto Maria Vicira da Rocha.
Justice, Senhor João Catenho de Menezes.
Finance, Senhor Daniel José Rodrigues.
Colonies, Senhor Alvaro Antonio Bulhão Pato.
Instruction, Senhor Alvaro Abranches Ferrão.
Commerce, Senhor Henrique Satiro Lopes Pires Monteiro.
Marine, Capt. Fernando Augusto Pereira da Silva.
Labour, Senhor Rodolfo Xavier da Silva.
Agriculture,

Ambassador in London, His Excellency General José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12 GloucesterPlace, Portman Square, W. 1.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, O.B.E.
2nd Secretary, Senhor H. G. da Silva.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Senhor O. G. Potier, 12, Taviton St., Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averagiug about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen,

* The *Zloty* is of the value of one 3,100th of a kilogram of gold and is equal to a gold florin.

and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,726. In 1920, 9,909 steam and sailing vessels, of 16,101,695 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 5,351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (founded A.D. 1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1923-4.
Revenue (estimate)	*$666,576,163
Expenditure (estimate)	802,415,872
External debt (1922)	£37,403,693
Internal debt (1922)	*$1,284,286,408
	1920.
Imports	*$691,002,000
Exports	222,150,000
Imports from U.K. (1923)	£5,461,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)	3,941,000

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 486,372; Oporto had a population (1920) of 203,091.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Laucelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) £4,000
1st Secretary, H. A. Grant-Watson.
2nd Secretary, D. V. Kelly, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assist. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Lord Douglas Malise Graham, D.S.O., M.C.
Translator, R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul, S. G. Irving.
" *Vice-Consul*, Charles Broughton.
Belem—Vice-Consul, Charles J. Ffrench Duff.
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
Setubal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Chinde—Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercier.
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., S.E. Kay. M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, B. England.
" *Pro-Consul*, Bernard England.
Loanda—Consul-General, A. B. Hutcheon.
" *Vice-Consul*, G. Leather.
Lobito—Vice-Consul, Ely Manham (*acting*).
Mossamedes—Vice-Consul, T. Minto.
Sao Thomé—V.-Cons., R. P. Chenery.
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Harry Elford Dickie.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. T. Long, C.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. J. Moloney.
Beira—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland.
Mozambique—Vice-Cons., J. E. Broadbent.
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, F. Basil Boddington.
Quilimane—J. F. Clemow.
Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Correa.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, E. W. H. Hallum.
Oporto—Consul, C. A. Edmond.
" *Vice-Consul*, Harold E. Jones.
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley.
" *Pro-Consul*, George F. Laidley.
Vianna and Caminha—Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham,
St. Michael's (Azores)—Cons., R. T. Hayes (*actg.*).
Fayal—Vice-Consul, G. E. Davies.
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. Wyndham.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 15 Rua Costa Santos, *Oporto*, and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1920-21, $2,631,981.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1920-21, $803,859; expenditure, $803,859.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1919-20, $2,783,196.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1921-22, $3,692,000; expenditure, $2,939,846.

SAO THOME and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1920-21, $1,586,597; expenditure, $1,373,660.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1921-22, $22,507,000; expenditure, $22,507,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1921-22, $13,749,636; expenditure, $13,749,636; total trade, 1917-8, (imports and exports), £8,600,000. A scheme for a trans-continental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay)

* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 4s 5½d.; the present Exchange value (Oct. 8, 1924) is 128 = £1 sterling.

in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

Imports from U.K. (1923).....£3,916,000
Exports to U.K. (1923) 2,269,000

RUMANIA.

(România.)

King, Ferdinand, *born* August 24, 1865; *succeeded his uncle* Oct. 10, 1914; *mar.* Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, *born* Oct. 15, 1893.

MINISTRY (Oct. 29, 1923).

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Ion C. Bratianu.
Foreign Affairs, Ion G. Duca.
War, Gen. Mardarescu.
Public Instruction, Dr. C. Angelescu.
Public Health and Social Welfare, M. Saveanu.
Labour, M. Chirculescu.
Public Worship and Arts, M. Lepadatu.
Finance, Vintila Bratianu.
Agriculture and Domains, Alex. Constantinescu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu, 50 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.
Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Counsellor, M. Constantin Lapteu.
3rd Secretary, M. Nicolas Mishu, jr.
Military Attaché, Col. T. Antonescu.
Consul, M. Marcu Beza.
Vice-Consul, (*Hon.*) M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.
Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaescu.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, the Dobrudja, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914–1918, Rumania ught on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (53,000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of *Bessarabia*, *Transylvania*, *Bukovina*, and part of the *Banat* of Temesvar. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122,282 sq. miles, and the 1914 population of 7,000,000 has been increased to 17,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1922 was 2,504,045 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (11,888,792 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields number about 50,000 and are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of petroleum was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, 1,168,414 tons in 1921, and 1,368,929 tons in 1922. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 100 hectares have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914–1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and

Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza, the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

		1923-4.
Budget revenue	**lei*	24,000,000,000
Budget expenditure		23,492,188,000
Public debt (April 1, 1921)		20,311,293,000
Total imports (1922)		11,799,318,000
Total exports (1922)		12,162,912,000
	1922.	1223.
Imports from U.K.	£2,636,449	£2,776,720
Exports to U.K.	1,695,481	2,361,584

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug. 1921. Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauti (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisioara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oaradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craiova (52,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920) £4,000
2nd Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.
3rd Secretary, D. F. Howard, M.C.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade II.*), R. J. E. Humphreys (Alea Modrogan, 6).
Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, L. N. Robinson.
" *Vice-Consul,* E. R. Seccombe.
Bucharest—Vice-Consul, E. J. Gorst.
Braila—Vice-Consul, H. W. Border.
Constanza — Vice-Cons., R. H. Tottenham-Smith.
Sulina—Vice-Consul, C. B. Marshall.
Cluj—Consul, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul,* Matthew C. Gilmore.
Timisoara—Vice-Consul, S. Szana.

Transit, 5 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada Sf. Constantin, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President of the Council of People's Commissaries (*Soviet Marodnykh Commissarov* or *Sovnarkom*), Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff.
Vice-Presidents, L. B. Kameneff; A. D. Tsuriupa; M. D. Orskhelashvili; V. J. Tchubar.
People's Commissaries.
War and Marine, Leon D. Bronstein Trotski.
Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tchitcherin.
Foreign Trade, L. B. Krassin.
Transport, J. E. Rudzutak.
Posts and Telegraphs, T. D. Smirnoff.
Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, F. E. Dzershinski.
Finance, G. Y. Sokolnikoff.
Internal Trade, A. M. Leshava.
Labour, V. V. Schmidt.
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, J. Kuibysheff.

Official Agent of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, C. G. Rakovski, Chesham House, S.W. 1.

Offices of the Russian Soviet Trade Delegation in London, Soviet House, 49 Moorgate, E.C. 2.

BRITISH MISSION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.
3rd Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, W. Peters.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Moscow—Vice-Consuls, J. A. Waite; C. B. Jerram; E. Charnock.
Leningrad—Consul, Thomas A. Preston.
Vladivostock—Consul, G. P. Paton.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.—The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 7,519,315 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1923 of 138,000,000, the rural population forming 80 per cent. and the urban 20 per cent. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The constituent Republics of the Union are:—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
I. R.S.F.S.R.	7,238,533	103,000,000
II. Ukraine	183,655	28,000,000
III. Transcaucasia	74,105	5,769,400
IV. White Russia	23,022	1,650,000
	7,519,315	138,419,400

The **R.S.F.S.R.** consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces, constituted on the principle of national autonomy. *Autonomous Republics* are: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces* are: Chuvash, Kalmuick, Mari, Votiak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Tchetcheu.

The **Transcaucasian Federation** consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics, namely:

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,097,000
Armenia	15,065	1,300,000
Georgia	25,470	2,372,400
	74,105	5,769,400

The Socialist Soviet Republic of **Georgia** includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and

*At par 25·225 *lei* = £1 (for 1923 values *see* p. 428).

Adjaria), and one Autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

The federal system of Russia was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on the 31st of December, 1922, and did not embody within its scope the **Khiva** (Khorezm) and **Bokhara** republics. The independence of the National Khorezm Soviet Republic has been recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of September 30, 1920, and the independence of the Bokhara National Soviet Republic was recognised by treaty of March 4, 1921.

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee ("*Tsik*") of the Union once a year. *The Council of the Union* consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. *The Council of Nationalities* is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative thereof. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhasia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the *Tsik* meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium*, formed by the *Tsik* of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities. The Tsik of the Union elects, in accordance with the number of republics, 4 Chairmen of the Tsik of the Union from members of its Presidium

Chairman of Presidium, M. T. Kalinin, G. T. Petrovsky, A. G. Tcherviakoff, and N. N. Narimanoff.

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidze.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the *Tsik* of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) *Federal* People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) *Joint* People's Commissariats of the Union. *Federal People's Commissariats* of the Union are: (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs, (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The *Joint People's Commissariats* are: (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The *Federal Commissariats* have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The *Joint Commissariats* exercise their functions through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinated to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsik*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, *i.e.*, of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The *Council of Labour and Defence* (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinated to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts. The Chairman of the *S.T.O.* is L. B. Kameneff.

The *Supreme Court of the Union* is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinionnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politicheskoje Upravlenie*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. (*Tcheka*) is F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of the People's Commissaries of R.S.F.S.R., A. I. Rykoff.
Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, P. A. Bogdanoff.
Finance, M. K. Vladimiroff.
Agriculture, A. P. Smirnoff.
Internal Trade, Kalmanovitch.
Labour, A. M. Bakhutoff.
Internal Affairs, A. G. Beloborodoff.

Justice, D. T. Kurskhi.
Education, A. V. Lunacharski.
Health, N. A. Semashko.
Social Welfare, V. G. Yakovenko.
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, V. Shvernik.

Area and Population.—The area is 7,238,533 square miles, with a population (1923) of about 103,000,000, representing 87 per cent. of the total area of the Union and 80 per cent. of its population. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

The R.S.F.S.R. arose out of the "November Revolution." The discontent of all strata of the Russian people had already found vent in the revolution of 1905, but was then put down by military force. The Tsar Nicholas II. proclaimed a new governmental and state order, on a constitutional basis, by his manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, but the promises therein contained were not entirely kept, and although the period 1905-1917 is marked by an obvious development of industrial life, it may at the same time be characterised as very turbulent, with a systematic struggle of the Liberal *Duma* against the autocratic tendencies of irresponsible Cabinets and agrarian agitations among the peasantry, while strikes of workers did not cease up to the outbreak of the Great War. Involved in the war from Aug. 1, 1914, the forces of the Tsar fought against the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, a second revolution was followed by the abdication of Nicholas. The Grand Duke Michael, nominated by him to be his successor, was not admitted to power, and a Provisional Government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May, 1917, this administration was taken over by the Cabinet of Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled Government, and on Nov. 7, 1917, the "Military Revolutionary Committee" of the Petrograd Soviet seized the authority of Government and transferred it to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Tsar Nicholas II., with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir-apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them) were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They subsequently fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were shot in cold blood in Ekaterinburg.

The Russian peasantry had never reconciled itself to the serfdom established as a system at the end of the 16th century. Some of the malcontents preferred to take to the prairies of Southern and East-Southern Russia (the basins of the Dniepr, Don and lower part of Volga), and here they established half-independent military Cossack republics. Among those who remained, agrarian tumults were unceasing, now and then bursting out into formidable risings, which threatened the very existence of the Russian State, the most turbulent periods being the years 1610–13, before the accession of the Romanoffs to the throne; the riot of Stephen Razin in the middle of the 17th century, and the Pugatcheff riot of Cossacks and peasants during the reign of Catherine II. (1770–74). From the end of the 18th century, especially after the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, and during the 19th century, Liberal and Socialist ideas began to penetrate the Russian educated classes. Free masonic lodges and secret military organisations spread all over the Empire, and on Dec. 26, 1825, they even tried to seize the supreme power. Nicholas I. succeeded in putting down the mutiny (Movement of the Decabristy), but the sullen under-current of unrest continued. The abolition of serfdom by Alexander II. and an agrarian reform (1861) did not soothe the ferment among the peasantry, who had to pay by instalments high prices for their allotments, the distribution of which developed into a hidden form of economic serfdom; while the educated classes demanded constitutional guarantees against arbitrary administration. In consequence of the irreconcilable position of the reactionary Government and the Emperor himself, on one hand, and the inhuman methods with which the antagonists of the Government were treated, the party *Narodnaya Volya* (=Liberty of the People), representing the bulk of the original *Zemlya i Volya* (Land and Freedom) party, resolved to have recourse to terrorism and assassination, and on March 14, 1881, Alexander II. was murdered by terrorists (the term *Nihilists*, set in circulation by I. S. Turgeneff in quite another sense, was afterwards wrongly applied as a nickname for Russian revolutionaries, who were credited in Western Europe with a desire to reduce rule to anarchism and substitute for existing authorities "nothing"). During the reign of Alexander III. the activity of the *Narodovoltsy* was almost destroyed by the secret Imperial police (*okhranka*), and political movements did not revive until the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In the year 1898, under the influence of the Socialist theories of Karl Marx, was established the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, which at the Conference of 1903 split into two factions—*Bolsheviks* and *Mensheviks* (from the words *bolshe*=more, and *menshe*=less; the nicknames originating in the precarious majority of Lenin's adherents at that conference). The *Bolsheviks* are of the opinion that the proletariat must seize and retain the supreme political power and that no collaboration with other classes may be admitted; they demand from their party comrades absolute obedience up to the annulling of their individuality. The *Mensheviks* admit of compromises with the *bourgeoisie* on the basis of preserving control over the trade unions' and workers' movement, and are against autocratic tendencies within the party itself. The Russian party of "Socialists-Revolutionaries," successors of "Narodovoltsy," aimed chiefly at nationalisation of all land estates for distribution in allotments among the peasants without any compensation; in their political tendencies they were embittered antagonists of the autocratic system, and all terrorist acts in the period 1898–1912 were executed by their *Boyevaya Druzhina* (military detachment), including the assassination of the ministers Bogolyepoff, Ssipiaghin, Plehve, the Grand Duke Sergius, &c. Until 1917 all these parties played a clandestine part and were but little known to the masses, though it is quite certain that they

contributed largely to the organisation of industrial strikes. In the wake of the March revolution they appeared in the open and overwhelmed the more moderate political parties. The Duma Cabinet of Prince Lvov was soon replaced by the Cabinet of the Socialist Revolutionary Kerensky, who in his turn was accused by the *Bolsheviks* of betraying the proletariat. In July, 1917, the *Bolsheviks* made their first attempt to obtain the supreme power by means of revolt, but the attempt was abortive. In the autumn of 1917 they succeeded in gaining a majority in the *Soviets* (Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies) of Petrograd, Moscow, and some other places, and on Nov. 8, 1917, after severe street fighting in Petrograd and Moscow, they achieved their aim. In Jan. 1918, they dispersed the Constituent Assembly, where the Social Revolutionaries enjoyed an absolute majority.

The *Bolsheviks* claimed to act in the name not only of the Russian people, but of the "Proletariat of the World," and formed plans for a world revolution.* The military revolution of 1917 was accompanied by a *débacle* in the field, and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and, after granting an armistice, they imposed on the *Soviet* Government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk* (March 3, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies. The Bolshevik *régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against Governments which were held by them to be representative of *Menshevik* rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the allied nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the north, from Odessa in the south, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (*Bolshevik*) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Vranghel, the successor of Denikin in the south. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back, and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Government.—The *Central Government* of the former Russian Empire developed out of a primarily autocratic system, in virtue of which the country was regarded as the patrimony of the autocrat and the State's revenues as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. In the 19th century the property and revenues of the State were separated from the private property and incomes of the Tsar. Other reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constitute 80 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership. The unsuccessful war with Japan offended all classes, and the Government was accused of responsibility for the military disasters. Partial strikes in the capital and in the country culminated in a general strike of railwaymen, which paralysed the life in the Empire and compelled the Tsar Nicholas II. and the Camarilla to issue a manifesto promising the establishment of a parliament and constitutional guarantees. But the new parliament, called *Gossudarstvenaya Duma*, opened in 1906, never played any authoritative rôle, and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The Goverment in force at the outbreak of the war of 1914 was "constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy at the will of the autocrat.

The *Soviet* Government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, cannot be called representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power; and although the rural population (*i.e.*, 80 per cent. of the population) elects usually a very small number of Communists (=*Bolsheviks*), nevertheless the Congress of the *Soviets* consists almost entirely of Communists. As to the cities and towns, only candidates nominated or approved by the *Bolsheviks* can succeed in these elections. Under *Soviet* rule individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double repre-

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, chiefly through the Third International (*Comintern*), but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* Government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*, but was refused by the directorate.

sentation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Gymnasia, commercial colleges, technical and "real" schools (with not less than 300,000 pupils) existed in all provincial capitals and a great number of district (*uyezd*) towns. The eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent. of the peasants (*i.e.*, 72 per cent. of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* (mayor) who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the co-operative society by the village school-mistress, or by the priest. Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the *Soviet* Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. Generally speaking, only children of workers and officials are allowed to attend the primary schools in towns, and only those who belong to the Communist youth or are members of the Communist party may enter secondary school and universities; exceptions to this rule are reduced to the minimum. The average salary of a village schoolmaster does not exceed £2 a month, which very often is not paid regularly. Very often professors of universities and higher schools get a remuneration of £4 to £7 a month. Only schools established by the Communist party for special party purposes are well supplied in every regard. According to the data of 1923 there existed in the R.S.F.S.R. alone more than 1,200 Communist party schools, beginning from primary institutions and including the universities. In 1922 there were stated to be 5,000,000 pupils in the 55,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 300,000 in 4,000 advanced and technical schools; while there were (in 1922) two universities in Moscow and one in each of twenty other large cities.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the *Bolsheviks* and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. Communism declared war on religion, which it described as "opium for the people," and endeavoured to provoke discord in the Orthodox Church. "The Living Church," "The Renewed Church," and other dissenting bodies, have little hold upon the people, and contribute to the chaotic state of the Orthodox Church. But the law does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remain open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Finance.—The *Bolsheviks* had at their disposal after the November Revolution (1) a gold reserve in the State Bank of about 1,000,000,000 roubles, (2) paper currency left over by the previous Imperial and Provisional Governments, (3) cash, foreign securities, and jewels confiscated in banking-houses, (4) all the nationalised industries, and (5) immense stocks of raw materials and supplies inherited from the old *régime*. But the nationalisation of industrial plant has almost paralysed industry. According to official figures their exploitation caused (in 1920) a commercial loss of about 63,000,000 gold roubles. At the same time, the income from customs and from the State liquor operations (*i.e.*, 30 per cent. of the Tsarist budget) disappeared. Normal taxes could not be collected at all. The revenues of the Bolshevist Treasury in 1920 were reduced to about 32,000,000 gold roubles, against expenditures extending to 303,000,000 gold roubles. The finances of Soviet Russia culminated in chaos, and since Communism had declared war on capital, and the possibility of getting credits abroad was totally excluded, the Government was compelled to have recourse to printing presses for the production of paper money. These presses also provided payment for the Army and Government officials, until the paper rouble, which was exchanged at about ten to £1 sterling in 1914 had ceased to possess any value after reaching grotesque quotations of 500 billions to £1 in the spring of 1924.

At the liquidation of the civil war a *new economic policy* (known as N.E.P.) was inaugurated early in 1921. Private enterprises were allowed to enter the lists as competitors in the open market, and the restrictions on hoarding of money by individuals and co-operative societies were abolished. The State retained the means of transport and all essential enterprises, and put them on the basis of economic management, *i.e.*, they were removed from the State budget as items of expenditure and had to be "self-supporting." The system of taxes in cash, both direct and indirect, was also restored under the new policy. In October, 1921, the State Bank was re-established with a capital of 25,000,000 gold roubles. It obtained a monopoly of transactions in precious metals and foreign currency. All this contributed to the need for a stabilised currency, and the State Bank was authorised by a decree to issue (in 1922) banknotes known as the *Chervonetz*, representing the value of the Tsarist 10-rouble gold coin. The decree provides that 25 per cent. of the face value of the banknotes shall be secured by precious metals and stable foreign currency, and the rest by commercial short-term bills of exchange and other securities. The exchange of *chervontzy* for their gold equivalent is to be inaugurated later on. According to the official figures of October, 1924, the State Bank issued 51,886,650 *chervontzy* secured to the extent of over 50 per cent. by precious metals, English pounds, American dollars, and Swedish crowns. The value of this monetary unit has hitherto fluctuated only insignificantly, and the *chervontzy* are current throughout the Union. In February, 1924, the Government decided to discontinue the further printing of depreciated

Soviet paper currency, and to issue Treasury notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 roubles to an amount not exceeding one-half of the total amount of *chervontzy* in circulation. Since May 18, 1924, the money market disposes of three sorts of money: *chervontzy*, Treasury notes, and silver and copper coins in circulation since the summer of 1924. It was announced that this new currency was to be issued solely in order to furnish a sufficiency of money for credit and circulation and not for covering the items of State expenditure, which was to be covered by regular revenues. But the Budget of 1923-24 shows an actual deficit of 433,000,000 gold roubles, which is converted into a surplus by "credit operations," &c.

Revenue.	In Millions of Gold Roubles.
1. Taxes (in cash and in kind)	498
2. Incomes from properties and enterprises (excluding the Transport and Post and Telegraphs)	141
3. Transport	598
4. Post and Telegraphs	39
Ordinary Revenue	1,276
5. Credit Operations	253
6. Emissions	186
Total	1,715
Expenditure.	
1. Transport, Post and Telegraphs	670
2. Army	313
3. General Administration	420
4. Industry	69
5. Agriculture	47
6. Electrification	39
7. Co-operatives	20
8. Operations of the Treasury	130
Total	1,708

In October, 1922, was issued a 6 per cent. State Lottery Loan for a total amount of 100,000,000 gold roubles in bonds of 5*r.* each, redeemable within 10 years. The loan was taken up among the population after some measures of compulsion. A second 8 per cent. State Lottery Loan for 100,00,000 gold roubles, and a special Peasantry Lottery Loan to the amount of 50,000,000 gold roubles were issued in 1924, and met with only a small measure of voluntary support.

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), with the annual charge for Interest, may be stated as under:—

	Debt.	Interest.
To Great Britain	£629,674,406	£34,000,000
To France	*Francs* 3,950,000,000	*Francs* 828,000,000
To U.S.A.	$282,000,000	$10,000,000
To Japan	*Yen* 256,000,000	*Yen* 20,700,000
To Italy	*Lira* 36,123,836	....
To Netherlands	*Guilders* ..	*Guilders* 59,200,000

All internal and external obligations have been (in 1918) proclaimed null and void, but the Soviet Government is inclined to acknowledge some part of the Tsarist debts in return for further credits abroad.

Defence.—The *Red Army* consisted in 1923 of about 720,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. The *Red Air Fleet* is reported to consist of about 250 aeroplanes, but it is stated that an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes was aimed at for the year 1924. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 4 capital ships and about 30 destroyers and small fighting craft. The Budget item for Army and Navy expenditures made up (in 1923) 313,000,000 gold roubles. The number of the standing army was recently stated officially to be 562,000.

Agriculture.—The average land allotments given to the peasantry in 1861 were about 4·8 *dessiatins* (1 *dessiatina* = 2·7 acres) per capita of male population; they failed to provide for the natural increment of the population and dropped to 2·6 in 1900, reaching in 1916-17 somewhere between 1·5 and 1·8. The situation was aggravated by the poor quality of the land allotted, inconveniences of scattered fields, overlapping strips, remote pastures, high instalments of payment, and the system of communal ownership. These drawbacks hampered the development of tillage, which continued to remain on an almost primitive level. In 1898 in 50 provinces of European Russia alone, about 8 million passports had been issued to individual peasants who were quitting their native villages in search of employment. The *Duma's* scheme of agrarian reform was repudiated by Nicholas II., and the *Duma* itself twice dismissed (1906 and 1907). The census of 1917 revealed the fact that out of 27,000,000 able-bodied male population 15,000,000 had been called to the colours, and during the first three years of war over 2,000,000 horses were requisitioned. These facts contributed to a further decay of agriculture. After the November Revolution the Bolsheviks abolished land-ownership. Land was to be taken by the local peasants for "seasonal tillage," and under no circumstances was the land so taken to become their property. The civil war called forth new mobilisations of men and new requisitions of horses and cattle, while the Government took charge of feeding large numbers of the civil working population, so that at one time, besides providing for 5,000,000 soldiers, it was supporting more than 25,000,000 people in the towns. Under these circumstances the Bolsheviks decreed a State monopoly of food-stuffs (grain, meat, butter, eggs, potatoes), so that it became compulsory for the peasants to deliver the whole of their surplus produce to the State without any compensation. This resulted in risings of the peasantry and in a reduction of cultivated area by about 32 per cent. The unparalleled famine of 1921, together with a complete exhaustion of food supplies, brought the Communist system to the verge of complete collapse. In the spring of 1921 the "New Economic Policy" (*N.E.P.*) was proclaimed. This opened the markets and allowed the peasants to dispose freely of their produce, while a decree of March, 1921, ensured regular and continuous land-tenure, preserving the prohibition of selling, buying, mortgaging and alienation of their allotments, and cancelling the law in virtue of which no more land was leased than could be tilled by the tenant and his family without the aid of hired labour. There was an increase of cultivated area in 1923 to 60,000,000 *dessiatins* against 49,000,000 in 1922. The irksome and multifarious taxes were replaced in the summer of 1923 by the "Unified Agricultural Tax," and by the end of 1923 80 per cent. of this tax was paid in money and only 20 per cent. in kind. Since January 1, 1924, the Unified Agricultural Tax is to be collected only in cash. The total amount of the revenue from this direct tax was in 1923 about 400,000,000 gold roubles. The

enormous rise in prices for manufactured articles is substantially equivalent to overwhelming indirect taxes, but the difference between the low prices for agricultural produce and the high prices for manufactures ("the scissors" problem), coupled with weakened paying capacity, discourages the peasantry and may result in a new reduction in the cultivated area In 1924 a new famine gripped the hitherto fertile provinces of the Volga and of Southern Russia. The total harvest of cereals in 1924 amounted to (official figures) 2,600,000,000 poods against 4,000,000,000 before the war, 1,900,000,000 in 1922, and 2,800,000,000 in 1923.

Agriculture outweighs in Russia all other industries in importance, the principal crop being rye, the food of the people; wheat, the second largest crop, was formerly exported in great quantities, and export has been revived during the last two years, though quantities have been comparatively small; barley, oats, millet, and maize are also important food crops, and potatoes are largely grown. Among the important industrial crops are flax and hemp and cotton.

Production of	Average 1911-15. Per annum. Poods	1923. Poods.	1924. Poods.
Flax	26,000,000	11,000,000	...
Hemp	22,000,000	9,000,000	...
Cotton	20,200,000	2,500,000	5,000,000

The livestock included (1923) 22,800,000 cattle, 30,400,000 sheep, 9,100,000 pigs, and 16,500,000 horses.

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naptha, and so on, are enormous. Russia represents a wide field for investing capital in industry, and in the last two decades before the war already attracted considerable internal and foreign capital. The November Revolution nationalised all enterprises, and during the civil war only an insignificant number of factories continued to work (chiefly for the Army). The census in the autumn of 1921 gave the figure of 1,120,000 industrial workers against 2,700,000 in 1913. Under the New Economic Policy groups of homogeneous enterprises were united into trusts and syndicates, with a good deal of independence in regard to their management, and were removed from the State Budget and had to be "self-supporting." This resulted in an increase in the number of workers (1,600,000 in July, 1923) and in production. The average productivity of a worker in 1923 is estimated at 1,365 *gold roubles* per annum, against 628 *gold roubles* in 1920-21, and 2,163 *gold roubles* in 1913. The table below shows the development of large-scale State industry:—

Groups of Industry.	Output in millions of gold roubles. 1922-23.	Percentage of the Output of 1922-23 to that of 1913.	1921-22.
Mining	207·7	36·4	113·4
Metal	212·3	29·3	143·0
Textile	339·9	41·0	189·7
Food	96·2	13·5	145·3
Other	470·2	51·3	150·8
	1,097·3	33·2	148·9

The quoted figures show an indubitable increase in production in 1922-23 in comparison with 1921-22, though it amounts to but one-third of the pre-war production. But this industrial progress is not on a sound basis; contributions from the State Treasury in support of industry are still being made, in transgression of the "self-supporting" principle; in 1923 such contributions made up 20 per cent. of the total value of the produce.

The chief mineral is petroleum, the total in 1922-23 being nearly 5,000,000 tons, and in 1924 6,250,000 tons. The chief metals produced in 1922 were gold—3·8 poods (against an average output of 3,553 poods in pre-war days), and platinum—12 poods (against 352 poods in 1912). The output of coal was in 1924 540,000,000 poods.

External Trade.—In 1914 the Imports into Russia were valued at 1,100,000,000 *roubles*, and the Exports from Russia at 960,000,000 *roubles*, a total trade (at 9·458 *roubles* = £1) of £217,480,000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals, timber, eggs and flax. The external trade of 1923 across the European frontier and the Caucasian border, but exclusive of the trade of the Trans-Caucasian Republics, is stated as under in *gold roubles*:—

Exports from Russia to	Countries.	Imports into Russia from
11,267,000	Estonia	5,217,000
7,989,000	Finland	5,962,000
61,139,000	Germany	49,707,000
16,541,000	Gibraltar	...
33,511,000	Great Britain	36,597,000
6,364,000	Italy	679,000
23,890,000	Latvia	2,514,000
11,829,000	Netherlands	...
1,434,000	Norway	3,274,000
491,000	Persia	2,304,000
2,431,000	Poland	7,749,000
...	Sweden	5,772,000
10,222,000	Turkey	593,000
...	U.S.A.	18,695,000
205,818,000	Total	144,056,000

British Trade with Russia (1923).—According to *Russian* official figures, the trade between Great Britain and Russia in 1923 was as under:—

Classification.	Imports from Great Britain. *Gold Roubles.*	Exports to Great Britain. *Gold Roubles.*
Foodstuffs	1,576,000	5,114,000
Raw Materials	25,826,000	28,282,000
Manufactures	9,924,000	115,000

The chief import from Great Britain was coal; the principal export was timber.

According to *British* official (Board of Trade) figures, the trade of Great Britain and Russia in 1923 was as under:—

Imports consigned *from* Russia	£9,308,232
Exports of United Kingdom produce and manufactures consigned *to* Russia	2,493,205
Re-exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise consigned *to* Russia	1,990,178

Communications.—There were (1923) 45,957 miles of railway in use, and 9,070 post offices and radio stations, with 24,003 post boxes and 349,309 miles of telegraph wire. Under *Soviet* administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1921-22 the deficit exceeded 150,000,000 *gold roubles*, in 1922-23 it was 274,000,000 *gold roubles*, against an average credit balance of 270,000,000 *gold roubles* for the years 1914-16.

	1913.	1922-23.
No. of Locomotives :		
In full order	19,866	8,500
Disabled	840	11,000
No. of Wagons :		
In full order	480,000	20,000
Disabled	290,000	129,000
Total haul (miles) ...	254,364,000	90,618,000
Freight (poods)	16,135,300,000	2,800,000,000

In 1923 there were about 830,000 employés on the railways, but the number was reduced in 1924 to 650,000. The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *vid* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus ; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the Trans-Siberian line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *vid* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *vid* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the *Soviet* Union (1923) 164,793 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which 103,935 miles are within European Russia, and 60,858 in Asiatic Russia ; of the total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-half by rafts. In 1923 the ships and rafts carried over 10,000,000 tons of goods and 8,218,356 passengers. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1923 of about 1,600,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1923 of about 800,000. Other centres are Saratov (188,000), Rostov (177,000), Tula (124,000), Nijni-Novgorod (135,000), Voronezh (100,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (143,000), Astrakhan (123,000), Orenburg (109,000), Ekaterinburg (96,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (144,000), Nikoliesk (109,000), Taskent (200,000), Kokand (112,000), Samarkand (87,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914.

II.—THE UKRAINE.

(Ukraina.)

President, V. J. Tchubar.
Vice-President, M. J. Vladimirsky.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, G. J. Petrovski.
Ukrainian Representative in Moscow, A. T. Prikhodjko.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917-18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The total area of the Republic is about 183,655 sq. miles, with a population of about 28,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods ; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922-3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1915) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1914-15). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bristles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. The Budget of 1922 showed a deficit of 124,800,000 *gold roubles* ; in 1913 there was a surplus of 316 million *gold roubles*.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1923), 312,000.

III.—WHITE RUSSIA.

(Byelorussiya.)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A. G. Tchervyakoff.

The independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet* Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghiler, and its area may be estimated at 23,022 sq. miles, with a population of about 1,650,000. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland, on the west, and the Ukraine, on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 150,000), where there is a University founded by the *Soviet* Government.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 150,000.

IV.—TRANSCAUCASIA.

(Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. D. Orakhelashvili.
Chairmen of Central Executive Committee, MM. Zkhakaya and Agamaly-Ogly.
Plenipotentiary in Moscow, S. M. Ter-Gabrielyan.

The total area of the Transcaucasian Federative Socialist Soviet Republic is 74,105 sq. miles, with a population of 5,769,400.

Armenia, or Hyastan.

President of the Council, M. Lukashin.

Armenia (area 15,065 sq. miles, population 1,300,000) occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from *Soviet* Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 *gold roubles*. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915–17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan. Population (estimated), 90,000.

Georgia, or Sakartvêlo.

(Gruziya.)

President, M. Eliava.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M. Zkhakaya.

Georgia, a Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the autonomous republics of Abkhasia and Ajaria and the autonomous area of Ossetia; the total area being about 25,470 square miles, with a population (1923) of 2,372,400. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plants (chiefly in Abkhasia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population (1923) 400,000; the administrative centre of Abkhasia being Sukhum (60,000); and of Ajaria, Batum (pop. 70,000); other large centres being Kutais (93,000) and Poti (30,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

Azerbaijan.

(A.S.S.R.)

Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M. Agamaly-Ogly.

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia, with a total area of 33,570 square miles and a population (1916) of 2,097,000, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), and the districts of Zakathal and Nakhitchevan. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naptha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922-3. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 255,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (65,000), Derbent (35,000), Kuba and Shemakha.

V.—BOKHARA.

President, Khodjayef Feyzulla.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Parsa Khodjayef.
Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Yusuf Zade.

Bokhara is a Central Asian Republic with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 100,000, and a branch line (8 miles) connects with the new capital (Kahan). The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by *Soviet* Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921; and on Sept. 20, 1924, the Bokhara *Kurultai* (Congress of *Soviets*) declared a *Socialist Soviet Republic*, which may be understood as a first step towards entering the *Soviet Union*. CAPITAL, Kahan.

VI.—KHIVA.

(Khorezm.)

President, Bektchan-Nazaroff.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Sultan Kary.
Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Atadshanoff.

The *National Soviet Republic of Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and Kirghiz, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 850,000, of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp). The independence of the Republic has been recognised by treaty with *Soviet* Russia (Sept. 30, 1920). CAPITAL, Khiva (population about 10,000).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (117,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SALVADOR.

República de El Salvador.

President (1923–1927), Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, *assumed office* March 1, 1923.
Vice-President, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.
Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Reyes Arrieta Rossi.
Interior and Public Works, Señor Dr. Don Rodolfo Schonenberg.
Finance, Señor Don Gustavo Vides.
War and Marine, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Gt. Britain, Señor Dr. Don Arturo Arguello-Loucel (*resident in Brussels*).
Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,525,926. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1921 there were 55,539 births (37 per 1,000) and 30,613 deaths (20 per 1,000), 10 per cent. of the deaths being due to malaria.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asalguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown, as well as indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on an extensive scale was commenced in 1924. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent. of total value), indigo, tobacco, sugar and gold. The chief imports are textiles, hardware and machinery, chemicals and drugs. About 69 per cent. of the imports are from the U.S. and 15 per cent. from the U.K.

The total length of the railways is 262 miles; a British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and a line from the port of La Union to the capital was opened in 1922. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union. There is a good motor road between La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923.

There are 120 post-offices and 234 telegraph offices, with 2,400 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	£1,295,510	£1,505,157
Expenditure	1,373,849	1,603,578
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1923)		*$14,500,000
External debt (do.)		£1,050,000
	1921.	1922.
Imports	£2,083,513	£1,984,736
Exports	2,104,094	3,639,506
Imports from U.K.	269,350	247,792
Exports to U.K.	35,580	46,076

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 80,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador (26,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (*see* Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (*ad interim*), Gerald Harrington.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. Gibson.
Acajutla—Vice-Consul, Thomas Massey.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit (passenger), *viâ* New York and thence every 3 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad; or *viâ* New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), or by various direct lines from England to Panama Canal and thence by steamer (about once every 10 days) to La Libertad; time 3 to 5 weeks.

SAN DOMINGO. *See* **Dominican Republic.**

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."
Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Melvill A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 17 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on 16th Oct., 1899.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, E. Mervyn de Garston (Leghorn, Italy).

SERBIA. *See* **Yugo-Slavia.**

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., *born* January 1, 1880; *succeeded* October 23, 1910.
Foreign Minister, H.H. Prince Traidos.
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Prabha Karavong, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Consul-General (Vacant: *Temporary Offices*, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7).

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1923, 9,513,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality) and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 598 Government schools and 3,752 schools of all kinds, attended by 201,665 children. The Chulalankarana University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918–19 rice constituted 81 per cent. and teak 3½ per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), with an extension (13 miles) to Tha Chang, Chiengmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (40 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay

* The interest and amortization are secured by a lien on 70 per cent. of the Customs receipts. $ (Colon) at par = 50 cents U.S. currency.

Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore, and the railway is being extended from Petrieu to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Ordinary Revenue	£6,483,333	£8,174,484
Ordinary Expenditure	6,836,048	8,152,004
Public debt (1922)		9,723,933
	1922.	1923.
Total imports	£13,638,385	£12,604,000
Total exports	14,360,579	15,976,000
Imports from Brit. Emp.	9,188,823	8,508,000
Exports to Brit. Emp.	11,487,671	13,038,000

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1923), 745,640.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Robert Hyde Greg (1922) £3,000
Archivist, A. Hartland.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., J. F. Johns.
" *Vice-Consul*, W. W. Coultas.
Chiengmai—Cons.-Gen., W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.
Nakawn-Lampang — Vice-Consul, R. A. N. Hillyer.
Senggora—Consul, J. D. Hogg.

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (*and acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886; *married* May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

MILITARY DIRECTORATE (Sept. 1923).

President, General Primo de Rivera, Marquess de Estella.
Members, Generals Adolfo Vallespinosa, Luis Hermosa, Luis Navarro, Dalmiro Rodriguez, Antonio Mayandia, Francisco Gomez Jordana, Francisco Ruiz del Portal, Mario Muslera, Marquess de Magáz.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don A. Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Comte de Pradère.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Manuel Inclan.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizconde de Mamblas.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Luis de Silva.
Attachés, Señores Don P. de Soto, Don P. J. de Zulueta, Don E. M. Peña, Marques de Murrieta.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don P. Rich.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm Señor Don Fernando Navarro.
Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 47 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.
Vice-Cons., Señor Don Pedro Lecuona.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1924, of 21,763,000 —110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 10,000 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1923, consisted of 1,198 steamers (1,008,890 tons) and 591 sailing vessels (97,491). In 1923, 19,500 vessels of 24,584,581 tons (displacement) entered and 16,913 vessels of 20,773,523 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1923, 19,827 officers and 284,212 men; in 1924 these forces were increased by 100,000 men, and the army of occupation in North Africa reached the figure of 150,000 all ranks. War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1924–25. Pesetas.†
Revenue (Budget)	2,777,840,568
Expenditure (Budget)	2,941,724,894
National Debt (1923)	12,365,594,365
Floating Debt (1924)	4,030,041,500
Total imports (1923)	3,059,540,520
Total exports (1923)	1,591,719,360
Imports from U.K. (1923)	£19,538,535
Exports to U.K. (1923)	11,333,512

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1923), 746,139. Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,932), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Saragossa (143,755), Bilbao (114,738), Granada (104,079), Carthagena (96,891), Palma de Mallorca (78,508), and Valladolid (78,097); and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
1st Sec., Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.
2nd Sec., James L. Dodds.
3rd Sec., Harold L. Farquhar.
Commercial Sec. (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Lord Douglas Malise Graham, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. F. Symes-Thompson.
Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.
Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), David John Rodgers.
Vice-Consul, Reginald A. Calvert.
Pro-Consul, L. Busato.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., P. C. Sarell.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, H. A. Hobson; G. L. Rogers; George R. Smither; J. W. Witty.
Alicante—Vice-Cons., José Tato.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. G. Stait Gardner.
Burriana—Vice-Consul, A. J. Stubbs.
Denia—Vice-Consul, J. R. Morand.
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.
Iviza—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell.
Palamos—Vice-Cons., M. Montaner.
Palma—Vice-Cons., Ivan Lake.
Port Mahon—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibels.
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Baines.
Bilbao—Consul, A. M. Madden, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, W. C. Randolph Rose; James Innes, O.B.E.; H. Patteson.
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., A. Ybañez.
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Hart.
Santander—Vice-Consul, Thomas Bates.
Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, L. S. May.
Malaga—Consul, Allan Henderson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edward R. Thornton.
Malagar—Pro-Consul, Gustavo Bolin.
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Blazquez.
Almeria—V.-Cons., M. R. Harrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.
Garrucha—V.-Cons., A. W. Harrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Rodriguez.
Granada—V.-Cons., W. A. S. Davenhill.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. R. G. Francis.
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, C. E. Pearse.
Porman—Cons. Agent, Juan Rubio de la Torre.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert Szivessy.
Tenerife—Consul, P. Helyar.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Willis.
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar.
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.
Seville—Consul, G. B. Beak.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.
Algeciras—Vice-Consul. J. Morrison.
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Sanderson.
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald.
,, ,, Francis K. Haselden.
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Scaniglia.
San Lucar—Vice-Consul, J. Diaz, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Francisco Berenguer.
Vigo—Consul, G. Lyall.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. A. Owen.
Coruña—Vice-Consul, H. Guyatt.
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, H. Williamson.
Corcubion—V.-Consul. J. Seoane Ulloa (*acting*).
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. MacKenzie.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

† At par *Pesetas* 25·225 = £1 (*see* also p. 428).

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 342,462. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part

of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are :—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 35′ E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bata, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparsé population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.–2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO. — Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco, where her armies of about 150,000 are engaged in a continuous struggle with the Riffians (*see* pp. 806 8), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands : population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay ; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco — Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua ; population 318.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,125). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 827,266,931 francs to construct and enlarge ; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·45 metres (31 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours 20 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, The Lord Inchcape, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bart.; Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C.; T. Harrison Hughes; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., H. T. Anstruther, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels :—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1914	4,802	19,409,495	66·5
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64·5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62·8

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913 ; 17,047,000 tons in 1920 ; and 22,777,000 tons in 1923. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1923 are appended :—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent. (Tonnage).
British	2,839	14,264,214	62·8
Netherlands	451	2,178,058	9·6
French	259	1,294,400	5·7
German	247	1,213,691	5·4
Italian	256	1,042,754	4·6
Japanese	172	986,283	4·4
United States	114	614,128	2·7
Norwegian	87	335,597	1·5
Danish	64	299,695	1·3
Swedish	60	275,264	1·2
Russian	23	73,896	0·3
Greek	20	61,031	0·3
Spanish	13	36,718	0·2
Finnish	6	20,855	0·09
Yugo-Slav	3	11,605	0·05
Egyptian	2	2,535	0·01
Syrian	2	1,276	0·006
Monagasque	1	604	0.003
Totals	4,621	22,730,162	100

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1923, 175,770,268 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from Jan. 1, 1924, is 7 fr. 50 c. per ton, and 5 fr. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97·915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1923, the dividends were 430 fr. and 401·21 fr., respectively.

The 2,839 British vessels included in the total for 1923 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels	2,038	10,125,208
Mail steamers	223	1,544,025
Warships and transports	165	847,410
Government chartered vessels	40	223,347
Vessels in ballast	373	1,524,224
	2,839	14,264,214

SWEDEN.

(Sverige.)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *suc.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 2 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889.

CABINET (Oct. 19, 1924).

Prime Minister, Hj. Branting.
Foreign Affairs, Östen Undén.
Justice, T. K. V. Nothin.
Finance, F. V. Thorsson.
Commerce, E. J. Sandler.
Communications, Victor Larsson.
Defence, P. A. Hansson.
Social, Gustaf Möller.
Public Worship & Instruction, O. Olsson.
Agriculture, S. Linders.
Ministers without Portfolio, K. S. Levinson; E. J. Wigforss.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O.
Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Count Claes Bonde.
Secretary, T. H. W. Wistrand.
Attachés, J. S. Setterwall; S. O. Broms.
Military Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg, C.B.E.
Asst. to do. Lieut. P. A. Wikström.
Naval Attaché, Commander A. de Bahr, C.V.O.
Special Counsellor, Dr. E. R. Sjöstrand.
Press Representative, E. Sundström.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Agricultural Adviser, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.
Chaplain, Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consuls, S. M. Lagerberg; Harry Eriksson.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,105 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1923, of 6,005,759, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 44 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1923 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 1,320,561 tons.

Railroads 9,690 miles in length (of which 3,556 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1924; and 50,584 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,364 railroad telegraph wires), 146 control stations, and 1,914 railroad and 1,449 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 440,946 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 95,000 trained men, which can be raised to war strength of about 380,000. The *Navy* consists of 57 fighting vessels (390 guns), 13 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1923–4.	1924–5.
Revenue (Bgt.)*Kr.	775,648,000	Kr. 674,437,500
Expenditure (Bgt.)	775,648,000	674,437,500
Debt (Sept. 1924)	1,539,917,000	1,525,972,000

	1922.	1923.
Imports *Kr.	1,114,162,000	Kr. 1,294,571,000
Exports	1,153,711,000	1,142,095,000
Imports from U.K.	£15,631,000	
Exports to U.K.	£21,563,000	

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1923), 429,812. Other large towns are Gothenburg (228,682), Malmö (115,556), and Norrköping (58,979).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

* At par, the Crown=1s. 1⅛d. (18·159 *Kronor*=£1); see also p. 428.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Arthur C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (1924) £4,500
Counsellor, Hon. P. W. Maule Ramsey.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II.*), Herbert Kershaw, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N. (Helsingfors, Finland).
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Secretary to Minister, Grenville Grove.
Chaplain (*hon.*), Rev. H. M. Williams.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, D. F. S. Filliter.
" *Vice-Consul*, F. V. Zetterlund.
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.
Gotland—V.-Cons, Carl G. Björkander.
Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Amnéus.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland.
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., G. K. L. Beckman
" *Pro-Consul*, George Aberg.
Örnsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhngren.
Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre.
Sundsvall—V.-Con., H. A. Carrick.
" *Pro-Consul*, O. W. Asander.
Västervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Häggblad.
Gothenburg—Consul-General, A. W. W. Woodhouse, C.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, Rev. C. H. R. Baldwin (*acting*).
Borås—Vice-Consul, Richard Riley.
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, G. Th. Schèle.
Hälsingborg—Vice-Con., C. C. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E.
Karlscrona—Vice-Con., August Andrée.
Landskrona—V.-Con., Einar Petersson.
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.
" *V.-Con.*, F. J. Carter, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, N. Westman.
Uddevalla—Vice-Con., Charles Thorburn.
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson.
Ystad and Åhus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles ; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.
(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1924), M. Chuard.
Vice-President (1924), Dr. J. M. Musy.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
Public Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council (1924), M. R. Evequoz.
Pres. of Council of States (1924), M. Simon.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Steiger.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President* (1924), M. A. Affolter.
Director, International Posts, M. C. Décoppet.
Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Etienne.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Dr. E. Röthlisberger.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, M. H. Dinkelmann.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. Zingg.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.

Secretaries of Legation, M. Francis J. Borsinger ; M. Walter de Borg ; M. Emile Stutz.
Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation and Consul-General, M. Henri Martin.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,888,320 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400, and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior ; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, strawplait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco ; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive ; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel. In 1923 there were 3,720 miles of railway in working order, 27,121 miles of telegraph line, 410,312 miles of telephone line, and 3,929 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 198 members, and a Council of States of 44 members ; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs ; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 25,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years ; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President ; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence : Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs. ; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann. ; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs. ; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only ; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600 ; Landwehr, 65,000 ; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary :* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary :* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private in-

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec. ; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

stitutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

	1924.	
Public revenue	*Francs.	256,850,000
Public expenditure	,,	294,670,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1924)	,,	1,570,000,000
	1922.	1923.
Total imports	£78,954,000	£92,133,000
Total exports	72,704,000	73,077,000
Imports from U.K.	6,896,000	7,216,000
Exports to U.K.	13,798,000	14,408,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1920), 104,626. Other large towns are Zürich (207,161), Bâle (135,976), Geneva (135,059), St. Gallen (70,437), and Lausanne (68,533).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (1924) £3,750
2nd Secretaries, G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.; R. I. Baird.
Mil. Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, Miss Howden,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Paul de Pury.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. A. Faliet.
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. H. le Bosquet.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Lucerne—Pro-Consul, F. Walker.
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod; M.B.E.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), L. E. Keyser.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. G. Ponsonby.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. J. Smith.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann; A. R. Cackett.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. K. Naegeli (*St. Moritz*).
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, *Basle*. (Branch at *Lausanne*.)
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

French High Commissioner, Général Weygand.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State (the details of the amalgamation have not yet been worked out), and the *State of the Alaouites* again becomes independent. The actual form of government differs in each of the States, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and the territory occupied by the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (the leader of the Nationalist movement in Asiatic Turkey) was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh-ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh-ibn-Omar remaining in Kemalist territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezrieh Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hâma (60,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are

* Estimated.

metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *viâ* Homs, was re-opened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, and with Transjordania (Kerak) and The Hedjas, *viâ* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *viâ* Damascus, have been recently developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Beyrout.

Beyrout is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Great Lebanon. Damascus was the Federal capital, and will probably become that of the new Unified State.

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 91,498), which is the chief seaport and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of the Great Lebanon, Général Vandenborg.

Beyrout—British Cons.-Gen., H. E. Satow, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Cons.*, J. B. F. Vaughan-Russell; N. Mayers (*actg.*); C. H. Coates (*actg.*).
Aleppo—Consul, W. Hough.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. Akras.
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni.
Damascus—Consul, W. A. Smart.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 13,312 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914 44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 31,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria, Samarkand and Semiryechensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan*. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASHKEND (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khohkand (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Adijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

TURKEY.

President of the Turkish Republic, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal *Pasha*.
President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ismet *Pasha*.
National Defence, Gen. Kiazim *Pasha*.
Interior, Rejeb *Bey*.
Justice, Nejati *Bey*.
Finance, Mustafa Abdul-Khalik *Bey*.
Public Instruction, Vasif *Bey*.
Public Works, Suleiman Sirri *Bey*.
Public Health, Refik *Bey*.
Exchange and Reconstruction (vacant).
Commerce, Hasan *Bey*.
Agriculture, Shukri Kaya *Bey*.

President of the National Assembly, Fethi *Bey*.
1st Vice-President, Ismet *Bey*.
2nd " Ali Surouri *Bey*.
3rd " Refet *Bey*.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Zekiai *Bey*, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Kemal *Bey*.
Counsellor, Hikmet *Bey*.
2nd Sec., Shawki *Pasha*
3rd Sec., Orhan *Bey*.
4th Sec., Wedid *Bey*.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299–1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand

for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876–1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sèvres*, which was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August-September, 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sèvres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923, and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923. This treaty has been ratified by Turkey and Greece, and came into force as between Great Britain and Turkey on Aug. 6, 1924. The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it are that Turkey retains Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern boundary of Mesopotamia is to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or failing that by reference to the League of Nations. Italy is confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese, and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus come to an end. A special convention demilitarises zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and lays down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are to be applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses are the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey cedes ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ("Capitulations") are abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provides that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey are to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years establishes an import and export tariff and lays down that there shall be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

Turkey in Europe (10,000 sq. miles, estimated population 2,000,000) thus consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (200,000 sq. miles, estimated population 11,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* round the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French. Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. Alexandretta or Iskanderun, the chief port and an important strategical centre, secures the command of the Beilan Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalist forces by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now part of the Turkish Republic, and is under the control of the National Assembly at Angora.

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI. fled to Malta on Nov. 20 without, however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph. Abdul Mejid was a direct descendant from Othman, and bore the "sword of Allah" girded upon Sultan Selim in 1517. On October 29, 1923, the Grand National Assembly proclaimed Turkey a republic and elected Ghazi Mustafa Kemal *Pasha* President of the Republic; on March 3, 1924, the Grand Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering the Caliph and the other members of the dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Caliph and his family, from which for over four centuries the "Commander of the Faithful" had been drawn, were expelled from Turkey on March 4, 1924, and the remaining members of the dynasty within the next few weeks. The *Grand National Assembly* is a single chamber legislature, which delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to the Assembly for their actions.

Religion.—The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are large numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern tres) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools,

training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, nuts, olives, balonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Broussa. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, raisin and figs. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silkworm industry, which centres round Broussa and Ismidt. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £T35,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £T45,000,000 (£T11 = £10). In 1913 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was 40 per cent., in 1920 it had fallen to 29 per cent., and in 1921 to 21 per cent.

Communications.—About 300 miles of railway remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor there are 1,860 miles, consisting of the Anatolian Railway (645 miles), Baghdad Railway (393 miles), Smyrna-Aidin (376 miles), Smyrna-Cassaba (420 miles), and Mudania-Brussa (26 miles). There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—According to the Budget estimates for 1924–25, as published in the Press, the expenditure was placed at £T140,433,369, exclusive of the portion of £T15,000,000 (to be spread over 5 years), which was reported to have been voted on the last day of the session for reconditioning the Anatolian Railway. On balance the Budget of 1924–25 shows an admitted deficit of £T11,000,000 (exclusive of the proportion for the Railway), and no provision was made for the service of the Foreign Debt.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire amounted on March 1, 1915, to £T170,048,107. New loans, advances, &c., issued during the War increased the total to £T488,115,647 on March 1, 1921, exclusive of indemnities or reparations due to Allied subjects. These figures are subject to modifications, no accurate accounts being available under present conditions. The *Ottoman Debt* is administered by a Council: Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G. (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*); M. F. de Closières (*French*), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Djahid Bey (*Turkish*), A. H. Reid (*Imperial Ottoman Bank*), *Imperial Commissary*, Zekiai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Grasset. Sir Adam Block and M. de Closières preside alternately.

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports.....	*£T59,250,000	£T144,722,517
Total Exports	23,250,000	84,648,468
Imports from U.K.	.....	£4,114,000
Exports to U.K.	.....	3,161,000

* 9 months only.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the headquarters of the Republican Government, an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople, with a population in 1923 of about 65,000. Angora (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. It is reported that a new city is to be laid out, on the lines of Washington, D.C. CONSTANTINOPLE, the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364; population estimated at 1,000,000. Other cities are Smyrna (70,000), Broussa (50,000), Scutari in Anatolia (50,000), Cæserea (50,000), Marash (50,000), Sivas or Sebasteia (45,000), Adana (45,000), Trebizond (30,000), and Alexandretta (10,000). The population of Asia Minor has been greatly reduced by the exodus of Greeks and Armenians following upon the Turkish capture of Smyrna; the preceding figures are estimates of Oct., 1923.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

His Britannic Majesty's Representative, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, C.B., C.V.O. (1924) £8,500
Counsellor of Embassy, N. M. Henderson, C.M.G.
Chief Dragoman, A. Ryan, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, E. G. Forbes-Adam, C.M.G.
2nd Secretaries, P. M. Broadmead, M.C.; C. F. A. Warner.
Commercial Secretary, Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc.
Physician (vacant).
2nd Dragoman, J. Morgan.
3rd Dragoman, A. K. Helm, O.B.E.
Archivist, H. W. Cunningham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
,, *Consul* (*and Legal Dragoman*), W. D. W. Matthews.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, J. M. Dawkins; L. B. Grafftey-Smith; C. J. Cumberbatch.
Smyrna—Consul-Gen., W. S. Edmonds, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edgar E. D. Gout.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, W. D. Middleton Edwards.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna.

UKRAINE. *See* **Russia.**

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1923–1927), Dr. José Serrato.
President, Administrative Council, Señor Julio Maria Sosa.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro Manini Rios.
Interior, Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga.
War and Marine, Col. Roberto Riveros.
Public Works, Señor Santiago Calcagno.
Finance, Señor Pedro Cosio.
Industries, Dr. José Arias.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Pablo Blanco Acevedo.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.

Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Consul-General, Señor Abelardo Rey O'Shanahan, Temple House, Temple, Avenue, E.C. 4.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1923, of 1,662,116.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,802,450 in 1916) and sheep (11,472,900 in 1916), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1922), all in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	$35,894,584	$43,086,702
Expenditure	39,654,255	43,004,991
Total Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)		$189,332,136

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports	$43,036,859	$50,510,215
Total Exports	77,458,046	87,530,583
Imports from U.K.	8,348,993	11,592,449
Exports to U.K.	24,589,676	25,536,667

CAPITAL, Montevidéo. Pop. (1922), 402,000. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (26,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. (Nov. 1924) £3,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Gerard A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevidéo—Vice-Cons., H. W. Reid Brown.
,, (*do.*) Lieut.-Col. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.
Fray Bentos—V.-C., L. A. Gepp.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. D. Handscombe.
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett, M.B.E.
Paysandu—V.-Con., A. M. Dick.
Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Rincon 508, Montevideo.

Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 20 days.

VENEZUELA.
(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1922–29), Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez.
Vice-President, José Vicente Gomez.
Interior, F. Baptista Galindo.
Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Chacin.
Hacienda (Treasury), M. Centeno Graü.
Fomento (Public Development), Dr. A. Alamo.
Obras Públicas (Public Works), Tomas Bueno.
Education, Dr. Ruben Gonzalez.
War and Navy, C. Giménez Rebolledo.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.
Secretary, Julio F. Méndez.
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Lameda.
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden Altuna, 104 High Holborn, W.C. 1. (*Vice-Consul*, C. Heyden.)
Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.
Consulates at *Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport*, and *Southampton*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1920 gave the population as 2 411,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Carácas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (81,552 metric tons in 1919); cacao (19,833 metric tons in 1919); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Revenue	£2,808,984	£3,228,231
Expenditure	3,201,432	3,437,784
Debt (June 30, 1923)	...	4,447,517
Total Imports	3,409,403	4,642,226
Total Exports	5,872,504	5,722,733
Imports from U.K.	663,155	1,112,574
Exports to U.K.	224,286	275,860

The exchange at par = 25·25 Bs. = £ sterling. Average exchange in 1922, Bs. 23·91 = £1; rate in Aug., 1923, Bs. 24·18 = £1.

CAPITAL, Carácas. Population (1920), 92,212; other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706), Valencia (29,466) and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. Percy Bennet, C.M.G. (1923) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Gerard A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, Raymond J. Kirwin.
Chaplain (Hon.), (vacant).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Vice-Consul, Henry Arthur Hobson.
Carupano—Cons. Agent, V. Blasini.
La Guaira—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., Robert Cameron.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Worth; A. S. J. Hunter (*acting*).
Ciudad Bolivar—Cons., A. V. Burn.
Barrancas—Cons. Agent, S. Palacio.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, *born*, Dec. 17, 1888, *acceded*, Aug. 16, 1921, *married*, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, *born* Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

Premier, M. Pashitch.
Vice-President of the Cabinet, M. Trifkovitch.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Nincitch.
Education, M. S. Pribicevitch.
Communications, M. Stanitch
Health, M. Slavko Miletitch.
Public Works, M. Uzunovitch.
Agriculture, M. Krsta Miletitch.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. Vukecevitch.
Public Worship, M. Trifunovitch.
Commerce and Industry, M. Grizogono.
Mines and Forests, M. Zerjav.
Finance, M. Stojadinovitch.
Justice, M. Lukinitch.
Interior, M. Boza Maksimovitch.
War, General Dushan Trifunovitch.

Minister in London, (vacant), *Chargé d'Affaires*, Dr. G. V. Todorovitch.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Attaché, M. V. Andjeikovitch.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostoyitch, K.C.V.O., C.B.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914–1918, through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under:—

District.	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	11,600,000

Montenegro (*Tzrna-Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas, and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Old Serbia has no seaboard, but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom, and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; this convention was renewed in another form in 1923, a free zone in Salonika harbour being thus secured to the S-C-S. Kingdom. In 1922 there were about 6,000 miles of railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, the Save and Tisa being also extensively used by river steamers. In January, 1923, a French company secured a contract for an aerial passenger and mail service between Paris and Belgrade.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The principal industry is agriculture, and the crops of 1922 were of average quality, enabling a considerable surplus of wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize (over 660,000 tons of last named) to be exported. The product of the vines also permitted a surplus to be exported. Of the exports of all kinds in 1922, Italy took 28 per cent. and Austria 23 per cent.

Revenue, 1924–25 ..... *Dinars* 10,405,000,000
Expenditure do. 10,405,000,000

National Debt (Dec. 31, 1922):—

Serbian Foreign Debt ..... *Francs* 781,430,500
S-C-S. Foreign Debt $15,250,000
S-C-S. Internal Debt..... *Dinars* 629,150,000
War Debt to France..... *Francs* 1,400,000,000
War Debt to Gt. Britain... £25,000,000
Relief Credits £1,850,000

Total Exports (1922)..... *Dinars* 3,071,500,000
Total Imports (1922, approx.) „ 4,900,000,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)..... £694,624
Imports from U.K. (1923) ... £914,209

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel; population about 120,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 80,000; Liubliana 60,000; Sarejevo 50,000; Novi Sad 40,000; Spert 30,000; Nish 25,000; Cettinje 5,000.

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, & Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1919) £3,000
2nd Secretary, C. J. W. Torr.
3rd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.
Commercial Secretary, Capt. E. M. Harvey, M.C., O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commander R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. M. Blair, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Cettinje—Vice-Consul, G. E. A. C. Monk-Mason.
Monastir—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Sarajevo—Consul, C. A. Greig.
Gravoso—Vice-Consul, R. K. Leeper.
Uskub—Vice-Consul, C. Beraha.
„ *Hon. Dragoman*, T. D. Pissureka.
Lissa—Consular Agent, S. Topic.
Zagreb—Consul, G. T. Maclean.
„ *Consular Agent*, N. Peric.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF THE WORLD IN 1922 AND 1923.

By J. I. CRAIG, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.R. Econ. Soc.

THE accompanying tables have been drawn up as those given last year in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, p. 514, to which reference may be made for particulars. Data have been obtained in the most important cases from the diplomatic or consular services in this country, and from the Department of Overseas Trade, to all of whom the thanks of the author are due. Unfortunately, the data for many countries for 1923 are not yet published, and to some extent the figures given under 1923 in Tables A & B are conjectural. But those known accurately represent 90 per cent. and 85 per cent. of the totals in the respective tables, and the totals cannot be wide of the truth. Gold is included in nearly every case.

Prices in 1922 and 1923 as compared with 1913 taken as 100 were as follows:—

	1922	1923
United Kingdom (average of Economist and Board of Trade)	159·2	160·6
United States	149	154
Average rate of exchange on New York	$4·42	$4·57
British index number reduced	143	151
Average, U.K. and U.S.A.	146	152·5

There was a slight fall in world's prices from the 1921 level (148·5), but an appreciable rise between 1922 and 1923. As might be expected this increase in price (of 4 per cent.) produced an increase in the volume of trade amounting to about 2 per cent. The monetary value rose by 6 per cent. The occupation of the Ruhr (which was at one time invoked as the cause of a diminution of international trade) was not a sufficiently powerful factor to prevent a slight stimulation in general commerce.

The import trade of the British Empire, which had fallen from 1,748 millions sterling in 1921 to 1,600 millions in 1922, recovered in 1923, to 1,733 millions. For the export trade the corresponding figures were 1,396; 1,500; 1,631. There was thus a steady rise in the value of the exports. That the value of the imports did not rise to the same extent, as might be expected, was due to a heavy slump in freight rates, which at one time in 1923 equalled those prevailing in 1913.

The difference between the value of the exports and imports gives an approximate measure of the earnings from freight and insurance. In 1922 and 1923 these earnings were £468 millions and £473 millions respectively; and since some 30 per cent. of the shipping of the world is British, the gross earnings of British cargo shipping and insurance may be estimated at £140 millions and £142 millions. The Board of Trade has estimated the net earnings from shipping at £110 millions in 1922.

A. BRITISH EMPIRE.

		1922.		1923.	
		Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
I. Europe	Great Britain	899	733	979	780
	Irish Free State			—	—
	Others	7	5	7	4
	Total	906	738	986	784
II. Asia	British India	166	182	161	224
	Ceylon	18	19	20	28
	Straits Settlements	(10)	(14)	(13)	(19)
	Federated Malay States	9	16	(10)	(14)
	Others	40	38	(40)	(38)
	Total	243	269	(244)	(323)
III. Africa	East African Group	7	8	(7)	(8)
	South African Group	54	66	61	82
	West African Group	19	18	(20)	(21)
	British-Egyptian Sudan	4	2	(3)	(2)
	Others	10	9	(10)	(9)
	Total	94	103	(101)	(122)
IV. N. America	Canada	170	197	194	218
	Newfoundland	4	4	(4)	(4)
	Others	18	14	(18)	(14)
	Total	192	215	(216)	(236)
V. S. America	Total	4	6	(4)	(6)
VI. Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands.	Australia	124	124	136	111
	New Zealand	34	41	43	45
	Others	3	4	(3)	(4)
	Total	161	169	182	160
	Grand Total, British Empire	1,600	1,500	1,733	1,631

B. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

		1922.		1923.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
I. Europe	Austria	73	49	74	42
	Belgium	165	112	140	99
	Bulgaria	6	7	10	7
	Czecho-Slovakia	65	92	165	80
	Denmark	72	56	80	65
	France	439	392	429	400
	Germany	336	214	317	317
	Greece	22	18	20	8
	Hungary	25	15	24	21
	Italy	166	98	174	113
	Netherlands	176	108	173	113
	Norway	52	31	47	29
	Poland	34	26	44	47
	Portugal	(20)	(10)	(20)	(10)
	Rumania	19	13	15	15
	Russia (with Ukraine and Siberia)	30	9	15	22
	Former Russian States	30	31	45	39
	Spain	106	51	97	50
	Sweden	48	50	78	66
	Switzerland	87	77	88	72
	Yugo-Slavia	20	11	19	19
	Others	(24)	(10)	(14)	(10)
	Total	2,015	1,480	2,088	1,644
II. Asia	China and Manchuria	177	123	(136)	(138)
	French Possessions	48	48	(48)	(48)
	Japan (with Formosa and Korea)	201	173	239	178
	Dutch Possessions	67	99	(67)	(99)
	Persia	12	15	(12)	(15)
	Others	66	51	(60)	(50)
	Total	571	509	(562)	(528)
III. Africa	Belgian Congo	5	5	(5)	(5)
	French Possessions (with Morocco)	76	51	(70)	(50)
	Egypt	44	50	46	60
	Italian Possessions	3	1	(3)	(1)
	Others	7	5	(7)	(5)
	Total	135	112	(131)	(121)
IV. N. America	United States	775	873	912	917
	Mexico	37	117	33	77
	Central American Group	8	9	8	10
	West Indian Islands	52	80	(59)	(68)
	Others	4	4	5	4
	Total	876	1,083	1,017	1,076
V. S. America	Argentine	172	169	(170)	(170)
	Brazil	49	69	51	73
	Chili	18	25	25	41
	Peru	11	19	14	24
	Uruguay	9	16	10	17
	Venezuela	4	7	(4)	(7)
	Others	22	25	(26)	(26)
	Total	285	330	(300)	(358)
VI. Oceania	Total	2	2	(2)	(2)
	Grand Total, Foreign Countries	3,884	3,516	4,100	3,729

C. GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Millions Sterling.				Percentages.			
	1922.		1923.		1922.		1923.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
British Empire	1,600	1,500	1,733	1,631	29	30	30	30
Foreign Countries	3,884	3,516	4,100	3,729	71	70	70	70
Grand Totals	5,484	5,016	5,833	5,360	100	100	100	100

WORLD'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT, 1923.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Imports (1923). Qr. of 480lb.
U.K.	24,000,000
Italy	13,000,000
France	6,400,000
Belgium	4,900,000
Netherlands	2,500,000
Germany	2,170,000
Switzerland	2,170,000
Japan	2,000,000
Greece	1,600,000
Brazil	1,600,000
Russia	1,500,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Imports (1923). Sacks of 280lb.
U.K.	3,400,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,700,000
Austria	1,600,000
Egypt	1,200,000
Germany	1,000,000
Greece	900,000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Exports (1923). Qr. of 480lb.
Canada	30,000,000
Argentina	17,500,000
U.S.A.	9,800,000
Australia	5,000,000
British India	3,400,000
Iraq	800,000
Algeria	800,000
Yugo-Slavia	700,000
Hungary	600,000
Bulgaria	600,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Exports (1923). Sacks of 280lb.
U.S.A.	11,000,000
Canada	8,000,000
Australia	3,500,000
Hungary	1,200,000
Argentina	600,000
Italy	600,000

NOTE.—Imports and exports of wheat in col. 2 include wheat in the form of flour (reckoned at the equivalent in quarters of wheat).

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1923.

Dominion.	WHEAT. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption.
U.K.	7·4	...	27·3	34·7
Canada	58·7	38·5	...	20·2
India	46·2	3·8	...	42·4
Australia	13·1	8·6	...	4·5
N. Zealand	1·05	...	...	1·05
S. Africa	0·84	...	0·2	1·04
Cyprus	0·3	...	...	0·3
Malta	0·03	...	0·1	0·13
Total	127·62	50·9	27·6	104·32

Surplus over requirements, 23,300,000 qrs.

Dominion.	BARLEY. Milln. Qrs. of 400lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption.
U.K.	6·9	...	5·08	11·98
Canada	9·65	4·8	...	4·85
India	17·00	0·25	...	16·75
Australia	0·65	0·2	...	0·45
N. Zealand	0·1	...	...	0·1
S. Africa	0·16	...	...	0·16
Cyprus	0·25	0·06	...	0·19
Malta	0·02	...	...	0·02
Total	34·73	5·31	5·08	34·50

Surplus over requirements, 230,000 qrs.

Dominion.	OATS. Milln. Qrs. of 320lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption.
U.K.	19·9	...	3·4	23·3
Canada	56·5	4·7	...	51·8
India	...	...	...	...
Australia	1·5	...	...	1·5
N. Zealand	0·6	..	...	0·6
S. Africa	0·8	...	...	0·8
Cyprus	0·02	...	...	0·02
Malta	...	...	...	...
Total	79·32	4·7	3·4	78·02

Surplus over requirements, 1,300,000 qrs.

Dominion.	MAIZE. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption.
U.K.	...	...	8·05	8·05
Canada	1·9	...	1·05	2·95
India	10·5	...	...	10·5
Australia	...	...	0·33	0·33
N. Zealand	0·05	...	0·02	0·07
S. Africa	6·25	2·00	...	4·25
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
Total	18·70	2·00	9·45	26·15

Deficiency within the Empire, 7,450,000 qrs.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

WHEAT.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1923.	Estimated 1924.
U.S.A.	98	105
Canada	59	36
British India	46	45
France	35	35
Argentina	31	23
Italy	28	22
Spain	20	17
Australia	13	16
Germany	13	11
Rumania	12	11
Hungary	8	6
Yugo-Slavia	8	9
U.K.	7	6

The estimated total world production (1924) is 520,000,000 quarters.

RYE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1923.	Estimated 1924.
Germany	30	27
Poland	27	21
U.S.A.	7	8
Czecho-Slovakia	6	5
France	4	4

The estimated total world production (1924) is 160,000,000 quarters.

BARLEY.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1923.	Estimated 1924.
U.S.A.	24	23
India	17	20
Spain	13	11
Germany	13	13
Canada	9	6
Poland	9	8
Japan	9	9
Rumania	7	6
Czecho-Slovakia	7	6
U.K.	6	6
France	5	5
Algeria	5	2

The estimated total world production (1924) is 210,000,000 quarters.

RICE AND POTATOES.

The estimated world production of rice (rough rice) was equal to 580 million quarters of 480lb. in 1923; and of potatoes (in 1923 and 1924) to 138 million tons of 2,240lb. each year.

OATS.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.).	
	Actual 1923.	Estimated 1924.
U.S.A.	130	148
Canada	59	35
Germany	42	42
France	33	30
Poland	24	21
U.K.	20	21
Czecho-Slovakia	9	8
Argentina	8	8
Sweden	7	6

The estimated total world production (1924) is 435,000,000 quarters.

MAIZE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1923.	Estimated 1924.
U.S.A.	356	289
Argentina	32	28
Brazil	22	21
Rumania	19	17
Italy	10	11
Yugo-Slavia	10	10
British India	10	10
Mexico	9	9
Egypt	9	9

The estimated total world production (1924) is 450,000,000 quarters.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS.

THE King has approved of the following awards by the President and Council of the Royal Society :—

A *Royal* medal to Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S., for his application of scientific principles to engineering problems, particularly to the development of the internal-combustion engine.

A *Royal* medal to Dr. H. H. Dale, F.R.S., for his researches in pharmacology and physiology.

The following awards have also been made by the President and Council :—

The *Copley* medal to Sir E. Sharpey-Schafer, F.R.S., for his valuable work in physiology and histology.

The *Rumford* medal to Mr. C. V. Boys, F.R.S., for his invention of the gas calorimeter.

The *Davy* medal to Professor A. G. Perkin, F.R.S., for his researches on the structure of natural colouring matters.

The *Darwin* medal to Professor T. H. Morgan, Foreign Member R.S., for his valuable work in zoology, especially his researches on heredity and cytology.

The British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

Patron, His Majesty the King.
President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Patron (Women's Section), H.M. the Queen.
President (do.), H.R.H. the Duchess of York
Chairman of Executive Council, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

The Board: Lord Stevenson, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Lt.-Col. Sir A. Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Charles McLeod; Colonel the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B.
Chief Administrator, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Travers Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Registered Offices, 16 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

THE Great Exhibition at Wembley was opened by their Majesties the King and Queen on Wednesday, April 23, and the date of closing was Saturday, November 1, 1924. It has been the outstanding event of the year, and the opinion seems to be generally held that both in conception and in achievement it surpassed all previous Exhibitions.

Three-quarters of a century ago, the Great Exhibition of 1851—of which the Crystal Palace still remains with us as a souvenir—amazed all visitors by the bold intermingling of iron and glass. The British Empire Exhibition of 1924 was equally impressive and novel in the employment of concrete. The massive buildings, together with the vast foundation work involved in their construction, the bridges, gateways, emblematic lions, roads, towers, and architectural features innumerable, constituted in the aggregate one great exhibit of Concrete. That the Exhibition gave a most instructive display of what can be done with that material was a fact patent to all who visited Wembley. Many of the displays were of permanent interest and of exceptional educative value, and it is to be hoped that a more or less complete re-opening in 1925 may be possible.

At the Guildhall Banquet (Nov. 10, 1924) the Prime Minister stated the intentions of H.M. Government in the following terms:—"We are determined that the great enterprise of Wembley shall not come to an untimely end. Next year we shall ask Parliament for a sufficient guarantee, in addition to that already promised, provided we get the support of all parties concerned, as well as the Dominions Overseas."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAVILION.—Severely plain, but dignified in general aspect, this building was appropriate to its contents. Six huge lions, very successfully modelled in concrete, guarded the portals; the national flags flew overhead; and special apartments were here reserved for the use of their Majesties the King and Queen during their frequent visits to the Exhibition. The contents of the building illustrated very fully the various activities of Government service. A specially appropriate item, calculated to bring very forcibly home to every visitor the world-wide scope of the British Empire Exhibition, was the great relief map of the World which was here displayed on the floor of the central hall, and which by ingenious lighting and other arrangements conveyed in a very impressive fashion information regarding the various portions of the Empire and the trade routes connecting them. An equally instructive large-scale model of the Home Country, illustrating its industrial and other features, was also shown here, and in the theatre which formed part of the building was a stage ingeniously equipped with various arrangements and devices for giving vivid representations of remarkable episodes which occurred by land and sea in the Great War. The contents of no building amongst the assemblage at Wembley were more calculated than those of this Government Pavilion to impress the visitor with the world-wide range and the importance of the responsibilities devolving upon the Home and other Governments concerned. A brief summary of a few sections will emphasise this.

The *Admiralty* contributed a most interesting display, illustrating in a most complete way the development of British naval matters from very early days. A most interesting section was that devoted to the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, many of the old maps and charts shown being of historic value. The *War Office* came equally to the front with most instructive exhibits, and a good idea of the history of this country from Saxon days onward could be obtained by an inspection in sequence of the remarkable collection of weapons, armour, pictures, relics, clothing, and models displayed. The *Air Ministry* had, too, a section of great interest, the panoramic views and models being most ingeniously contrived to illustrate special features relative to aeronautics. The *Post Office* and the *Royal Mint* had excellent displays, the latter with a coining press in actual operation and a very full display of the coins of the British Empire. The *Public Record Office* contributed some items too of vast interest, as did also the *Victoria and Albert Museum*. The *Ministry of Health* had a comprehensive exhibit dealing with the numerous public services coming within its purview; and the *Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries* had a display of instructive variety illustrating the treatment of various soils and many other aspects of agricultural research. Evidence of the work of the *Royal Society* was to be seen in the Pure Science Exhibits shown on one of the higher floors in the building. These were of special interest, as they tended to show that many discoveries and inventions of great value commercially and industrially were undertaken in the first place without any special utilitarian motive. Incidentally, too, the exhibits emphasised the important part that workers in lines of scientific research play in the industrial development of the nation. Other sections of interest were those devoted to the *Board of Education*; the *Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*; the *Ordnance Survey Office*; the Department of the *Government Chemist*; the Department of *Scientific and Industrial Research*; the *Imperial Institute*; the *Imperial*

Mineral Resources Bureau; and the section devoted to Tropical Health.

THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY.—This immense building housed an Exhibition in itself, and a most attractive one. Each of the many sections into which its interior was divided was devoted to a special branch of British Industry. The *Chemical* Industries had a wonderful display, thanks to the co-operation of numerous firms through the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers. Fine and heavy chemicals for all kinds of industrial purposes, essential oils, drugs, perfumes, dyes, solvents, and trade requirements of every conceivable kind in the chemical line were here displayed in infinite variety; and in connection with the dyeing industry the exhibits in this and other sections were a revelation both in regard to British dyes and British textile skill. The section devoted to *Rubber* was organised by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, and was a very complete display of the manifold uses to which rubber is now applied. As might be expected, the *Domestic Utilities* and *Fancy Goods* section included many lines of industry; and the *Sports* section, including the firearms department, had also a display of great variety. The halls devoted to the industries of *Ulster* merited special attention, as in them were given interesting displays of Northern Ireland's commercial activities. Those activities comprise, amongst others, the linen industry, shipbuilding, the production of mineral waters and Irish whisky, rope and twine, and tobacco, and there were many interesting exhibits relative to these industries. The Scottish linen industry had no display in this Palace, but it was well represented in a separate building in the grounds outside. In the section devoted to *Miscellaneous Textiles* some of the largest manufacturing firms in the country were represented and had excellent displays. The section devoted to *Wool and Allied Textiles* did special service for the mills in the Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield districts; and in the section *Cotton Textiles* there was a wonderful display of textile machinery and of the products emanating therefrom. The exhibits in all the textile sections bore eloquent testimony to what this country can do both in regard to spinning and weaving machinery of all kinds and the products therefrom. In the *Jewellery, Clocks, Watches and Cutlery* section there were many high-class horological exhibits, and a fine display of jewellery and plate. In the *Pottery and Glass* section British craftsmanship showed some excellent productions in all branches of their respective arts. Some of the examples of glass-work were indeed wonderful in regard both to the weight of material handled and the high quality of the results obtained. The sections devoted to *Leather* and to *Boots and Shoes* showed that on the one hand there was wide range in the material offered, and that on the other there was equally great variety in the articles produced. As might have been expected, a large area was occupied by *Food Products and Beverages*. Bread-making was shown in full operation on a commercial scale, as were also the production of biscuits, pastry, chocolates, and confectionery. The departments devoted to beverages were also very complete, ranging from milk and mineral waters to liqueurs and spirits. The *Tobacco* section was of special interest, historical and otherwise. The section devoted to *Gas* was a notable one, worthy of a great industry. The general arrangement was excellent, the section being divided into two main halls, one fitted as a lounge room, and the other devoted to the display of industrial appliances and to cookery demonstrations. Around each hall were smaller rooms in which were displayed special applications of gas in regard to lighting, heating, cooking, and industrial purposes generally. Incidentally, the value of sulphate of ammonia and other by-products was duly emphasised, as were also the merits of gas from the smoke-abatement point of view. Another remarkable section was that devoted to *Silk*, in which many most wonderful samples were displayed of both the real and the artificial. The *Building* section was a very comprehensive one, as it included not only building materials and metal-work, but also heating, lighting, ventilation, and the construction of strong-rooms. Some of the doors and locks in connection with the last mentioned were amongst the most striking exhibits in this section. Displays of great interest and beauty were made in the section occupied by *Furniture and Decorative Textiles*. The variety of carpets, tapestries, damasks, brocades, and other high-class furnishing textiles produced in British mills must have surprised many visitors to this section. The *Paper* section was an excellent one, and the exhibits covered the whole range of activities from the pulp to the printed sheet. Ink, pens, and stationery were also very adequately dealt with in this section. *Music* had a section to itself, and the exhibits displayed the history of music from very early days up to the latest modern developments. *Scientific Instruments and Photography* made a very interesting show, with much that was instructive respecting the by no means small part played by well-constructed apparatus in the progress of Science. Specially interesting to ladies was the *Lace* section, in which a very full display was made of lace, embroideries, nets, and curtains, representative of the Nottingham district.

THE PALACE OF ENGINEERING.—This building was described by the Exhibition authorities as covering an area more than six times as large as Trafalgar Square. Like its companion building—the Palace of Industry—its contents formed a complete exhibition, and a large one, in themselves. The marshalling in such orderly array of exhibits, the size and weight of which were in many instances colossal, was of itself a triumph of no mean order, and one which could not fail to appeal to observant visitors. Amongst the main sections into which the building was divided were the *Electrical and Allied Engineering*, which was organised by the Incorporated British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association; the *Shipbuilding, Marine, Mechanical and General Engineering*, organised by the British Engineers' Association; the *Transport* section; and the *Motors and Cycles* section.

In these sections were to be found practically everything that was representative of the particular branch of engineering concerned, this success being due in no small degree to the very effective way in which firms co-operated. A most impressive feature of this Palace of Engineering, and an example too of successful co-operation, was the great *Power Station* which supplied electrical power and light to the whole assemblage at Wembley. The equipment was

by members of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, and the manner in which demands were met was a tribute to the organised skill of the firms concerned. An interesting exhibit, dealing with the application of physics to engineering, was that arranged by the *National Physical Laboratory* (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), and it is noteworthy too that the research side was being developed very keenly by many of the firms exhibiting. In the Transport section all phases of transport—by rail, road, and water—were represented. The great railways contributed an interesting display of rolling stock, whilst the exhibits of various shipping companies illustrated the latest developments of cargo-carrying and passenger vessels of all types. Many problems have been presented of late years by the introduction of liquid fuel, the use of turbines, internal-combustion motors, and other innovations, and the exhibits bearing on these matters were numerous and of high practical interest.

The Port of London Authority, and the great provincial cities of Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol, showed plans and models which displayed in a most effective way the various dock and other shipping facilities they possess, and the extensions and improvements they have in hand. The section *Motors and Cycles* was organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd., and the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., and they succeeded in getting together a collective display of British productions which reflected the highest credit on themselves as organisers and on the firms exhibiting.

THE PALACE OF ARTS.—This building sheltered selected specimens of all branches of Art, and in it the visitor could see, under admirable lighting conditions, a collection of Art objects as comprehensive as it was wonderful. Various sections were devoted to loan collections illustrating both modern British painting and earlier periods, to sculpture, and to applied art in a multitude of directions. Ecclesiastical art, as well as the art of the Theatre, had most interesting displays, and the rooms representing various periods in British history and British taste called for much attention. In a special gallery was shown the *Queen's Dolls' House*, which was a most popular exhibit—a palace in miniature, full of craftsmanship of all kinds in exquisite detail. A specially prepared copy of WHITAKER, one-twelfth natural size, reposed on the writing-table in the palace library.

AUSTRALIA (with TASMANIA).—The Australian Pavilion and the grounds surrounding it formed one of the largest displays at Wembley. All the great industries of the Australian continent were therein well represented, and many of the exhibits were object-lessons of great educative value. Panoramic scenes of a most realistic character illustrated the various industries of the great continent at our antipodes, and conveyed in a most impressive way information regarding pastoral and agricultural life, the wool, timber, meat, dairying, mining, cotton, tobacco, and other activities. The fruit exhibits were of a specially notable character, as were also those representative of Australian wine production. Possibly one of the most impressive features of the whole display was the evidence afforded of the growing development of factory life in Australia. The variety and high quality of the exhibits in the manufacturers' section showed most clearly that in this direction there had been during recent years most remarkable progress.

BERMUDA.—The pavilion was a copy of a well-known house in the island which was at one time the home of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. The exhibits illustrated the geographical and industrial features of the island, and included also some interesting historical items.

BRITISH GUIANA.—These exhibits were housed in the pavilion of the West Indies, and gave abundant evidence of the resources of the Colony not only in such forest products as hardwoods and balata, but also in sugar, rice, and other field produce, to say nothing of gold and diamonds from the back-lands.

BURMAH.—The Burmah display, both as regards actual exhibits and the buildings which housed them, were remarkable for their beauty and their general excellence. Wood-carving in bewildering intricacy was a feature of the main pavilion and its appurtenances, and the artistic work in textiles, lacquer, ivory, and the metals attracted attention that was well merited. The forest department contained an excellent display of teak and other woods; and as regards precious stones, oil, and minerals generally, the exhibits bore ample testimony regarding activities in Burmah.

CANADA.—The huge building occupied by Canada contained an exhibition in itself, and moreover a large one. The main building was flanked by subsidiary pavilions devoted respectively to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, and the displays of these great concerns, with their wonderful panoramic expositions of Canadian scenery, formed fitting introductions to the main edifice. In the latter all the great Canadian industries were dealt with in the most complete and graphic manner. Maps in relief, and most realistic models, enabled visitors to see Canada in miniature from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The country's vast resources in timber, minerals, agricultural and dairy produce, fish, fur, and other directions were displayed in all possible ways, and the highly important exhibits of manufactured goods in wide range showed that Canada possesses in no small degree facilities for converting the raw material into the finished product.

CEYLON.—In a building the architecture of which was characteristic, Ceylon had a display worthy of the island. Tea, rubber, rice, spices, tobacco, and other agricultural products were in strong array, as were also many exhibits showing the wealth of Ceylon in gem-work of various kinds, and its industrial enterprise in textiles and other lines.

CYPRUS.—This pavilion contained an interesting exhibit of pottery, carpets, and other native arts and crafts, whilst the Government exhibits showed that fruit culture was receiving special attention.

EAST AFRICAN GROUP.—In this were included the exhibits furnished by *Nyasaland* (tobacco, cotton, tea, and sisal), the *Seychelles*, and *Zanzibar*—the clove industry being especially prominent in the display of the last-named.

FIJI.—A small pavilion which contained many exhibits of copra and other island products.

HONG KONG.—A native street, in full detail, enabled the visitor to sample most realistically this outlying station of the Empire. Hong Kong being an emporium for Eastern trade, the exhibits here were of vast variety.

INDIA.—The exhibits illustrating India formed a very large exhibition in themselves. The buildings covered an immense area, and the various courts and halls were most picturesque and interesting examples of Indian architecture and workmanship. In this very appropriate setting were displayed choice specimens of produce and work from all parts of India. Practically all the States, as well as the various Government Departments, the Railways, and numerous trading associations and private firms, co-operated in bringing about this vast assemblage of representative details. All features of Indian life were represented. There were wonderfully realistic jungle scenes, and panoramic views of various districts. Forest produce and the products of mines, textiles of all kinds, with the achievements of craftsmanship in all sorts of material, were to be seen here in marvellous variety; and, in short, it may be said that, from the Punjab in the north to Travancore in the south, all India contributed to make a magnificent display.

MALAYA.—An attractive pavilion, with banded minarets, housed a wide variety of exhibits from this great Asiatic peninsula, with its neighbours—Brunei and Labuan. The great industries—rubber-growing and tin-mining—were admirably illustrated, as were also many other lines of activity in forestry, agriculture, and native arts and crafts.

MALTA.—This pavilion contained a most interesting series of exhibits. There were archæological items which carried the history of the islands back to centuries before the Christian era, and there were other exhibits which brought it through the Middle Ages up to the present time. The industrial side was also admirably represented.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The pavilion of the "oldest British Colony" contained an excellent show, illustrating not only the developed resources of the island, but also its vast potentialities for future exploitation. Its mineral wealth was shown by numberless specimens to be most comprehensive in variety and promising in quantity. The great sealing and fishing industries and their subsidiaries held naturally a premier position. The timber trade and its offshoot, the paper industry, had remarkable exhibits.

NEW ZEALAND.—Very typical buildings housed the wonderful display made by New Zealand, one of the items being the historical Maori House, "Mata Atua," with its elaborate carvings. The mineral wealth of the islands, their timbers, their wool, meat and dairying trades, and their manufactures were represented by a multiplicity of most interesting exhibits.

PALESTINE.—The industrial development of the country, as well as its antiquity, was well illustrated by the exhibits in this pavilion.

SARAWAK.—The excellent models illustrating the growing oil industry in Sarawak were of special interest in this pavilion. The important sago industry, for which the State is celebrated, was also well represented.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A large building, in the old Dutch style of architecture distinctive of South Africa, with various subsidiary buildings and paddocks around it, sheltered a wonderful assemblage of South African exhibits. Very realistic impressions of scenes and life in the various States included in the Union of South Africa were conveyed by the excellent tableaux, panoramic views, and models herein displayed. The great gold and diamond industries furnished exhibits of special interest; and business activities in wine, tobacco, ostrich feathers, hides, fruit, and many other lines formed the themes of most interesting exhibits. Room was found too in these courts for displays representative of those far-distant islands—*St. Helena*, *Ascension*, and *Tristan da Cunha*.

WEST AFRICAN GROUP.—This group included *Nigeria*, the *Gold Coast*, and *Sierra Leone*. In each section the buildings were representative of the country—in the Nigerian unit they took the form of a portion of a native walled-town with the Emir's compound; in the Gold Coast section, of one of the old trading forts, complete with tower and massive gate; and in Sierra Leone the style adopted was that of a native rest-house. Palm oil, cotton, and timber were the outstanding features of the Nigerian display. Cocoa, gold, and native work from Ashanti and other districts appealed to the visitor to the Gold Coast section; whilst Sierra Leone made a noteworthy display of nuts, fibres, spices, gums, timbers, and native textile work.

WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC GROUP.—This included *Barbados*, *British Honduras*, the *Falkland Islands*, *Jamaica*, the *Leeward Islands*, *Saint Lucia*, and *Trinidad*, with *Tobago*; and the group might well be proud of the display its components made in the attractive building they occupied. Produce of the most varied kinds was shown in profusion, and it would be difficult to think of a tropical or sub-tropical product of any commercial value that was not represented amongst the rich variety displayed. The petroleum exhibit of Trinidad was a noteworthy one.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.—In the smaller buildings throughout the grounds there were many exhibits of interest. Amongst them were a Model Coal Mine; Cigarette, Confectionery and other factories; and interesting displays relative to British Timber, Poultry Farming, the Milk Trade, the Oil Trade, Book and Newspaper Production, Horticulture, and many other industries. There were also in evidence in the grounds many societies and philanthropic bodies whose functions and interests appealed to the Empire at large. Needless to add, the Amusement side was well developed in a separate *Amusement Park*.

ATTENDANCES.—The following are the official figures as to visitors to the Exhibition:—

Month.	No.	Month.	No.
April	327,078	Sept.	3,404,430
May	1,751,143	Oct.	1,811,035
June	3,443,934	Nov.	97,647
July	3,123,411		
Aug.	3,444,589	Total	17,403,267

The total area of the Exhibition grounds was officially given as 216 acres.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

WITH the object of improving the conditions of agricultural workers, the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act was passed in 1924 establishing an Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales and an Agricultural Wages Committee for each administrative county, or for two or more counties if desired by the County Representative Committees and approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. In a few specified cases one Committee is obligatory for certain combinations of counties. A county borough which is surrounded by an administrative county is for the purposes of the Act deemed to be included in that county. The Agricultural Wages Board is to consist of members representing employers and workers in equal proportions, together with such number of members as the Minister of Agriculture may think fit to appoint, these latter appointed members not to exceed one quarter of the total members. At least one member of the Board is to be a woman. Each Agricultural Wages Committee is to comprise equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives and two impartial members appointed by the Minister and a chairman appointed by the Committee. The *Agricultural Wages Committees* are empowered to fix minimum rates for workers employed for time work and may, if they think it necessary, fix minimum rates for workers for piece work. Such minimum rates may be fixed so as to apply universally to all agricultural workers in the county, or to any special class of workers, or to any special area in the county. The Committees must, so far as is reasonably practicable, secure a weekly half-holiday for workers. In the case of any worker employed or desiring to be employed on time work who is incapable of earning the minimum rate, owing to any physical injury or mental deficiency or infirmity, the Act provides that the Committee shall, if an application is made to them, grant to the worker a permit exempting his employment from the provisions of the Act, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the permit, including if the Committee think fit a condition as to the wages to be paid to the worker. In fixing minimum rates, Committees must, so far as practicable, secure for able-bodied men such wages as in the opinion of the Committee are adequate to promote efficiency and to enable a man in an ordinary case to maintain himself and his family in accordance with such standard of comfort as may be reasonable in relation to the nature of his occupation. The *Agricultural Wages Board* are to make such orders as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the decisions of the Committees, and are given power to fix, cancel or vary minimum rates in certain cases. Penalties are specified in the Act in cases where employers fail to pay not less than the minimum rates.

BEST BOOKS.

AN interesting scheme has been submitted to the League of Nations by Dr. Hagberg Wright of the London Library for the establishment of a Sub-Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which would compile an annual list of books, limited to 600, representing the greatest books of the world. It is contended that such a list would help materially to draw the nations of the world together in closer intellectual contact and that only by some such means is it possible to become acquainted with the thoughts and opinions of other countries. The League Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has given its approval to the scheme, which proposes that the countries forming the League of Nations should be invited to name representatives, preferably National Librarians, who could consult with experts or a representative body, to draw up the lists of books to be submitted to the Sub-Committee for the purpose of making the final selection. The number of books a country would be allowed to name would depend on the number of books it publishes, *e.g.*, countries publishing 50,000 books and upwards would be allowed to name 40 books each, and so on in proportion down to those publishing 5,000 books which would be allowed to name 10 books each. The subjects covered by the books in the lists would include history, economics, political science, art, science, topography and travel and literature, theology and philosophy, and works of reference. The lists would be sent in to the Sub-Committee not later than March 1 in each year, and the selected list of the 600 best works would be printed and published each year on June 1 at a price of 2*s.* 6*d.* to cover expenses. Several nations have expressed their approval of the scheme, and sample lists of books have in some cases been submitted by the National Librarians to the Committee.

BROADCASTING.

THE popularity of broadcasting continues to grow, and it would seem probable that the number of wireless receiving licences will, during 1925, increase to over 1,000,000. The amount payable to the British Broadcasting Company in respect of licences issued during the 12 months ending March 31, 1925, is expected to be about £400,000. The fee for constructors' licences, which form the bulk of the licences hitherto issued, was reduced from 15*s.* to 10*s.* per annum on July 1 last, with the consequence that the Company's share was reduced from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* Several additional relay stations have been opened, thus considerably enlarging the "listening-in area." In addition to the 9 main stations there are now relay stations at Plymouth, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Sheffield, Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Liverpool and Edinburgh. Further relay stations are proposed for Swansea and Dundee. The experimental high-power station at Chelmsford started transmitting in July last and, so far as the reception of its programmes (relayed from the London station) is concerned, would appear to be a success. It is reported that reception at distances up to 100 miles on a crystal set seems generally effective. It was announced at the end of September last that the Government had sanctioned the erection of a permanent high power station, which will probably be completed during the spring of 1925. Interesting experiments in transmission have been carried out during the past year. Programmes from the wireless station at Pittsburg, U.S.A., and the Radiola station in Paris have been received at the London station and broadcast to other stations in the country, and it would seem probable that these experiments will be extended to include other foreign stations. Another interesting and novel experiment was the broadcasting of the nightingale's song from a garden at Oxted in Surrey. Simultaneous broadcasting from all the stations has

been frequent, and is now utilised in connection with all important transmissions. Notable broadcasts during the year have been the King's speech at the opening of the British Empire Exhibition and speeches by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin. Operatic performances from the Opera House, Covent Garden, and the "Old Vic" have been broadcast, in the case of the latter without the aid of telephone lines. The value of broadcasting as a means of education is being explored; wireless sets have been installed in a number of schools, and a series of lectures organised by the Broadcasting Company. In this connection the Board of Education have lent to the Company for one year one of H.M. Inspectors. Further interesting developments in the transmissions will doubtless take place during 1925.

THE CAMPBELL PROSECUTION.

THE series of events which, nominally at all events, were responsible for the downfall of the Labour Government was initiated early in August when John Ross Campbell, the editor of *The Workers' Weekly*, a Communist organ, was charged at Bow Street Police Court with having feloniously, maliciously, and advisedly endeavoured to seduce divers persons unknown then serving in the Navy, Army, and Air Force from their allegiance to His Majesty. The charge was framed under the Incitement to Mutiny Act, 1797, and arose out of the publication in *The Workers' Weekly* of an open letter to soldiers and sailors inviting them to have nothing to do with the fighting in the event of another war, but to fight on the side of the working-men. At the second hearing counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions told the magistrate that it had been represented that the intention of the article was not to endeavour to seduce men in the fighting forces from their duty and allegiance, but was comment upon armed military force being used by the State for the suppression of industrial disputes. No further evidence was offered and Campbell was discharged.

When Parliament reassembled the Government were hotly questioned regarding this procedure, and the replies of the Attorney-General were regarded as raising such grave constitutional issues that the Conservative leaders gave notice of a vote of censure, while the Liberals put down an amendment asking for a Select Committee to be appointed to investigate and report upon the circumstances. The Government met the challenge by giving a day for the discussion, intimating that the passing of either motion would involve their resignation, and on October 8, after a lively debate, the House of Commons passed the Liberal amendment by 364 to 198, Mr. MacDonald announcing the dissolution of Parliament on the following day.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE Channel Tunnel Scheme has once again occupied a prominent place as a subject of public debate. It is over 50 years since the Channel Tunnel Company was formed; but no actual progress has been made beyond the headways bored over 40 years ago for about 2,000 yards under the sea from the two ends near Dover and Calais. The scheme has been considered by several governments since it was rejected by Lord Landsdowne's committee in 1882, and each government has decided against it. At the end of June last the Prime Minister received a deputation of members of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee who urged on the Government the desirability of sanctioning the construction of the Tunnel. This deputation represented some 400 members of Parliament of all parties. It was contended that the arguments in favour of the Tunnel had been very much strengthened and those against it very much weakened by what had happened during the last 10 or 20 years. In a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister it was estimated that on the construction of the Tunnel about 2,500 men would find employment on the English side and an equal number on the French side of the Channel. There would in addition be consequential employment in various trades elsewhere, and it was estimated that work would be provided for 12,000 men in this country and 12,000 men in France for nearly 5 years. As to the cost of the scheme, it was calculated that reckoning from the Tunnel mouth in England to the Tunnel mouth in France, including all necessary outlay in respect of (1) two interchange stations; (2) drainage headings; and (3) incidental equipment, the total cost would be about £29,000,000. It was contended that after paying working expenses, &c., the net receipts from passenger and goods traffic would enable satisfactory dividends to be paid on this capital expenditure. The Government attached great importance to the question, and it was referred for consideration to a special meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Four former Prime Ministers, who had been Chairmen of the Committee (Lord Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Baldwin), were also invited to attend the meeting, which had before it communications from the House of Commons Tunnel Committee, notes on French official opinion, the verbatim notes of the deputation to the Prime Minister, exhaustive notes of the earlier history of the subject and a series of papers prepared in several of the Government Departments in 1920. The Committee after examining the civil and defence aspects of the question unanimously recommended that at the present time the Tunnel ought not to be proceeded with, and the Government had no alternative but to accept this advice.

CIVIL AVIATION PROGRESS.

CIVIL aviation has shown very satisfactory progress since the scheme for subsidised services was sanctioned to be put into operation in October 1922. The scheme allowed for the operation of services as follows: Handley Page (London–Paris) and Instone Air Line (London–Brussels–Cologne), to maintain a minimum of 300 services in each direction; Daimler Hire (Manchester–London–Amsterdam–Hamburg–Berlin) and British Marine Air Navigation (Southampton–Cherbourg–Havre–Channel Islands), the former to reach a minimum mileage of 253,846 miles and the latter of 60,000 miles, the annual maximum subsidies being respectively £15,000, £25,000, £55,000 and £10,000. The report of the Directorate of Civil Aviation for the year ended March 31, 1924, states that all the above services were regularly operated during the year with

the exception of those scheduled for the British Marine Air Navigation Company, which were confined to the route Southampton–Guernsey. All of the above four operating companies terminated their individual existence on March 31, 1924, when they were combined into a new company — Imperial Airways, Ltd. Under an agreement with the Air Council this Company undertakes during the first four years from April 1, 1924, to complete an average annual mileage of 1,000,000 miles on air services; and a minimum annual mileage in each of these years of 800,000 miles, and of 1,000,000 miles per annum afterwards until the Government subsidy of £1,000,000 shall have been repaid. During the year 1923-4 the total air transport flying amounted to 1,004,000 miles flown in 5,012 flights, as against 778,000 miles in 4,000 flights in the previous year. Passengers carried in the course of those flights numbered 15,013 compared with 11,460 in the previous year, and goods carried totalled 427 tons as against 216 tons. Other flying, mainly "joy riding," amounted to 120,000 miles flown and 39,227 passengers carried, as against 109,000 miles and 25,253 passengers in the previous year. British companies received an increasing proportion of the total passenger traffic on the cross-channel aeroplane-routes, the British share being 79 per cent. of the total as compared with 76 per cent. in the previous year. This increase was not the result of a proportionately greater number of flights, the British flights remaining at the previous year's figure of 58 per cent.

CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY.

CONSIDERABLE progress in the settlement of British and German debt claims under the Peace Treaty is recorded by the Controller of the Clearing House. Of 102,000 British claims, amounting to £76,000,000, cases representing £64,250,000 have been finally disposed of, and of £265,000 German claims, totalling £63,000,000, claims amounting to £48,500,000 have been settled finally. The residue still to be dealt with comprises the more complicated claims involving inquiry into the facts, which are largely in dispute, and the determination of abstruse questions of commercial and treaty law. Property claims lodged with the department amounted to £67,000,000, of which £43,000,000 have been either agreed as to amount by the German authorities, adjudicated upon by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or withdrawn by the claimants. The remainder, amounting to £24,000,000, are still under discussion. The total sum paid by the Clearing Office to British creditors and claimants up to *Sept.* 16, 1924, in respect of their claims against German nationals or the German Government amounts to £71,211,558, distributed as follows: Debts, £47,862,463; proceeds of liquidation, £19,644,941; compensation, £3,704,154.

COAL PRICES.

PUBLIC dissatisfaction with the course of retail prices of domestic coal in recent times led to an investigation by the Secretary of Mines during the past year. A meeting between representatives of the Mines Department of the Board of Trade and the Coal Merchants' Federation was arranged at the suggestion of the Secretary, who expressed a wish that a full and frank discussion should take place covering the price of coal to the domestic consumer and the question of quality, on both of which points his Department had received a large amount of correspondence and many complaints. It was agreed that the Secretary for Mines should put a series of questions to the Federation, and a list of 18 questions was accordingly drawn up by the Mines Department dealing with the method of regulating retail coal prices, the quality of coal supplied to consumers, increases in prices of coal between the summer of 1923 and the spring of 1924, contract purchases by coal merchants, retail distribution costs and the coal merchant's trading margin. After the replies had been examined, the Secretary of Mines in a letter to the Federation pointed out that the suspicion in the mind of the public is that excessive prices are charged and high profits made in the winter months. Whether or not this is so is a question which could only be determined by a comparison of merchants' costs and profits, that is to say by the production of the facts and figures asked for in four of the questions. These four questions asked for the following information:—(1) A comparative statement of the pithead increases and retail increases in coal prices at five specified dates between September, 1923, and March, 1924. (2) Details from each of the merchants present at the Conference as to deliveries under contract and typical purchases at market prices in respect of house coal obtained by them during the month of November, 1923. (3) What percentage of the total coal delivered in November, 1923, to each of the coal merchants was purchased under contract. (4) The difference at the time the questions were formulated between the cost of coal at the merchant's depôt and the retail price charged to the consumer. The Federation took exception to the second and third questions as being directed to each individual, and stated that they could not in any event furnish particulars in the form required as the merchants did not communicate them to each other. Other objections were raised to the other questions, to which direct answers were not given, and the Secretary for Mines expressed his fear that as the Federation had not seen their way to furnish the desired facts and figures the public would not be reassured by the answers given. Up to the time Parliament was dissolved, no further action had been taken by the Government to secure the desired facts and figures.

COMMUNISM.

IT is hard to draw a dividing line between the Communist and the Socialist in the Labour Movement. At the same time, it is difficult to get any real statistics of the number of Communists. A table given by *Justice* (organ of S.D.F.) in Sept., 1924, placed the strength of the Communist Party in England as 3,000 as compared with 10,000 in 1920. The writer's belief is that members and sympathisers reach nearly six figures. With the exception of Russia, *Justice* stated that the European members of the Communist Party totalled 590,990, of whom 240,990 were Germans. Communists are disguised under several names. There is the *Red International of Labour Unions*, of which Mr. Tom Mann is President in the British section. This body held a "National Minority Conference" of 200 delegates at Memorial Hall, London, Aug. 23, 1924. Resolutions were passed in favour of 44-hours working week, establishment of factory and workshop committees, and building up of a revolutionary industrial organisation with in-

tention of smashing capitalism. Next day, the Conference moved to Battersea Town Hall, when resolutions were carried in favour of revision of educational facilities to teach the class struggle, condemning the Dawes Agreement, &c. Considerable publicity was given to the weekly organ of the Communist Party, *The Worker's Weekly*, by the prosecution of John Ross Campbell, the editor, for having published an article contrary to the Incitement to Mutiny Act, 1797. He appeared at Bow Street on Aug. 6 and was remanded until Aug. 13, when the charge was withdrawn. The article dealt with the position of the Army during an industrial dispute, and practically repeated the old proposals of the Labour Leaders that in time of a strike the soldiers should not be used or work against the strikers. The Campbell Case was taken up by the Conservative and Liberal Parties, and made the test of a Vote of Confidence in the Government (Oct.).

The *Communist Party* held its annual Conference at Salford, May 18–19, with W. Gallacher (Glasgow) as President. The Party criticised the Labour Government as not being advanced enough in its proposals, and declared that a real Government "must realise the dictatorship of the working class, founded not in Parliament, but in the mass organisations of the workers." Affiliation was demanded with the Labour Party, the intention being to "get in and steal the leadership from the present leaders." During the conference, Mrs. Crawford, Chairman of the Women's Section, was arrested by the police and afterwards released. Tom Mann represented the British Bureau at the *Communist International Congress* at Moscow, July 1–8. *See also* "Labour Party."

CO-OPERATION.

THE 56th Annual Congress of the Co-operative Movement was held at Nottingham, June 9–14, 1924, with 2,000 representatives present. The official figures then circulated showed an aggregate membership of 4,580,623 (an increase of 61,461 on the year), with a share capital of £75,219,903 (an increase of £2,148,305). The total of the year's sales was £165,427,590 (a decrease of £4,154,767). The small turn-over of capital is somewhat remarkable. Mr. C. A. W. Saxton, President, complained that an average family expenditure of 14*s.* 3*d.* weekly was a poor support by members, and urged the need for more purchasing within the movement. He went so far as to say, "I make bold to say that it is owing to a lack of efficiency that a large percentage of the trade passes our doors, and I submit it is time for a searching enquiry to ascertain the causes of this want of efficiency."

The project of a national daily newspaper owned by the Co-operative Movement was again discussed. A resolution welcoming a daily, but adding that for the present the circulation of the present weekly publications must be pushed for that end, was carried by 2,108 votes to 1,456. An amendment suggesting common ownership of the Labour Party's *Daily Herald*, jointly by the Co-operative Movement, Trades Union Congress, and Labour Party, was defeated by 2,270 votes to 1,514. Amongst other resolutions passed were those in favour of permanent legislation to compel sale of bread by weight, labelling of imported produce, abolition of indirect taxation on articles of food.

An *International Co-operative Exhibition* was held at Ghent, June 15 to Sept. 15, in honour of fifty years of Co-operation in Belgium. Thirty-two countries were represented by exhibits; the Ministry of Health had an exhibit in the British Pavilion.

The *Co-operative Wholesale Society* sent quantities of goods into Southern Russia in 1919 and indebtedness was subsequently repudiated. The Russian Co-operative Organisation (Centrosoyus) eventually acknowledged the debt, and in Oct., 1924, it was stated that the sum of £65,000 had been received by the C.W.S. in settlement from Russia.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ACCORDING to the reports of the Ministry of Labour, only a net gain of two schemes for the year 1923 can be claimed. Eight new ones were established and six old schemes discontinued. Seven schemes are in abeyance, whilst four others are believed to be in operation, though details are not available. The actual total, including these four and omitting the seven mentioned, is 238. For the 172 schemes in regard to which statistical details are forthcoming, the number of employees concerned is 121,022, and the amount of bonus or profit divided between them for the past year is given as £883,355. This total is equivalent to 5·1 per cent. of the wages bill, so it may be assumed that Co-partnership as at present applied gives the workman an increase of 1*s.* in the £ on his wages. How slow is the progress made in spreading the benefits of Co-partnership can be seen from the figure of 96 as the net gain of schemes since 1913. Up to 1880, 35 schemes had been established; of these only six were in operation in 1923.

Viscount Cecil had a Bill before Parliament in the 1924 Session to give a statutory and permissive right to a company to adopt Co-partnership, and subject to certain safeguards in the interests of ratepayers for extending the powers to Local Authorities. At the end of April, the Council of the Labour Co-partnership Association instructed its officers to bring before the International Labour Office the principles of Co-partnership with a view to obtaining the support of the Office. It was stated at the 1924 annual meeting of the shareholders of Lever Brothers, Limited, that in 15 years the sum of £1,723,000 had been divided as profit-sharing amongst the company's employees.

COST OF ELECTIONS.

THE cost of the General Election of 1923 exclusive of returning officers' charges, was £982,340. The aggregate expenditure of the 1,446 candidates in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was distributed as follows:—

Agents	£124,631
Clerks, &c.	167,296
Printing, &c.	436,411
Meetings	58,529
Committee Rooms	52,647
Miscellaneous	82,334
Personal expenses	60,492

In the London boroughs 151 candidates spent £81,768; in English boroughs the total for 480 candidates was £313,671; and in the counties 535 candidates returned an aggregate of £425,959, giving a total for England of £823,123. The corresponding figures for Wales (81 candidates), were £59,162; for Scotland (170 candidates), £96,998; and for Northern Ireland (17 candidates), £3,057. In numerous cases, especially

in county divisions, expenses ran into four figures The unsuccessful candidate for the Altrincham Division of Cheshire, headed the list with £1,402; General Seeley's expenses in the Isle of Wight were £1,467, and those of his opponent £1,488; and in the Wansbeck Division of Northumberland the unsuccessful candidate disbursed £1,453. Lady Terrington's outlay in the Wycombe Division was £1,425, and that of her opponent £1,474. In London the largest expenditure was £1,072 by the successful candidate for North Islington. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spent £1,052, Mr. Baldwin £844, and Mr. Asquith £743.

Of the 21,283,085 electors on the register, 14,523,398, or approximately 68 per cent. recorded their votes.

CURRENCY REFORM.

PROPOSALS have again been made for a reform of the British Currency and for the institution of a Decimal Penny. The Currency, as reformed, would comprise the following units:—

	Name.	Decimals.
BANK NOTE—		
10 royals (£5)	Imperial	100·00
TREASURY NOTES—		
20 shillings	Sovereign	20·00
10 shillings	Royal	10·00
SILVER COINS—		
2 shillings	Florin	2·00
Shilling	Shilling	1·00
Half-shilling (5*d.*)	Tester	·50
BRONZE COINS—		
10 mils (or decims)	Penny	·10
5 mils	Halfpenny	·05
2½ mils	Farthing	·025

MONEY TABLE.—10 mils (or decims) = 1 penny; 10 pence = 1 shilling; 10 shillings = 1 royal; 2 royals = 1 sovereign.

The following changes are thus proposed:—(1) The penny token to be increased in value one-sixth or approximately 20 per cent., and thus become one-tenth of a shilling and one-hundredth of a royal or half-sovereign sterling. It would be sub-divided into 10 mils (or decims), the halfpenny representing 5 or ·05, and the farthing or quarter-penny, 2½ or ·025. The popular shilling—the present unit of trade—could thus become the decimal unit, with two places for the fraction (the farthing being the negligible quantity in a total sum). (2) The silver half-shilling of 6*d.* to be replaced by one of 5*d.*, and the superfluous quarter-shilling of 3*d.* to be permanently withdrawn. One penny *d.* (·25) would thus exactly = 3 low value (or 2½ high value) *d.*; 5 (·50) = 6; and 7½ (·75) = 9. The old names "Royal" for half-sovereign, and "Tester" for half-shilling, might be usefully revived as being more serviceable than the longer relative names. It would also be a convenience to give a name, such as "Imperial," to the 10 royal or 100 shilling denomination. It is claimed that no appeal to Parliament is necessary but merely a proclamation of an Order in Council—as provided by Sec. 11 of the Coinage Act, 1870—to "determine the .... denomination of any coin," in this instance the token value of the penny; to "call in coins of any date or denomination," in this instance, the 6*d.* and 3*d.* silver coins; and to "regulate any matters relative to the coinage," under which, provisions would be made for the exchange of the called-in coins through the Post Offices and Banks; and for the holders of large stocks of bronze coins collected up to the date of the proclamation, to render account of such, and to surrender (as unearned increment) one-sixth of such sum collected, to the Assessor of Income Tax. Such Order to "come into operation on the date therein mentioned." To prevent deliberate hoarding of bronze coins in anticipation of their increase in value, the date of the proclamation would not be previously announced. The advantages claimed by the reformers are—(1) Simplicity of decimal notation: 6·85 = 6*s.* 8½*d.* (2) Substitution of simple addition for compound arithmetic. (3) Increase of foreign trade by use of decimals. (4) Fewer bronze coins required for circulation. (5) The value of the penny brought more into accord with modern needs. (6) No (material) interference with the existing coins, the quarterly division of the penny, or the gold standard. (7) Early return to 1*d.* stamps, 1*d.* a word telegrams, &c., facilitated.

DEATH RAY.

MUCH publicity was given during the past year to the popularly called "death ray," and many remarkable claims were made in the Press as to the possibilities of the invention. The Air Ministry in the early part of the year offered an opportunity to the inventor, Mr. Grindell-Matthews, to give a demonstration of his apparatus to their representatives, and after considerable delay representatives of the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry visited the inventor's laboratory to witness a demonstration of the possibilities of the ray. The demonstration consisted in lighting an Osglim electric lamp and in stopping at will a small motor-cycle engine from a distance of about 15 yards. All the apparatus was provided and arranged by the inventor. The Air Ministry afterwards stated that the departmental representatives were shown nothing which would lead them to credit the statements which had appeared in the Press as to the possibilities of the invention, and the conditions under which the demonstrations were made by the inventor were such that it was not possible to form any definite opinion as to the value of the device. Mr. Matthews was accordingly offered an immediate opportunity to demonstrate the stopping, by means of his ray, of a small petrol motor (such as an ordinary motor-cycle engine) to be provided by the Government. The Ministry stated that he was not asked to disclose any information as to the means by which the ray was produced or the nature of the rays themselves. If the test proved successful the inventor was to be paid £1,000 immediately, the only condition being that he would allow the Government 14 days to consider the basis of further financial negotiations for the purchase or development of his invention. This offer was declined and negotiations ended. Following this action of the Air Ministry, Mr. Leach, Under-Secretary for Air, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the Departments had been placed in a difficult position in dealing with the matter, partly because of the vigorous Press campaign conducted on behalf of the inventor, and partly because this was not the first occasion on which he had put forward a scheme for which extravagant claims had been made. In answer to a further question, Mr. Leach stated that every phenomenon produced by Mr. Grindell-Matthews at this trial could readily be produced by the people in his own Department.

DISARMAMENT.

FOREMOST amongst matters of international concern and discussion have been the questions of disarmament and universal peace. Progress in dealing with these vast problems is necessarily slow, but hopes are high that the deliberations of the League of Nations at Geneva will result in the holding of a general Disarmament Conference in the summer of 1925. Such a Conference would appear to have been in the mind of President Coolidge when in March last, in a speech at New York, he expressed himself in favour of calling a new conference similar to the Washington Conference "when a certain and definite settlement of German reparations had been finally established." The Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance drawn up by the League in 1923 was rejected by the Government on several grounds. It was contended that its adoption would cause a general increase rather than a decrease of armaments, and it might result in a reappearance of a system of rival alliances which in the past had constituted the greatest danger to the peace of the world. It was opposed also because it appeared to involve an undesirable extension of the functions of the Council of the League. Only a small number of States expressed unqualified acceptance of the Draft Treaty, and Lord Parmoor stated that every single Dominion had expressed opposition to it. Following the rejection of the Draft Treaty hopes were centred upon the meeting of the fifth Assembly of the League which opened in September last. The British, French and Belgian Prime Ministers attended, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald placed before the Assembly his proposals for international peace and national security. He advocated a wide system of arbitration and the calling of a world conference to deal with disarmament. The proposals of the French Premier differed from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's in some respects, but after a long debate the two Prime Ministers drafted a joint resolution which was carried by the League Assembly without a dissentient vote. The Assembly "with a view to reconcile in the new proposals the divergencies between certain points of view which have been expressed, and when agreement has been reached, to enable an International Conference on Armaments to be summoned by the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment," requested the First (Constitutional and Legal) and Third (Disarmament) Committees to consider all the material in possession of the League with a view to formulating definite proposals for the consideration of the Assembly. The protocol dealing with arbitration and sanctions was drawn up and passed unanimously by the Assembly in October last. States which are not members of the League may be invited to accept the procedure laid down. If the treaty is ratified by the Governments of the various States belonging to the League, a Disarmament Conference to which all States will be invited will be held in Geneva in June, 1925.

DORMANT FUNDS.

INCLUDED in the increment which falls to the Crown are the estates left by intestates when there is no next-of-kin to claim them. There are many such estates standing unclaimed, either because there are no legitimate claimants in existence, or because the claimants have never heard that the estates have become divisible. Such estates are advertised, and if no next-of-kin appear, the estate is administered by the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of the Crown. A list of such intestates' estates appears in the *London Gazette*, and anybody claiming to be of kin to the deceased person should communicate with the Treasury Solicitor, at Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

EMPLOYMENT.

VERY unsatisfactory is the record for employment. The figures for registrations at the Labour Exchanges and those of persons in receipt of poor relief do not in themselves give full measure of the numbers of unemployed. The highly skilled and control workers can gain nothing by registration at the Exchanges, and their extent can only be guessed. Little encouragement exists for trade with Europe, whilst disturbing factors of threatened strikes make speculative work by employers dangerous. Moreover, there is a tendency on the part of countries that used to buy manufactured goods from us establishing their own industries; and the raw material, instead of coming to the U.K. first, goes direct to the new manufacturing country. Figures of our export and import trades will be seen to vary in accordance with our unemployment figures. The following are the official figures for unemployment and relief :—

Last Monday of	Insured Workpeople. Unemployed Registrations. in ,000's	% to No. of Insured Persons.	% of Unemployed in certain T.U.'s.	No. of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief. in ,000's
Dec. 1923	1,226	10·7	9·7	848
Jan. 1924	1,322	11·9	8·9	908
Feb. ,,	1,226	10·7	8·6	901
Mar. ,,	1,137	9·8	7·8	827
Apr. ,,	1,118	9·7	7·5	812
May ,,	1,087	9·5	7·0	778
June ,,	1,084	9·4	7·2	766
July ,,	1,135	9·9	7·4	767
Aug. ,,	1,220	10·6	7·9	731
Sept. ,,	1,240	10·8	8·6	691

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

THE third Mount Everest expedition left Darjeeling towards the end of March last on the long journey through Sikkim and Tibet to their base camp at the foot of the Rongbuk Glacier. General C. G. Bruce, who commanded the expedition of 1922, was again in charge, but almost as soon as the Tibetan tableland was reached he was forced to return to Darjeeling owing to severe malaria, and the leadership devolved upon his second in command, Colonel Norton. With him were four other members of the 1922 expedition and six new members, all skilled mountaineers. Perfect weather was experienced in the early stages of the march, which followed generally the route taken by the previous expeditions, and the base camp was reached according to plan on April 29, two days ahead of the 1922 time. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining local labour for transporting supplies to the camps higher up. Camps 1 and 2 were established early in May and stocked without much difficulty, the latter with all stores for the higher camps. The task of establishing Camp 3 close under the wall of the North Col and stocking it with stores for itself and the higher camps brought the first check to the expedition. Unexpectedly low temperatures—as low as −22° Fahrenheit—were experienced, with

head winds which caused the retreat to Camp 2 of the first party to ascend; and then a blizzard which lasted continuously for 48 hours further delayed the establishment of the camp and forced the climbers to return to the base camp for rest and recuperation. Fine weather returned on May 17, when the advance was resumed and Camp 4 established at Chang La, on the site of the 1922 camp, at an altitude of 23,000 feet. Bad weather followed, and the lowest temperature recorded by the expedition—56° of frost—was experienced on the night of May 22–23. On June 1, Mr. Mallory and Captain Geoffrey Bruce, with eight porters, established Camp 5 (two fragile 10 lb. tents) at a height of 25,300 feet, and on June 3 Colonel Norton and Dr. Somervell with three porters established Camp 6 at 26,700 feet. These two started for the summit on June 4 without the aid of oxygen, but were forced to turn back exhausted at a height of about 28,000 feet. Four days later Mr. Mallory and Mr. Irvine with oxygen made the final attempt from Camp 6, which was to end tragically. They were last seen climbing steadily for the summit at an altitude of over 28,200 feet, as determined by the theodolite, some hours behind their scheduled time. Search was made for them at Camp 6 on June 10, but no trace of them was found. The question as to whether they reached the summit has been much discussed, but with the exception of Mr. Odell, who was the last to see them, the members of the expedition incline to the view that the gallant climbers failed to reach the top.

F.I.D.A.C.

THE *Federation Inter-Alliée des Anciens Combattants* (Inter-Allied Federation of Ex-Service Men) held their fifth International Congress (for the first time in England) in London, Sept. 15–20, 1924, when 80 delegates, representing 5,000,000 members in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Poland, Italy, Roumania, Serbia, Czechoslovakia and U.S.A. attended. M. Bertrand was in the Presidential Chair. The L.C.C. permitted use of and formerly welcomed delegates to London County Hall. The Conference divided into four Committees, who worked in private on Peace, Organisation, Propaganda and Pensions. On evening of first Conference day, Earl Haig made a broadcast speech to over 1,000,000 listeners-in asking for work to be found the 800,000 ex-Service men who were unemployed. The great aim of the F.I.D.A.C. is universal peace. Its other objects include the welfare of the ex-Service men. Next year, women delegates will be present at the Congress.

HOUSING.

PROGRESS AND FUTURE SCHEME.

ON March 31, 1924, the effect of the Housing Act of 1923, according to the Ministry of Health, had been that 41,859 houses were to be provided under approved housing schemes of local authorities, 73,777 houses by private enterprise financially assisted under the Act, and 5,681 houses by public utility societies, &c., similarly assisted, making a total of 121,317. Of these 8,140 were completed and 30,405 were in course of construction. On the same date 208,712 houses had been completed under the Housing Act of 1919, 164,985 by local authorities, 39,186 by private builders, and 4,541 by public utility societies. The estimated final cost of the schemes of local authorities under these Acts is £179,000,000. The number of houses known to the Ministry to have been provided during the year 1923–24 by private enterprise without assistance from public funds was 67,546; in addition 37,953 houses were under construction or recently completed but not occupied at the end of the year. It is evident from the above figures that up to the present there has been no reduction of the shortage of houses which can be rented by the working classes. With the aid of the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act of 1924, and an agreement arrived at between the Government and the building industry, it is hoped the building of houses for letting at reasonable rents will be carried out on a much wider scale than in the past four years. The object of the Government is that with the help of increased State subsidies 2,500,000 houses of the type required will be completed in the next 15 years, according to the following programme:—

1925.....	90,000	1933.....	210,000
1926.....	100,000	1934.....	225,000
1927.....	110,000	1935.....	225,000
1928.....	120,000	1936.....	225,000
1929.....	135,000	1937.....	225,000
1930.....	150,000	1938.....	225,000
1931.....	170,000	1939.....	225,000
1932.....	190,000		

The representatives of the building industry consider that it may not be possible to reach these numbers owing to circumstances over which they have no control, e.g., the efficiency of the additional labour to be obtained; but they undertake that the minimum production shall be at least two-thirds of the above totals. The amount of the State contribution is to be increased to £9 per house per annum for 40 years, or if the house is situated in an agricultural parish £12 10s. for 40 years. The contribution from local rates remains at £4 10s. per house. Assuming that the full programme of 2,500,000 houses is carried out, and that 7½ per cent. of the houses are built in agricultural districts, the Government estimate that the total cost of the scheme will be 1,376 millions, of which 450 millions will fall on the rates and 926 millions on the exchequer.

RENT RESTRICTION AND EVICTIONS.

THE Rent Restriction Bill introduced in February, 1924, was a private Member's Bill, which had for its object the amendment in the interests of tenants of the Rent Restriction Acts of 1920 and 1923. Its chief proposals were (1) to continue full control of houses till June, 1928; (2) to narrow down the grounds on which a landlord could obtain possession, and to provide that even in the case of a landlord requiring a house for his own use he should find alternative accommodation for the tenant; (3) to reduce the 40 per cent. increase allowed on standard rents to 25 per cent.; (4) to put back into control all houses which were covered by the 1920 Act. The Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons and referred to a Standing Committee. It was thought that the Government might adopt the Bill as a basis for their rent policy; but no Government support was given, and after a number of meetings the Committee reported that they could not proceed further with the consideration of the Bill. The dropping of this Bill was followed by a Government measure, the principal clauses of which proposed (1) that a Court should not make an order for possession of

a house or for the ejectment of the tenant on the ground of non-payment of rent due to the inability of the tenant to obtain employment, unless the Court was satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by refusing to grant such an order than by granting it. (2) That a landlord might recover possession without providing alternative accommodation only where the house was desired for his personal occupation, and the Court thought that the hardship of keeping the landlord out would be greater than the hardship of ejecting the tenant. Strong opposition was shown to the first proposition, and after an amendment had been proposed by the Government the Bill was rejected on second reading by a majority of 9 votes. After their defeat the Government decided to adopt and amend a Bill introduced by Mr. E. Simon, the member for Withington, "to prevent unreasonable evictions of tenants." This Bill was finally passed in July last. It substitutes for certain clauses in the 1923 Act which enabled a landlord to obtain possession without showing alternative accommodation the following provision—that possession of a dwelling-house reasonably required by the landlord (excluding one who has become landlord by purchase after May 5, 1924) for occupation by himself, or for a son or daughter over 18 years of age, shall be given only if the Court is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including any alternative accommodation available for the landlord or tenant, that greater hardship would be caused by refusing than by granting an order for possession.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND PRICES.

A FACTOR seriously affecting the success of the Government's housing scheme has been the rise in the price of building materials. Steps to deal with this question were taken in the early part of 1924 by the appointment of an Inter-Departmental Committee to survey the prices of materials; and following the understanding between the Government and the building industry, and the introduction of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Bill, the Minister of Health introduced a Bill "to prevent excessive charges for building materials, and to make provision for securing an adequate supply of such materials, and for other purposes incidental thereto." The Bill proposes that if the price of any article used in the building of houses for the working classes appears to the Minister of Health to be excessive, power shall be given to the Board of Trade to investigate prices, &c., and, if considered desirable, to fix and regulate prices and conditions of supply. For the purpose of this investigation the Board of Trade may require the books of a firm to be produced for examination. If it be found that the production or supply of any building materials is being unreasonably prevented by any person, the Minister of Health may (1) require the offender to place at his disposal the whole of the materials held by him or the whole output of his business; (2) take possession of the property where the materials are produced and carry on the business for as long as he considers necessary. For failure to comply with any order fixing prices or conditions of supply, or withholding books or furnishing false information, the Bill proposes a fine not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both. In the case of an offending company, the chairman and every managing director and every officer concerned in the management of the company, will be liable to the fine and imprisonment unless they can prove that the act or default took place without their knowledge. At the time Parliament was dissolved the Bill had not reached the Committee stage. It has often been suggested that building costs might be reduced by the adoption of new methods of construction and the use of new materials. With a view to obtaining authoritative advice on these questions the Minister of Health in September last appointed a strong Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Moir with the following terms of reference:—"To enquire and report as to new materials or methods of construction which are, or may be, available for the building of houses for the working classes, and to make recommendations as to the organisation required for securing the adoption and use of approved new materials or methods by local authorities and other bodies or persons providing such houses."

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SERVICE.

A GREAT scheme of Empire Wireless communication has at last been decided on and work is already in progress on the new stations in this country and the colonies. So long ago as 1911 the Imperial Conference resolved "that the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial and defensive purposes renders it desirable that a chain of British-owned wireless stations should be established within the Empire." Several schemes have been discussed, but owing to various causes no adequate facilities for wireless communication with the Empire have hitherto been provided. A station has been erected at Leafield, Oxfordshire, but this is not powerful enough to send messages with regularity and certainty to India, or Australia or South Africa. It communicates with Cairo daily and carries on a successful service with Canada. A new medium power station at Northolt also transmits a certain number of Press messages during the night hours to Halifax, Nova Scotia. When it was found that the original all-Empire wireless policy would not be carried out the chief self-governing dominions took independent action, with the result that a complete State-owned all-Empire chain is not now possible. The Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Donald appointed to inquire into the subject of wireless control reported that they were unanimously of opinion (1) that the State through the Post Office should own all wireless stations in Great Britain for communication with the overseas Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and territories, and (2) that the Post Office should operate directly, under an improved business organisation, all the Empire stations in Great Britain. They thought, however, that an exception might be allowed in the case of Canada, as an Anglo-Canadian service was already being operated by the Marconi Company in addition to the Post Office service. The Government decided to adopt these recommendations and further to co-operate with the Marconi Company in the trial of the new system of wireless communication popularly known as the "beam" system. The advantages over the ordinary wireless system claimed for this new development are that only a fraction of the electrical energy hitherto used is required; it increases

the secrecy of wireless communication by reason of its directional characteristics; it eliminates to a large extent atmospheric disturbances; and in capital cost and in operating charges is far more favourable than the old system of super-stations working on long wave lengths. The Marconi Company are erecting a trial station in this country for communication with Canada and capable of extension so as to provide "beam" communication with South Africa, India and Australia. The erection of reciprocal stations in Canada, South Africa and Australia will be completed by the Marconi Company early in 1925.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

THE sixth session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations (Art. 389 of the Treaty of Versailles) met at Geneva, June 16 to July 5, 1924, with Mr. Hjalmar Branting of Sweden in the Presidential chair. Recommendations passed included preservation and investigation of spare time of working people, equality of terms of workmen's compensation to be the same for aliens as for nationals in a country (to be finally confirmed in 1925), suspension of work for one whole day of twenty-four hours every week in glass manufacturing where tank process is used (to be confirmed in 1925), abolition of night work in bakeries with the exception of biscuit factories (to be confirmed in 1925). A convention was adopted for future consideration dealing with disinfection of articles made from bones and skins of animals, and one also for safeguarding transport workers from infection when handling goods. An attempt is being made to speed up the work of the office, but the routine causes many delays, example being that of the Eight-hours Day. The convention draft was voted almost unanimously at the Washington Meeting of 1919. It has been ratified by only five Governments, whilst Germany has plainly stated that she could not permit any outside institution arranging the hours of work in her own country. The highest number (fourteen) of ratifications for any Convention is that dealing with unemployment in the establishment of free exchanges, treating all residents alike, immaterial of nationality, and sending quarterly reports to the Labour Office. The latest figures show that 136 ratifications of Draft Conventions have been formally registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, while 23 have been authorised but not yet formally communicated. In 135 cases ratification has been recommended by Governments to Parliaments but approval has not yet been signified, while 103 measures have been finally adopted by legislative authorities to give effect partially or wholly to the provisions of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and 76 others have been proposed and are before different Parliaments. The estimated cost of the Office for the year 1925 was nearly £290,000, of which Great Britain bears a share.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

As most of the leaders of the Labour Party were in Office, the Annual Conference was postponed from May to October, 1924, in the hope that the rest time of the Parliamentary recess would be available. The first week of October eventually clashed with the re-assembly of Parliament and the closing day of the Conference coincided with the dissolution of both Houses. What happened at the Conference was mainly preparation for the General Election. The most important resolution from the Party's point of view was that dealing with Communism. The application of the Communist Party to be affiliated with the Labour Party was defeated upon a card vote by 3,185,000 votes to 193,000. Two other resolutions on the same subject were passed as follows: No member of the Communist Party be eligible for membership of the Labour Party (by 1,804,000 votes to 1,540,000) and no member of the Communist Party shall be eligible for endorsement as a Labour Candidate (by 2,456,000 votes to 654,000). The report of the Labour Party showed that there were 2,967 divisional and local Labour Parties and Trades Councils throughout the country, showing an increase of 300 in the year. Out of 602 constituencies in England, Scotland and Wales, only three remained without some form of Labour Party organisation. The women's section has 1,332 parties allied with local labour parties with a membership of 150,000. Mr. G. B. Shaw claimed on May 6 at Norwich that he and Mr. Sidney Webb were the fathers of the Labour Party, having invented the Plan of Campaign for Labour thirty years ago.

The Scottish Labour Party held its Annual Conference in March, 1924, with Mr. W. Shaw in the chair. A resolution for the affiliation of the Unemployment Committees to the Party was rejected by 69 votes to 45. A resolution suggesting further negotiations between Communist and National and local Labour Parties was carried by 66 votes to 22, and it was announced by the Secretary that twenty delegates present were Communists.

I.L.P.

DOUBT seems to exist on the numerical strength of the *Independent Labour Party*. It was represented at the Labour Party Conference of 1923 on a basis of having 26,000 members, a rather small number in view of the 421 delegates who attended the Annual Conference of the I.L.P. at York, April 20–24, 1924. The Treasurer (G. Benson) stated that in the year the number of branches had increased from 637 to 772, and the affiliation fees paid totalled £2,587, said to be nearly double the sum of the previous year. The President (Clifford Allen) mentioned the function of the I.L.P. as propagandist socialist organisation. It was in almost entire support with the Labour Government as every Minister was a member of the I.L.P. The Conference passed off calmly with the usual socialistic resolutions, but there was obvious a wide difference of opinion between the left and right in the I.L.P. More light was thrown upon the objects and methods of work of the I.L.P. by the Summer School that was held during the closing days of August, 1924. Though not binding the Party, the opinions expressed left no doubt that it was desired to nationalise the banks and the land. An economic, as well as a political, League of Nations was the suggestion of the Party's Secretary (Fenner Brockway). Oxford and Cambridge were regarded as decadent centres of learning. Property was to be confiscated. If there was to be any compensation in the case of dire necessity it should be small and for one life-time only.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

Little progress is made by the oldest Socialist Party in the United Kingdom, and except for the efforts of a few enthusiasts it would pass away. The Annual Conference was held during the first week of August, 1924, at Aldersgate Street, London, with Mr. W. Cluse, M.P., in the Chair. A resolution was passed after a speech by a Russian visitor, Mr. A. Baikaloff, declaring the intention of the Social Democratic Federation to carry on its propaganda against Bolshevism. Objection was taken to the wholesale relief of the unemployed on the ground that a new "parasitic" class was being created, and a motion was passed calling upon the Government to prepare a constructive policy for dealing with unemployment in which agriculture, electrical power, afforestation and housing should be undertaken by the State for furnishing the country with national utilities of the greatest service to future generations.

LONDON TRAFFIC.

FOLLOWING the London tram and bus strike in the spring of last year, the Court of Inquiry held to inquire into the dispute reported, *inter alia*, that "all parties express the view, with which we concur, that without some co-ordinating control of passenger traffic within the metropolitan area, there is little, if any, prospect of improvement in the condition of the industry." The Government thereupon introduced a Bill "to make further provision for the control and regulation of traffic in and near London and for purposes connected therewith." The Bill, which followed largely the recommendations of the London Government Commission of 1922-23, met with a mixed reception, but after some amendment was placed upon the Statute book in August last. The chief effect of the measure is to make the Minister of Transport the supreme authority for the control of traffic in the "London Traffic Area" which comprises London and the surrounding districts set out in the First Schedule to the Act. A Committee, to be called the London and Home Counties Advisory Committee, is to be set up for the purpose of giving advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the exercise of his powers and duties. This Committee is to comprise representatives of the local authorities in the area, the metropolitan and city police, the Home Office and the Ministry of Transport—12 in all—and for certain purposes 3 representatives of the transport workers and 4 representatives of the persons providing means of transport and users of road vehicles. It will be the duty of the Advisory Committee to consider and report to the Minister of Transport on such matters as works involving the breaking up of streets; the co-ordination of the various forms of transport services with a view to the combined operation of all means of transport in the best interests of the public; the causes tending to hinder the free circulation of traffic and the measures to be adopted to remove those causes; the development, improvement or extension of the existing system of road communication; new transport services, or developments or extensions of existing systems proposed to be established in the Traffic Area. Wide powers are given to the Minister of Transport, e.g., the power to limit the number of omnibuses plying on certain streets in London and the metropolitan police district; to prescribe the routes to be followed by all classes or any particular class of traffic, and the streets to be or not to be used for traffic of any specified class; to regulate the relative position in the roadway of traffic of different speeds or types; to prescribe the conditions under which, and the times at which, vehicles delivering or collecting goods may stand in the streets, &c.

PENSIONS.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

An important amendment of the law relating to Old Age Pensions came into force in August, 1924. The new Act deals with the calculation of means for pensions, but does not alter other conditions, *e.g.*, age for receipt of an old age pension. Its object is to meet the complaint that the previous Acts discouraged thrift by requiring practically all means of whatever kind to be taken into account in determining the amount of pension to which a person was entitled. The old basis of calculation of means is to be continued, but it is now made subject to the proviso that means derived from any source, other than earnings, are to be subject to a deduction of £39 per annum. The total means left after this deduction has been made is to be taken as the yearly means for the purpose of fixing the rate of pension. The following table shows the pension payable in respect of yearly means after the deduction of £39 has been made.

Yearly Means.						Weekly rate of Pension.	
Exceeding.			Not exceeding.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
—			26	5	0	10	0
26	5	0	31	10	0	8	0
31	10	0	36	15	0	6	0
36	15	0	42	0	0	4	0
42	0	0	47	5	0	2	0
47	5	0	49	17	6	1	0
49	17	6	—			Nil	

Thus the maximum income a pensioner can have from private means and the pension is approximately 35*s.* per week, or £91 per annum, *e.g.*, yearly means £65 5*s.* and pension at 10*s.* per week; yearly means £70 10*s.* and pension of 8*s.* per week; yearly means of £75 15*s.* and pension of 6*s.* per week, &c. The total population above the pension age of 70 is roughly 1,600,000, of whom 917,000 were in receipt of old age pensions prior to the passing of the 1924 Act. Of these 854,000 were receiving the full pension of 10*s.* per week. The effect of the new provisions will be to increase the pensions of the 63,000 pensioners who now draw less than the maximum pension of 10*s.* per week, and to enable pensions to be given to a large number of persons—officially estimated at about 170,000—who are not now entitled to any pension at all. The cost of these provisions is estimated at £4,150,000 in the first full financial year, rising to £7,000,000 per annum. This is regarded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a first instalment, his expressed intention being to introduce another measure to reduce the pensionable age to 65. In connection with the demand from some quarters for universal old age pensions the Chancellor stated that the abolition of the

means limit would cost at once an additional £18,000,000 a year, rising to £29,000,000 a year, and this at present is prohibitive. The total cost of old age pensions in the financial year 1924–5 is estimated at 24 millions; in 1930, 27 millions; in 1940, 35 millions; and in 1945, 40 millions.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The principle of pensions for widows with children and mothers whose family breadwinner is incapacitated was unanimously approved by the House of Commons in the early part of last year, on a motion "that in the opinion of this House pensions adequate for the proper upbringing and maintenance of children should be paid to all widows with children or mothers whose family breadwinner has become incapacitated, such pensions to be provided by the State and administered by a committee of the municipal or county council wholly unconnected with the Poor Law." The motion was not intended to cover the unmarried mother, the deserted wife, or the divorced woman. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in supporting the motion, stated that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to include in the financial provisions for 1925 even the very considerable sum which the adoption of this proposal would involve. Estimates of the cost of the scheme vary considerably, the approximate figure suggested by the mover of the resolution, Mr. C. Dukes, the Member for Warrington, being £20,000,000. The estimate of Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, the President of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, of the cost of widows' pensions only, based on the Census figures of 1921, is as follows:—Excluding 103,000 war widows with children already in receipt of pensions, there are in Great Britain 245,000 civilian widowed mothers with 464,000 children under the age of 16. In addition there are some 50,000 total orphans. A pension scale of 16*s.* per week per widow, 6*s.* 6*d.* per child, and 11*s.* 6*d.* for total orphan, would give a total annual cost of roughly £19,500,000. To arrive at the cost of the scheme proposed in the motion carried in the House of Commons a deduction would have to be made from this figure in respect of money at present spent on the widows and children in out-relief, and an addition made to cover pensions for the wives of totally incapacitated men. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the question would be considered in all its details by the Government's experts, and as soon as the Government were in a position to deal with the question by legislation that would be done. The election manifestoes of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Parties contained favourable references to the subject of widows' pensions, so it would seem that there is a prospect in the near future of this country following the lead of New Zealand, Denmark, Germany, and many of the American States in adopting this desirable reform.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Following the recognition of the Soviet by the Labour Government, negotiations took place in London between representatives of the two Governments, and on August 6 it was announced that an agreement had been reached with the Russian delegation. A general treaty and a treaty of commerce and navigation were signed at the Foreign Office two days later despite strong protests in the House of Commons against the signature before the treaties had been placed before Parliament, Mr. MacDonald declaring that the House would be absolutely free to exercise its discretion. The most controversial matter was the promise of the guarantee of a loan to Russia conditional upon the settlement of various claims. This was to be the subject of a further treaty, the amount and conditions not being stated, and it was upon this vague proposal that criticism was mainly directed by Conservatives and Liberals and business men.

The question played a prominent part in the general election, particularly in the final stage, when a bombshell was thrown into the political arena by the Foreign Office in the form of a letter alleged to have been written by Zinovieff, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, to the British Communist Party, inciting the latter organisation to stir up revolution in Great Britain. With the text of this letter was issued a protest to M. Rakovsky, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in London, signed "in the absence of the Secretary of State" by Mr. J. D. Gregory, a high Foreign Office official. Zinovieff promptly disclaimed the letter, and M. Rakovsky declared it to be a forgery. There is little doubt that the letter had a great effect upon the electors—as well as upon the ratification of the treaties—and before resigning Mr. MacDonald appointed a Cabinet Committee to inquire into the matter, but this body found it impossible to obtain evidence throwing further light upon the authenticity of the letter, only a copy of which had been seen. Mr. Baldwin's cabinet also went into the subject in order to reply to Mr. Rakovsky.

SEVERN BARRAGE.

The Government have come to a decision to revive the Severn Barrage Scheme, by far the most ambitious scheme ever proposed for the generation of electricity in this country. A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Trade to make geographical and hydrographical investigations in connection with the construction of the barrage, and the Government have sanctioned the necessary expenditure. It is estimated that this preliminary inquiry, which will take some considerable time to complete, might cost about £95,000. Apart from the engineering problem of finding satisfactory sites for the foundations of the barrage, it is stated that it will be necessary to investigate and take note of the tides in the Severn estuary probably over a period of two years. The outline of the scheme was drawn up by the Ministry of Transport in 1920, when it was proposed to combine a scheme for a suggested railway bridge for the Great Western Railway across the Severn with a great dam or barrage and a road for vehicular traffic. The site chosen for the barrage was near the Severn Tunnel, and above it was planned a huge locked basin over 27 acres in extent, a large portion of which would accommodate ocean-going vessels of the largest size. In order to provide a constant rate of generation of power the scheme provided for two separate installations—a concrete dam with sluices and turbines for utilising the tidal flow, and an artificial storage lake in the valley of the river Wye above Tintern Abbey, with a pumping and turbine house on the tidal portion of the river. It was claimed by the Ministry that it would be possible by means of this scheme to provide over 500,000 horse power during a 10-

hour day with a peak-load capacity of 1,000,000 horse power, at an estimated cost of a little over one halfpenny per Board of Trade unit. In addition to the industrial areas of South Wales and the Midlands, the supply of power to London was proposed by a transmission line capable of carrying 500,000 kw. with 10 per cent. loss in the line. The cost of the line, which was estimated at 1¼ millions, and the transmission loss taken together would therefore add only a fraction of a penny to the cost of the Board of Trade unit delivered in London. No official estimate of the total cost of the scheme was published. The Ministry of Transport stated of the scheme that "its prospects would appear to be limitless. They open up a vista which is little short of a revolution in the industrial life of the West and Midlands of England. It effectively solves the problem of congestion of all traffic between South Wales and the West of England both by road and rail, and brings within the reach of all classes of the community the blessings of light, purity and power."

TOWN PLANNING.

CONSIDERABLE activity in connection with the preparation of town planning schemes is now taking place among local authorities throughout the country. Up to 1909 the question of town planning had received no legislative notice in this country, and prior to that time towns were allowed to grow without any attempt being made to control or direct their growth. In 1909 the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act gave local authorities—borough, urban and rural district councils—the power to prepare town planning schemes after obtaining the consent of the Local Government Board. The exercise of this power was optional, but many authorities took action and prepared schemes. The procedure for making town planning schemes was simplified by an Act passed in 1919. A local authority may now prepare a scheme for any area within their district without the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Ministry of Health, except where they wish to include in the scheme land outside their own area. The preparation of schemes is now compulsory on all boroughs and urban districts with a population exceeding 20,000, and these schemes have to be prepared by 1 January, 1929. In London the London County Council is the town planning authority. The land which may be included in a scheme may include (*a*) any land which is in course of development, or appears likely to be used for building purposes, and (*b*) land already built upon, or land not likely to be used for building purposes, where it is so situated with respect to land likely to be used for building purposes that the general object of the scheme would be better secured by its inclusion. The town plan may provide for the situation and width of roads; the fixing of building lines; the reservation of land for parks and open spaces; the height, character and density of buildings; and the proportion of the site to be built on. No compensation is payable to owners of land in respect of reasonable provisions prescribing the space about buildings, or limiting the number to be erected to the acre, or prescribing the height or character of buildings. Where property is increased in value by a scheme the local authority is entitled to recover one-half the amount of the increase. The number of local authorities in England and Wales on whom town planning is compulsory is 257. Up to June, 1924, 113 of these had passed resolutions, or received authority, to prepare 211 town planning schemes. In addition, 111 other local authorities, on whom town planning is not compulsory, had passed resolutions, or received authority, to prepare 145 schemes. 13 schemes covering a total area of nearly 19,000 acres had been finally approved. A number of authorities in the Greater London area have schemes in course of preparation, and the London County Council have resolved to prepare a scheme for an area of about 7,000 acres in South-East London, which contains the largest and most compact portion of undeveloped land in the County of London.

TRADE DISPUTES.

IN 1924, a general step forward has been taken on the question of wages. Practically every trade union has made an application to the employers concerned for an increase in basic rates. The excuse has not been the rise in *cost* of living, already covered by sliding scales of bonuses, but that labour deserved a better *standard* of living. Generally, the increases have been obtained, but both employees and employers are to blame for the strikes that have taken place, for, with the exception of the foolishly conducted strike of porters in Covent Garden, settlements have been made eventually through negotiation. The public is getting accustomed to the disorganisation caused by big disputes. A noticeable method of the Ministry of Labour has been to appoint a Court of Enquiry under the authority of the Act of 1919, but the Courts have usually been too late to stop a strike. Details of the more important disputes follow. It will be observed that the agreement has been reached to settle the strike soon after the Court has finished its work. An obvious development of the 1919 Act is a standing Committee to settle employment conditions and so prevent strikes. But it is to be noted that the Labour M.P.s in the course of Parliament have refused to consider any compulsory settlements. The nation has been threatened with a coal stoppage for some time—there is constant friction in the mines on employment conditions that involve small and sectional troubles—but the leaders recognise that wages cannot be increased whilst coal remains at its present price.

NEW DISPUTES.

		Workpeople involved in ,000's.	Days lost in ,000's.
1922	576	552	19,850
1923	611	397	10,642
Jan. 1924	37	82	629
Feb. ,,	56	144	699
Mar. ,,	59	76	73
April ,,	46	51	471
May ,,	56	36	398
June ,,	57	50	356
July. ,,	57	61	650
Aug. ,,	53	122	1,764
Sept. ,,	41	28	518

DOCKERS.

The Delegate Conference on Nov. 29, 1923, of Transport and General Workers' Union decided to apply for a wage increase of 2*s.* per day. Formal claim was lodged with the employers on Dec. 15, and subsequently notice was given to

terminate the wages agreement. On Jan. 16, 1924, at the National General Council for Dock Labour, the employers refused the application of the union. A further delegate conference was held on Jan. 29, when instructions were given for withdrawal of all labour on Feb. 16, unless all demands were granted. Conferences were held Feb. 5 and 11 between both sides The Ministry of Labour intervened on 12th, and two days later employers offered 1*s.* increase at once and arbitration on the balance. The offer was not considered acceptable and strike began on 16th. Meantime, lightermen and watermen demanded additional 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, and on 17th union instructed members not to work overtime. A Court of Inquiry was instituted by Minister of Labour on 18th and heard evidence. Negotiations had meanwhile been taking place, and on Feb. 21 Delegate Conference accepted 1*s.* immediately and 1*s.* in June, *plus* other concessions in regard to working conditions.

MINERS.

On Jan. 17, 1924, The Miners' Federation of Great Britain gave three months' notice to the Mining Association of G.B. to terminate the National Wages Agreement of July 1, 1921. Meetings were held between both sides, and on March 27 employers made a general offer, including increase of 12½ per cent. on minimum wage and reduction of 4 per cent. in the percentage of surplus to be taken as profits. The M.F.G.B. recommended rejection of offer in submitting to a vote, in which figures were—

For acceptance	322,392
Rejection of offer coupled with application to Govt. for full wages enquiry	338,650

The Executive of the M.F.G.B. discussed the matter with the Minister of Mines, who set up an Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The men remained at work under a temporary agreement. As at present worked, it is admitted by both sides that any practical increase in wages is out of the question, and all parties concerned are tinkering with methods to re-organise employment of coal as raw material.

RAILWAYS.

Though a National Wages Board is in existence, its decisions are not compulsory. The 1923 awards were accepted by the Nat. Union of Railwaymen and Railway Clerks Assn., but the Assoc. Soc. of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen refused to do so, notwithstanding the signature of the Society's representatives on the awards. The result was that nearly 70,000 drivers, firemen and minor workers tried to put the railways out of action from Jan. 21 to 29, 1924. The Dispute concerned a few special workers who might have been hardly treated under the award. The Locomotive Engineers and Firemen members were on strike *en masse*; the other two societies ordered their men to remain at work, and with few exceptions reported daily at the stations and depots. Internal jealousy between the N.U.R. and L.E. & F. is probably responsible for most of the friction on the lines.

During July, 1924, a ballot was taken of the members of the L.E. & F. on the question of a strike to press home the demands concerning classification and guaranteed pay for Sunday duty. The figures were 18,298 against and 15,708 for a strike. A further ballot question was that of submitting matters to Wages Board; this received 14,763 votes. Altogether 33,061 were against a strike in a ballot of 51,787, of which 3,018 were spoilt papers. About 16,000 did not trouble to vote. Eighty delegates representing about 400,000 members of the N.U.R. held their annual conference at York July 7-12. The President (J. Marchbank) condemned sectional organisations and strikes. A proposal to condemn the Labour Government for refraining from putting the whole socialist programme into force was rejected. A resolution was passed welcoming the Group Railway System and ordered the union executive to press a Bill for nationalism of Railways. Leave of absence to the Gen. Sec. (J. H. Thomas) was granted whilst holding a Cabinet post. The new President was elected in W. Dobbie (Lord Mayor of York). N.U.R. had in hand (Oct., 1924) new national programme of general wages increases to be submitted to National Wages Board.

SHIPYARD WORKERS.

On Feb. 11, members of the Amalgamated Engineers Union in Southampton "downed tools" contrary to union instructions and to the spirit of the 1923 agreement. Men demanded an immediate increase of 17*s.* 6*d.* weekly, to which the employers replied with an offer of 2*s.* 6*d.* at once, and whatever extra was the outcome of the negotiations between employers and employed in the industry generally in regard to the national demand of 10*s.* weekly. The employers refused to consider the national question until the men returned, and as the latter remained out a lock-out was threatened for April 5. On April 7 a Southampton mass meeting refused to submit the matter to Joint National Executive Committee. The Unions concerned ordered their men back to work and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights expelled from membership those who would not return to duty. The lock-out that took place on April 12 put 20,000 out of work. By this time the Transport Union Committee officials had become interested in the dispute and managed to obtain the men's acceptance to an immediate conference on the matter. The lock-out was lifted on April 23 and work was resumed.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

On Dec. 19, 1923, the Transport and General Workers gave notice to Employers' representatives on the Joint Industrial Council that they claimed an advance of 8*s.* weekly for all tramway workers in the London area. Failing to obtain agreement, the Council reported to Minister of Labour on March 13. A strike was fixed to begin on March 15, but at the request of the Minister was postponed until March 21. Employers suggested arbitration but men refused. On March 21, Court of Inquiry was ordered by Ministry and on same night strike began. There were 16,000 tram and 23,000 omnibus workers on strike. The Court reported on March 24 that need for increase was not questioned. The Government announced that a Bill would be introduced to control transport in the London area. A definite offer of 5*s.* increase with arbitration on the balance was rejected. On March 26, A.S.L.E. & F. instructed members on Tube railways to strike. Provisional offer of new terms of 6*s.* weekly, with other minor re-arrangements, was submitted to vote and accepted on March 28 by 9,428 votes to 4,377.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

A strong Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour has been appointed by the Government "to inquire into and report upon the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce, with special reference to the export trade, and to make recommendations in regard thereto." Investigation is specially desired by the Government with regard to the following questions:—(1) The present position of British overseas trade, and the prospects of British participation in the markets of the world being such as to ensure sufficient and continuous employment and a satisfactory standard of living in this country. In this connection the examination of tendencies and developments in the markets of the world and also in the chief competing countries will be involved, together with an inquiry into the growth of competition with British goods in these markets, the likelihood of its continuance and its probable consequences. (2) The ability of British industry to meet competition under the conditions thus determined and to adapt itself to changes in the nature of overseas demand. This will involve an inquiry into our productive capacity and organisation, including the supply and efficiency of capital, labour and management; the present and future adequacy of raw materials and possible improvements in their utilisation, and the part played by the United Kingdom in new developments of industry, particularly those which are the outcome of scientific research. Matters to which attention might be directed are the present extent of large scale production, its possibilities and limitations; the efficiency of plant and equipment; power supply and transport as factors in cost of production; marketing organisation at home and abroad; and the current methods of industrial and commercial finance. (3) The relations between those engaged in production. This will involve inquiry into methods of industrial remuneration; the main causes of unrest and disputes, and the methods of avoidance or settlement of disputes, as for example, co-partnership, co-operation, wages boards, voluntary arbitration, State regulation of wages, and compulsory arbitration and compulsory enforcement and extension of agreements. In view of the very wide scope of the inquiry it is anticipated that the Committee's investigations will take a considerable time—two years has been suggested—but it is possible that a series of interim reports will be published before the final report is completed. The *Census of Production* to be taken in 1925 is the third of its kind in this country, the first having been taken in 1907 and the second in 1912. Owing to the War, examination and tabulation of the results of the 1912 census were not completed sufficiently to allow of the publication of a report. The present census will cover Great Britain, and although its scope will not be so wide as that of the United States censuses, much valuable information will be obtained. Some of the inquiries must be answered compulsorily, and in accordance with the Act governing the taking of the censuses, other voluntary questions are asked. The information required is in respect of the calendar year 1924, but in cases where the financial year ends on some date other than December 31, then information will be accepted for a year ending not earlier than June 30, 1924, or not later than June 30, 1925.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE fifty-sixth Trade Union Congress was held at Hull, Sept. 1–6, 1924, under the presidency of Mr. A. A. Purcell. A gradual falling off in support was again reported, the comparative figures being:

	Organisations.	Membership.	Delegates
1923	702	4,369,268	167
1924	724	4,328,235	170

The "Charter" was passed unanimously. This embodies a long series of claims annually put forward, such as:—44 hour working week, legal minimum wage for each industry, adequate maintenance of unemployed, improved housing pensions at 60 and to widowed mothers and orphans, full educational facilities from elementary schools to university, extension of training facilities to unemployed, &c. More power was given to the General Council of the T.U.C. in dealing with trade disputes. In future, trades unions will have to keep the Council fully advised of all disputes in which they may be concerned, and the Council is to have permission to advise unions likely to be concerned in such disputes what is taking place. In the case of negotiations breaking down the Council is to step in at once and give the advice and assistance advisable. Compulsory arbitration was to be met with determined opposition, whilst a motion in favour of the legislation of agreements made through Joint Industrial Councils was shelved by means of the previous question vote. Motions in favour of 15 as minimum school age, continuation schools up to 18, of the Russian Treaty, and of the Dawes Plan were passed.

The old Industrialists' plan of one union for one industry was advanced another step. A resolution was passed by a card vote by 2,503,000 to 1,428,000 to the effect there were too many trade unions, organisation should be by industry and for the establishment of a united front in the labour movement to improve working conditions. The Council was to draw up a scheme for organisation by industry and a plan to secure unity of action without any merging of unions.

Mr. A. B. Swales of Amalgamated Engineering Union is the new Chairman. Messrs. F. Bramley and W. McL. Citrine are secretary and assistant secretary. A delegation of seven are to represent the General Council at the annual Conference of the All-Russia Trade Unions.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

WORLD-WIDE interest was aroused in the early part of 1924 by the opening of the sarcophagus of King Tutankhamen and the discovery of the magnificent coffin which had remained untouched since the Royal burial was carried out, considerably over 3,000 years ago. This is the first time that such a discovery of an undisturbed coffin of one of the ancient Kings of Egypt has been made, and the importance of this unique discovery, with its wealth of historical and archæological facts, is considerably enhanced by the fact that the reign of the King fell at a time of marked transition in the history of this ancient kingdom. For about 16 years the late Lord Carnavon and Mr. Howard Carter had been carrying out excavation work on that part of the site of ancient Thebes on the west bank of the Nile where many valuable discoveries have been made, and for eight years they had

been working in the area where they discovered the Royal tomb, in November, 1922. On the opening of the tomb it was found that most of the movable gold and silver articles had been stolen by ancient grave robbers, but a multitude of wonderful objects remained—statues of the king, the state throne and couches, chariots, boxes of exquisite workmanship, alabaster vases, beautiful pottery, provisions for the dead and a great number of other articles of a kind which had never before been found. The inner sepulchral hall, opened in February, 1923, disclosed many more artistic objects, and a shrine of great beauty with doors bearing the original necropolis seals. Owing to the lateness of the season further work on this shrine was then impossible and the tomb was closed till November, 1923. When the work was restarted three other shrines were successively revealed, the roof of the last enclosing the sarcophagus with the king's coffin. Unfortunately Lord Carnarvon did not live to see the opening of the sarcophagus, he having succumbed to an insect bite whilst in Egypt in April, 1923. Following the opening ceremony in February, 1924, Mr. Howard Carter in a public notice stated that owing to impossible restrictions and discourtesies on the part of the Egyptian Public Works Department and its Antiquity Service, all his collaborators, in protest, had refused to work any further upon the scientific investigations of the discovery. He therefore decided to close the tomb and cease work. Further causes of friction were questions concerning the ultimate ownership of some of the treasures found in the tomb and the publication rights of the Countess of Carnarvon. Eventually the Ministry of Public Works cancelled Mr. Carter's authority for excavation and the Director-General of the Antiquities Service was ordered to resume work on the tomb at the earliest possible moment. At the time of going to press there had been no further developments.

UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE.

CONSIDERABLE alteration has been made in the law relating to unemployed insurance. The rights of insured persons to unemployment benefit, the rates of benefit, the amount of the State contribution, refunds of contribution and other important matters are dealt with by the Unemployed Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. With regard to the period of benefit, the Act provides that up to a limit of one week of benefit for every six contributions paid, or of 26 weeks of benefit during a "benefit year" (whichever is the less), benefit is to be paid on conditions which, with certain specified modifications, are the same as those applied by the old law to covenanted benefit. Further benefit for an additional period is payable in certain cases. The waiting period during which benefit is not payable has been reduced from a week to three days of continuous unemployment. The weekly rates of benefit under former Acts and those laid down by the new Act are as follows:—

	Old Rate.		New Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Men	15	0	18	0
Women	12	0	15	0
Boys (16 to 18)	7	6	7	6
Girls (16 to 18)	6	0	6	0

The maximum rates of contribution for employers and employed are unaltered, but the Exchequer contribution will, after the end of the deficiency period, become one-half of the aggregate amount contributed by employers and employed. The "end of the deficiency period" is the date to be certified by the Treasury as the date when the unemployment fund is solvent. An important amendment is made by the new Act of the provision in the Act of 1920 relating to the disqualification for benefit on account of a trade dispute. Under the 1920 Act, persons thrown out of work owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which they were employed were in general disqualified for benefit so long as the stoppage continued. The new Act provides that the disqualification is not to apply where the insured worker proves that (*a*) he is not participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work, and that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers members of which are participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the dispute, or, (*b*) that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of any agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agreement, to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties.

UNEMPLOYMENT—GOVERNMENT SCHEMES.

THE abnormal unemployment from which the country has been suffering for the last three years shows no signs of rapid abatement. Although the past year has shown some improvement over the previous year, the number of unemployed at the time of going to press amongst the workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployed Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was considerably over a million. The principle of the Labour Government's proposed schemes for directly providing work, which, whilst not regarded by them as a means of solving the unemployment problem, would have a considerable effect upon the volume of unemployment, are outlined below:—

Roads.—A road programme involving an estimated expenditure of £13,500,000 has been approved, to which the Government contribution will be £10,000,000. The Government has also agreed to spend £5,000,000 on the reconstruction of main trunk roads. A scheme for a tunnel under the Thames has been considerably advanced in spite of many engineering difficulties, and engineering investigations are to be made in connection with the suggested construction of a tubular bridge over the River Tay, the preliminary expenses for which the Government have undertaken to pay. The Government have also under consideration the question of a big road to the London Docks.

Electrical Development.—Greatest importance is attached by the Government to the possibilities of electrical development, which directly and indirectly would help very considerably in dealing with the unemployment problem. It is proposed to introduce legislation to give the Electricity Commissioners the compulsory powers proposed in, but struck out of, the Bill introduced in 1919, and to empower the Government to carry out the work of standardizing the frequency of current and providing intercommunication between the large stations throughout the country. The cost of this work,

according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, might amount to £10,000,000 spread over a period of three years. See also "Severn Barrage Scheme."

Sugar Beet Industry.—It is hoped to build up a flourishing sugar industry in this country by State assistance. The Government propose that a subsidy should be given for a period of ten years.

Reclamation of the Wash.—It is stated that nearly 5,000 acres are ready for reclamation; but it is intended to reclaim only about 500 acres during 1925. The reclaimed land will be laid down to grass for two years, after which it will be specially ploughed and will then be available as arable land.

Railways.—Communications between the Government and the Railway Companies led to the announcement that the Great Western Company would spend £13,000,000 on capital account; the London and North-Eastern Company £19,000,000; the London Midland and Scottish Company £13,500,000 and the Southern Company £10,000,000; together a total of £55,500,000.

Housing, &c.—Other factors which will have an effect on unemployment are the Government's Housing programme, the increased guarantees under the Trades Facilities Act and works to be carried out by municipalities with Government assistance.

UNITED SERVICES' FUND.

ACCORDING to the report issued at the end of February, 1924, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1923, the sum of £422,382 12*s.* 11*d.* had been distributed during the year, thus bringing the total net expenditure since the inception of the fund to £2,914,080 3*s.* 7*d.* The fund is to continue working until 1938—a date settled upon by the committee to estimate in equal amounts the annual rate of expenditure and income. A special sum of £500,000 has been set aside for additional expenditure during the next five years. Cards announcing the work of the fund hang in 1,400 post offices and 500 labour exchanges. In the year's work 6,414 sick ex-Servicemen had been relieved at a cost of £28,779; 12,713 wives, widows and dependents had been assisted to the extent of £25,163. During the year 729 children had been taken into the homes, making a total of 2,095. A large scheme is also being undertaken for the benefit of ex-Service men suffering from tuberculosis.

WAGES.

As mentioned under Labour Disputes, there has been a rise in most standard wages in addition to the usual changes consequent upon the rise or fall of the Cost of Living Index Figure of the Ministry of Labour. It was hinted in last year's "Whitaker" that 70 per cent. above the 1914 figure of 100 might be considered as settled, but conditions are becoming worse, and it is not unlikely we shall have to base our requirements on 10 points higher. The official figures are:

Month (1st day).	Cost of Living Index Figure.	Workpeople concerned. in 000's	Net weekly Wages Incidence. in 000's £
Year 1922	Varied between 92 and 78 (continuous fall).	7,633	−4,211
„ 1923	Varied between 78 and 77 (lowest 69).	4,225	− 309

Month (1st day).	Cost of Living Index Figure.	Workpeople concerned.	Net weekly Wages Incidence. in 000's £
1924			
Jan.	77	1,480	+ 63
Feb.	79	740	+ 87
Mar.	78	780	+ 22
April	73	320	+ 23
May	71	1,400	+271
June	69	745	+ 92
July	70	1,280	+ 32
Aug.	71	1,388	− 59
Sept.	72	958	+ 2
Oct.	76		

Chief wages alterations were:—

Jan. Miners and Railwaymen.
Feb. Builders and Dockers.
Mar. Miners.
Apr. Steelworkers and Transport Services.
May Miners and Shipworkers.
June Dockers and Shipyard workers.
July Railwaymen and Textile workers.
Aug. Miners, Steelworkers and Dockyard employees.
Sept. Miners, Transport and Engineering.

WOMEN POLICE.

THE Departmental Committee appointed to review the experience available in regard to the employment of women police in England and Wales and to make recommendations as to their future organisation and duties have now made their report to the Home Secretary. At the end of July, 1924, policewomen were employed in the Metropolitan Police District and in 6 County forces and in 27 City and Borough forces, the total strength being 110. In a few forces their employment has been discontinued, or their numbers reduced during the last few years, partly for reasons of economy and partly because, owing to the change in local conditions, such as the removal of troops from the neighbourhood, the continued employment of policewomen was considered unnecessary by the Police Authority. In a few cases the employment of women has been discontinued because the Police Authorities were not satisfied that their employment had been a success. On the general question of the employment of policewomen, the Committee found that there was considerable diversity of opinion. So far as the investigation of crime is concerned, they think that every police authority should provide, so far as is practicable, for policewomen to take the statements of women and children who can give information or evidence where sexual crimes are in question; but, though they are satisfied that women can be usefully employed in the investigation of crime generally, they feel that their employment in criminal investigation beyond this particular duty must be definitely left to the decision of the local authority according to local circumstances. As to preventive work, whilst it was recognised by practically every witness who gave evidence before the Committee that there is a great deal of preventive work which can be better performed by women than men, there was a great difference of opinion as to whether the work can be better done by policewomen than by members of voluntary organisations. The Committee are of opinion that the efficiency of the police service has been improved by the employment of policewomen, but the question whether there is in any police district sufficient work to justify their whole-time employment, the exact duties to be performed, and

whether the duties can be better done in plain clothes or uniform, are matters which must be left to the discretion of the local police authority. The Committee recommend that policewomen should receive the same training as men; they do not think it desirable to lay down any definite age for recruits, but think that women above the age of 25, whether married or single, should not be debarred from joining. With regard to the Metropolitan Police District, the Committee recommend that at least as many women as were employed before the reduction in 1922 should again be appointed, and that when these numbers are reached, or sooner if the necessity for the appointment is recognised, a woman should be attached to Headquarters to advise the Commissioner on matters connected with their employment.

WORLD FLIGHTS.

To the *United States* has fallen the honour of making the first journey round the world by air. Four machines piloted by Major Martin and Lieutenants Nelson, Smith and Wade, of the U.S. Army Air Service, left Seattle, in the State of Washington, on April 6, 1924, to fly westward on their world flight. Careful preparations had been made in advance for the flight by the U.S. Army Air Service and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, and stores and an abundance of spare parts had been placed at various places along the route. An early disaster put Major Martin out of the flight, his machine crashing in fog against a mountain near Port Moller, Alaska. The North Pacific was crossed by the other three airmen by way of the Aleutian Islands, and the south coast of Kamschatka was reached in the middle of May. The 900 mile journey across the sea was made in very bad weather, and the airmen were forced down by storms off Behring Isle and delayed for 3½ hours. Japan was crossed and Hong Kong reached on June 8. The journey continued *viâ* Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon, and before reaching Rangoon the flyers passed but did not see Major Maclaren on his flight eastward. Karachi was reached on July 4. The journey to Constantinople and across Europe was uneventful, and the airmen arrived at Croydon on July 16. After their machines had been thoroughly overhauled at Hull the flight was resumed by way of the Orkneys and Iceland, which was reached on August 2. Lt. Wade's machine was wrecked en route, and he was forced to abandon the flight. Bad weather delayed the other two airmen, and the flight from Iceland to the coast of Greenland, which lasted 11 hours, could not be undertaken till August 21. From here good weather conditions prevailed, and the rest of the journey *viâ* Labrador, Nova Scotia, Boston, New York, Chicago, Omaha, was safely accomplished, and their starting point at Seattle reached on September 29. The total distance covered by the airmen was over 27,500 miles, and their average flying speed was 76 miles per hour. Squadron-Leader Maclaren was in command of the *British* machine which left Calshot near Southampton on March 23, 1924, on an unofficial flight eastward round the world. With him were Flying Officer Plenderleith acting as pilot, and Sergeant Andrews as engineer. Misfortune dogged them throughout their journey—at Corfu they were forced to land with a damaged engine, and it was necessary to send a new engine from England. Between Karachi and Nasirabad another forced landing with the engine damaged was made at Partu in the Sind Desert. A new engine was sent from Baghdad and this was replaced by another engine at Calcutta. At Akyab in Burmah the machine crashed and was wrecked. U.S. naval officers kindly transported Major Maclaren's spare machine from Tokio by one of their destroyers to enable the flight to be resumed. Japan and Kamschatka were reached without further serious mishap; but between Kamschatka and the Aleutian Islands the airmen were forced by fog to land in a heavy sea and the machine was so seriously damaged that the flight had to be abandoned. Other unsuccessful attempts to fly round the world were made by *Portuguese* and *Italian* airmen.

WORLD "POWER" CONFERENCE.

GREAT success attended the first World Power Conference which was held at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in July, 1924. The Conference, which was called to consider the further development, conservation and most economical use of the power resources of the world, was inaugurated by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association in co-operation with technical and scientific institutions and industrial organisations in Great Britain and other countries. Representatives from 40 countries were present. The Conference was opened by the Prince of Wales, who in welcoming the delegates said: "I feel this to be an occasion of great importance, for it may prove the beginning of a series of conferences whereby the combined knowledge and judgment of the world may be devoted to the solution of the many difficulties confronting, not only science and research, but also economic progress throughout the world. We have become accustomed to the idea of an international clearing house for many things, and in the League of Nations, with its Labour Office and International Court of Justice, have seen international co-operation at work in political and labour questions, and in law; but the deeper questions connected with industrial progress and equipment, with natural resources, with the conservation of energy and of fuel, and with standardisation in design and manufacture, have hitherto, I believe, been examined by every country in isolation, with results that are apparent to everyone. In the effort to create for industry, and especially power, what the League of Nations intends for politics, lies, I think, the true significance of the World Power Conference." Between three and four hundred papers were contributed by the delegates, and among the wide range of subjects covered by them were the following: the potential resources of each country in hydro-electric power, oil and minerals, and the means of their industrialisation; the development of scientific agriculture, irrigation and transportation by land, air and water; the financial and economic aspects of industry, nationally and internationally; the standardisation of voltages and frequencies especially in regard to traction; the generation, application and transport of power; natural steam power; problems of lighting; advances made in the efficiency of the steam turbine for land and marine work, &c. There was also discussed the establishment of a permanent world bureau for the collection of data, the preparation of inventories of the world's resources, and the exchange of industrial and scientific information.

Public and Private Wealth.

CONTINUAL DECLINE IN REVENUE.

THE decline in the National income—to which reference was made in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK last year—has its inevitable sequence in a decline in the Revenue from taxation during the current year 1924-1925. The Budget was framed on the anticipation of a decline in receipts, as compared with the previous year, of about £9,000,000, but which, with adjustment of expenditure, should produce a "surplus" for the year of just over £4,000,000. During the first half of the financial year which ended September 30, 1924, the receipts showed a decline, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, of 17 and one-third millions, and a net deficit of income as compared with expenditure of £12,000,000, as against a net surplus of £3,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1923-1924. The decline would have been considerably greater but for an unexpected increase in the yield during the half-year from Estate, etc., duties of about £4,800,000, and from super-tax of nearly £4,000,000. The increase from super-tax does not imply the enjoyment during this period of a larger income, as the payments received from this source are in respect of assessments on income enjoyed nearly two years previously.

The net reduction in Government Expenditure during the six months was only two and one-third millions as against a reduced income of 17 and one-third millions, a deficit on budgeting of £15,000,000, or a net deficit of £12,000,000, as there was a surplus on the same period in the preceding year of £3,000,000. Unless there be some pronounced improvement in receipts and reduction of expenditure during the remaining six months of the year, it appears probable that there will be a deficit to be faced at the end of the financial year. Usually the receipts during the second half of the year are greater than during the first half, but as the repeal of the "McKenna Duties" did not become operative until one-third of the year had passed, there will be a full half-year's loss to be reckoned for these duties during the second half as against one-third for the first half of the year, and a full half-year's loss from the reduction of Entertainment tax, as against two-thirds of the half-year to September 30.

For the year ended March 31, 1924, there was a realised surplus on the Budget of £48,300,000, of which £20,000,000 was devoted to redemption of National War Bonds and £15,750,000 to the reduction of outstanding Treasury Bills. For the year prior to that the realised surplus was £101,500,000—the surplus on these two years being approximately equal to the total Government Expenditure a few years prior to the Great War. Expenditure by Local Authorities in Great Britain out of rates amounted to £161,600,000 in addition.

The estimated Expenditure for the current year on the introduction of the Budget was £790,000,000, increased by supplementary expenditure sanctioned to nearly £794,000,000, as compared with an actual expenditure during the preceding year of nearly £789,000,000, so that, notwithstanding the certainty of a decreased revenue, an increased expenditure already more than absorbing the Estimated Surplus is engaged to be incurred. A definite proportion of this sum (£56,000,000) is found by trenching on capital in the form of Death Duties, which must still further reduce the prospects of receipts from taxation of income in subsequent years, while it also reduces the capital available for profitable investment in industry, the provision of employment, and the maintenance of the "purchasing power" of the population at large. The continuation of such a course can eventually have only the same result on the National Finances as it would on private or business affairs, although the full effect may not become apparent so quickly.

A PROSPECT OF RETURN TO SOUNDER FINANCE.

Fortunately, although somewhat tardily, there appear to be signs of a return to a more sane outlook on the National Financial situation, not only amongst politicians, but amongst the nation at large. For some years past, dating from the famous "Limehouse Campaign," and before the upheaval caused by the Great War, even responsible politicians have appeared to be satisfied that so long as increasing sums could be obtained by taxation—on however steeply rising a scale—the National prosperity could be assumed to be increasing in the definite ratio of the rise in the taxation receipts. Reasoned warnings to the contrary fell upon persistently deaf ears. The intervention into this period of the Great War, while it overshadowed the issue, and to some extent complicated, and later, accentuated it, did not divert the inevitable, logical result, although it provided a convenient peg to which to attach the blame. The tragedy of rising unemployment has shown that unproductive expenditure by the State is in no sense even a partial or temporary cure, but tends to perpetuate and to increase the trouble it is intended to alleviate.

The number of *registered* unemployed rose to 1,162,700 on September 1, 1924, a summer period during which unemployment is usually lowest, and an increase since mid-July of 14·7 per cent. In other words, a bread-winner in every ninth family was "registered" as unemployed. The actual number is considerably higher, as the "registered" figures do not include those "out of benefit" under the "dole" scheme, those not covered by the scheme, and those whose self-respect will not permit them to notify or advertise their misfortune, these latter in much larger proportion than is realised by the political theorists. Coupled with this are reports of further closing down amongst the more basic industries (iron, steel and coal) upon which other industries depend largely, owing to their inability to compete in the world-market whilst hampered with the excessive national and municipal taxation and the semi-legalized artificial restrictions upon output.

The suprising turn-over of votes at the last General Election (October, 1924) would appear to indicate that the Public at large was not satisfied with the position from both a personal and a national financial point of view, and is disposed to revert to a more conservative policy than has been the vogue for some years past.

In France, Belgium and Germany, countries which suffered most severely during the War,

unemployment is practically non-existent, in that it is reduced to that residuum always present (and due to the personal element) and impossible of elimination even in the periods of greatest industrial prosperity.

INCOME TAX.

No detailed returns are available for the last financial year, the latest issue dealing with the period April, 1922–March, 1923. A fresh complication in the matter of accurate comparison now appears in the Inland Revenue Commissioners' accounts due to the elimination from these accounts (commencing with the year 1922–1923) of Southern Ireland, now the Irish Free State, and the accounts which have hitherto given the figures for the United Kingdom now relate only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland as from this date. As regards Income Tax, the receipts from what is now the Irish Free State amounted to less than 1 per cent. of the receipts from the United Kingdom as a whole. The effect, therefore, is not serious, but has to be borne in mind in making accurate comparisons.

Income Tax and Super Tax, although treated by the Income Tax Commissioners as separate and distinct taxes, are in practice one tax levied upon income, and the serious nature of the increased burdens upon industry due to this source alone can be gauged from the following table, which gives the receipts from the last financial year, and from each of the ten years preceding. The figures are given to the nearest £1,000.

The gross income for the year coming under the notice of the income tax authorities was estimated at £2,900,000,000, and the net taxable income, after allowing for exemptions, reductions and allowances, at £1,320,000,000. This shows a decline since 1919–20, for which year the figures were £2,970,654,000 gross and £1,416,223,000 net, as compared with £3,447,058,000 gross and £1,356,628,000 net for 1920–21, and £3,214,829,000 gross and £1,308,278,000 net for 1921–1922.

Salaries of Governments Officials at £88,968,000 showed a decline from £98.821,000 as compared with the preceding year, due to the automatic reduction in the "cost of living bonus" rather than to any drastic curtailment of expenditure in this respect.

INCOME FROM HOUSES.

"Landlord's Income," i.e., the income from the ownership of lands, houses, &c. (Schedule A) has been almost stationary for some years past, showing a total rise of slightly over 6 per cent. in 10 years. Income from lands has fallen slightly (about one-half per cent.), while that from the ownership of houses only has increased during the decennial period by barely 7 per cent. Allowing for the very heavy inflation of prices since 1914, with the consequent increased assessments and rentals amounting in all but the large properties of the "mansion" type to not less than 40 per cent., there is, instead of an increase, a serious reduction in "real" income from this source. This is not principally due to

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX FOR THE YEARS 1912–13 TO 1922–23, WITH PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE.

Year.	Exchequer Receipts.			Increases per cent.	
	Income Tax.	Super Tax.	Total.	On Preceding Year.	On 1912–13.
	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1912–13	41,206,000	3,600,000	44,806,000	...	...
1913–14	43.929,000	3,320,000	47,249,000	5·4	5·4
1914–15	59,279,000	10,120,000	69,399,000	47·1	56·4
1915–16	111,555,000	16,765,000	128,320,000	85·3	189·8
1916–17	185,930,000	19,103,000	205,033,000	59·9	364·2
1917–18	216,252,000	23,257,000	239,509,000	16·8	442·5
1918–19	255,591,000	35,595,000	291,186,000	21·6	559·5
1919–20	316,926,000	42,173,000	359,099,000	23·3	713·8
1920–21	338,865,000	55,281,000	394,146,000	9·7	779·7
1921–22	337,027,000	61,730,000	398,757,000	1·2	790·0
1922–23	314,836,000*†	64,209,000	379,045,000	−4·9‡	746·0‡

* Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.
† Reduction of one shilling in the rate of Income Tax.
‡ Decrease.

The Rates of Tax applicable to the above periods were as follows :—

Years.	Income Tax.	Super Tax.
1912–14	1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.	6*d.* in the £ over £3,000 on incomes exceeding £5,000.
1914–15	1*s.* 8*d.* in the £.	From 6⅔*d.* in the £ over £2,500, on incomes over £3,000 up to 1*s.* 9⅓*d.* on excess over £8,000.
1915–16	3*s.* in the £.	From 10*d.* in the £ over £2,500, on incomes over £3,000 to 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £ on the excess over £10,000.
1916–18	5*s.* in the £.	Ditto.
1918–20	6*s.* in the £.	From 1*s.* in the £ over £2,000, on incomes over £2,500 to 4*s.* 6*d.* in the £ on the excess over £10,000.
1920–22	6*s.* in the £.	From 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £ over £2,000, to 6*s.* on the excess over £30,000.
1922–23	5*s.* in the £.	Ditto.

the "housing shortage" as there is a considerable increase from properties of this type (although not a sufficient increase to overtake the demand), but is mainly accounted for by the closing of large houses whose owners are unable to maintain them, in days of high prices, from what is left of their income after heavy taxation has been met, especially as most of these estates are now heavily encumbered by charges incurred to meet the excessively heavy death duties in force for several years.

The Commissioners' Return for Inhabited House Duty is entirely farcical, as the numbers and classification of these properties for each year since 1914–1915 are marked "not available." This is not only trifling with a very serious social problem, but is incorrect, as every property is scheduled in the books of the Income Tax authorities, and assessments made and tax collected thereon. The information is in fact given as regards new buildings brought into assessment during the year in the detailed particulars of Income Tax under Schedule A. This shows that during the year 1922–1923 new buildings numbering 152,313 of a total annual value of £4,755,824 were brought into assessment, as compared with 87,032 of an annual value of £3,087,196 in 1921–22, and 30,489 of an annual value of £1,333,721 in 1920–21. The number of new dwelling-houses was 132,723 in 1922–23, 72,647 in 1921–22, and 19,191 in 1920–21, and of the number first brought in in 1922–23, 121,708 were under £40 in annual value, due principally to building under the housing schemes, either through municipal authorities or through the subsidizing of approved houses built by private enterprise. A large proportion of these were naturally in the Greater London area, although the largest individual county contribution was from Lancashire with 14,743 new dwelling-houses, of an annual value of £415,195.

Income from Foreign Government Securities (other than those of British Possessions) amounted to £8,119,000 as compared with £11,660,000 in 1913–14.

AN OLD TAX TO DISAPPEAR.

A tax that has been imposed in one form or another since 1662, of late years known as Inhabited House Duty, is to disappear as from April 1, 1924. The reason given by the Chancellor in his Budget Speech was that the tax was "irritating" and "little more than a sham." It is doubtful if any tax was less "irritating," it was graded to fall lightly on small incomes and not heavily on larger ones, and it produced roughly £2,000,000 per annum. Its cost of collection was negligible, as it was collected with the "King's Tax"—that portion of Income Tax levied upon house property. It is fairly certain that the elimination of this tax will not reduce the cost of collection of the balance of the tax hitherto collected with it, and it therefore seems to have been a needless surrender of £2,000,000 per annum without any corresponding saving in expenses. This tax was originally a "Hearth Tax," when imposed in 1662 in the form of a tax of 2*s.* on each "hearth," or stove, in a dwelling house. It continued to be imposed with various intervals in varying forms (of which the best known was the "Window Tax") until it became stabilised, more or less in its present form, in 1851. Income Tax is its junior by 136 years, as the latter was first imposed *as a war measure* in 1798 (being discontinued from 1801–1803, and from 1816–1842) at rates varying from 2*d.* to 8*d.* in the £, until the South African War (when it jumped to 1*s.*, then 1*s.* 2*d.*, and later, 1*s.* 3*d.*, to recede in the following year to 11*d.*) with the exception of the period 1854–1856, the years of the Crimean War, when the rate varied from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* in the £1.

"Corporation Profits Tax" also disappears. This tax has had a very short life, as it was first imposed under the 1920 Budget. It was unsatisfactory in its incidence, it was additional to other taxes, and reacted directly and immediately upon industry, and was in practice found to be difficult of definition, and its assessment and collection was costly, both to the Department and to the payer of the tax.

STAMP DUTIES.

The yield of the Stamp Duties showed a marked increase from £18,991,000 to £21,851,000, due to the increased duties on Stock Exchange Transactions. The "Slump" in shipping and freight values is reflected in a decline of over 27 per cent. on the receipts from stamps on Marine Insurance Policies, although an improvement in the carrying trade is indicated by a rise of nearly 34 per cent. in the yield from stamps on Bills of Lading; that is to say, more voyages have been made, but with a lessened value of ships and cargoes.

ESTATE, ETC., DUTIES.

High Yield Maintained.

The Estate, Legacy and Succession Duties levied on property passing by reason of death and generally collectively referred to as the "Death Duties," not only continues to produce a high yield, but, with the exception of a slight set-back in 1918-19, have for several years past regularly resulted in a considerable surplus over the Budget Estimate.

This is the most difficult of all forms of revenue to estimate, as while it, of course, to some extent depends upon current valuations and prices, otherwise it is not dependent upon fluctuations of trade or even of the death rate, but almost entirely upon the incidence of death amongst rich people. The estate duty on small estates (up to £500) is from ½ per cent. to 1 per cent. (estates valued at under £100 being entirely exempt) and the yield of legacy duty negligible, whereas on very large estates the estate duty is as high as 40 per cent., and the legacy duty in addition varies according to degree of consanguinity from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. The falling in of only one large estate may make all the difference between a deficit on the Estimate or a large surplus. The average number of millionaire estates falling in is slightly under 10 per annum, but during recent years the number has been as low as 3 and as high as 20 in one calendar year. On the latter occasion (1922) one estate—that of Sir Ernest Cassel—of the 20, paid nearly 2½ millions (£2,442,000) in duties on the provisional valuation alone, and these 20 *estates contributed almost one-half of the duties collected from nearly 99,000 estates during the year.*

During the current year 1924–25, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Speech estimated for a yield from these Duties of £56,000,000, based, no doubt, upon the results of the two years preceding. This estimate, optimistic as it seemed, bids fair to be exceeded by a considerable

BUDGET ESTIMATES, EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND SURPLUS FROM DEATH DUTIES.

Year.	Budget Estimate.	Exchequer Receipt.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
1913–14.....	26,750,000	27,359,000	609,000
1914–15.....	27,770,000	28,382,000	612,000
1915–16.....	31,000,000	31,035,000	35,000
1916–17.....	30,000,000	31,232,000	1,232,000
1917–18.....	29,000,000	31,674,000	2,674,000
1918–19.....	31,500,000	30,262,000	1,238,000*
1919–20.....	34,500,000	40,904,000	6,404,000
1920–21.....	45,000,000	47,729,000	2,729,000
1921–22.....	48,000,000	52,191,000	4,191,000
1922–23.....	48,000,000	56,871,000	8,871,000
1923–24.....	52,000 000	57,800,000	5,800,000

Net surplus in eleven years £31,919,000

sum, as the yield for the first half of the financial year (to Sept. 30) amounted to £31,520,000, or an excess over the estimate for the half-year of £3,520,000, or for the year, at the same rate, of £7,040,000. The amount collected as compared with that in the corresponding half-year showed an increase of £4,790,000.

It is quite possible that this high rate of yield may not be maintained for the remainder of the financial year, but it is fairly certain that a considerable surplus will be shown, as the remaining half of the year covers the autumn and winter months, during which the mortality amongst aged persons is considerably higher than in the warmer weather. Very wealthy people usually live to rather more than the Psalmist's "three score years and ten," for statistics over a long period give an average age at death amongst this class of almost exactly 75 years. In any case, it will require an exceptionally strong combination of circumstances to so reduce the lead already established as to bring down the yield for the year to the sum estimated in the Budget.

The gross capital value on which Estate Duty was levied in the year 1922–23 was £472,388,195, and the net £431,198,000, of which £96,472,000 was freehold and leasehold property. Fifteen Millionaire Estates out of a total number of 98,000 contributed 25 per cent. of the duty on 6·8 per cent. of the Capital value, while estates not exceeding £1,000 in value, which numbered 64,164 (two-thirds of the whole), contributed only 0·8 per cent. of the duty on 6·6 per cent. of the capital. Those between £1,000 and £5,000 numbered 23,766, and contributed 3·9 per cent. of the duty on 14·6 per cent. of the capital.

Insolvent estates, which numbered 899 in 1920–21, rose to 1,045 in 1921–22, and further to 1,331 in 1922–23, although the net deficiency in the latter year was less than in the year preceding, viz: £1,217,000 as against £1,286,000.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAPITAL.

The capital upon which estate duty was paid is classified under 14 different headings. This table is of particular interest in view of its representative character, as it involves 98,902 estates from all classes of the community, selected without any discrimination, solely by the incidence of death within the period, and may therefore be taken as typical of the allocation of the national capital between various forms of investment.

Classification.	Capital Value.	Per-centage.
	£	
British Government Securities issued since 1914	64,877,394	13·73
Other British and Foreign Government and Municipal Securities.....	33,593,354	7·11
Stocks, shares, &c., of Joint Stock, &c., Companies ...	133,651,306	28·28
Cash	33,387,433	7·06
Money lent on mortgages, bonds, bills, &c.	34,610,980	7·32
Trade Assets	19,334,945	4·09
Policies of Insurance	14,404,906	3·05
Household effects.....	14,229,391	3·01
Land, freehold, copyhold, or leasehold	29,044,060	6·15
House property and business premises, freehold, copyhold or leasehold	68,422,637	14·48
Ground rents and tithe rent charges.....	7,572,953	1·60
Mines, mineral and quarries	4,138,052	0·88
Other personal property ...	12,155,434	2·56
Other real estate (including timber, manorial rights, &c.)	3,202,874	0·68
Total .....£	472,585,719	100·00

The Valuation Department dealt with rather more than one-half of the cases brought in for estate duty, viz. 52,090. In these cases the department succeeded in increasing for taxation purposes the valuations brought in by the parties to the extent of £6,135,247, a percentage increase on the amounts dealt with of 5·96.

The total cost of the collection of the Revenue coming under the notice of the Inland Revenue Services amounted to £7,252,000, at the rate of 1·23 per cent. of the amount collected. This is a decline of 0·12 per cent. from the preceding year, mainly due to a decrease in the "cost of living bonus," and not to economies effected by the department. This compares with a percentage cost of collection of 0·59 in 1919, when rather more revenue was collected, or an increase of over 100 per cent. in the cost of collection in four years.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

On pages 467–473 will be found a list of the principal charitable bequests of the year, which has been an exceptional year for the number of charitable bequests that have been made and in the total amount bequeathed. There is a distinct falling off in the amounts bequeathed for purely religious and sectarian purposes. On the other hand, institutions for the relief of suffering, hospitals, orphanages, and charity trusts have been more widely remembered than usual. The publicity given to the urgent need of funds by large public Hospitals and the restriction of the activity of these institutions seems to have made its mark on the minds of testators with results that are now becoming apparent in bequests. There are some exceptionally large bequests for educational purposes, especially for the newer Provincial Universities, by local testators who are proud of their local institutions.

A rather curious bequest is that of Mr. Gustav Adolf Koettgen, who left the reversion of about £70,000 for works of public utility or charitable purposes, *preference being given to those for the*

* Decrease.

benefit of loyal British subjects of German birth, and Sir Henry Lucy perpetuates his pen-name of "Toby, M.P." by a bequest of £1,000 for a trust to bear that name, of which the income is to be applied for the relief of members of the Press Gallery in the Houses of Parliament. War Charities continue to be well supported, especially the St. Dunstan's Hostel, which is perhaps the most fortunate of these institutions as regards the number and amounts of the bequests.

Under the will of Sir Claude Phillips there are some exceptionally valuable art bequests to the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Gallery of Belgium at Brussels, the National Art Gallery of Scotland, and Art Galleries at Dulwich, Brighton, York and Glasgow. These items do not appear at a valuation in the list, as works of art so bequeathed are not liable to duty, and are therefore not valued for estate duty purposes. The movement to similarly exempt from either estate or legacy duty, or both, of bequests to public Hospitals and well-known Orphanages and Charitable Trusts has not yet been successful. It does not seem logical that pictures and other works of art and collections of various sorts, when left, not merely for public uses, but for retention in a family with certain access by the public, should be exempt from both Estate and Legacy Duty, while bequests to approved institutions for the relief of human suffering and misery should not only have to pay Estate Duty, but 10 per cent. Legacy Duty in addition. Any loss by the Revenue by the remission of such duty would be more than counterbalanced by reductions in Government expenditure on "health services," both National and Municipal, and in the expenditure by Poor Law Authorities, not only in monetary grants, but also in the maintenance of infirmaries and similar services. A curious appeal was issued some time ago by Lord Knutsford on behalf of the Hospitals, in which he pointed out that a testator would "make a profit" by leaving a Hospital £900 free of legacy duty, instead of leaving the institution £1,000 without any such qualification, as in the first instance his estate would pay £90 in Legacy Duty, whereas in the other case the Hospital would pay £100, in each case the net benefit to the Hospital being £900. The testator in this way would "make a profit" of rather over one per cent. for the same benefit to the Hospital.

A list of the principal large estates proved during the year with the amounts at which the estates were sworn appears below and on the following pages .

Large Estates.

	Gross Value. £
Acton-Adams, William, J.P. (80), of Tipata, Christchurch, New Zealand, and of Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, barrister (net personalty, £198,305) (English estate)	202,862
Adkin, John Gibb (72), of Grove Park, Lee, S.E., tobacco manufacturer (net personalty, £147,247)	153,247
Ainsworth, Sir John Stirling, Bart. (79), of Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland (net personalty, £69,729)	105,134
Alcock, William, of Rossmore, The Avenue, Cheadle, Staffs, retired builder (net personalty, £6,482)	115,229
Allendale, 1st Viscount, of Bywell, Northumberland (provisional valuation) (net personalty, £2,002,656)	2,006,770
Angel, Manasseh (69), of Henley Lodge, Wellington Road, Taunton, retired shipowner (net personalty £118,124)	129,079
Ansell Joseph, of The Oaklands, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield, and of Birmingham, solicitor (net personalty, £77,136)	111,451
Arkwright, Frederic Charles, D.L., J.P. (69), of Willersley Court, near Matlock, Derby, a direct descendant of the famous inventor of the spinning jenny (net personalty, £168,825)	284,351
Armaghdale, 1st Baron (better known as Sir John Lonsdale), of 13 Prince's Gardens, S.W., and of Sandwich	242,025
Armitage, James Auriol, M.D. (66), of Netherwood St. Helens, Hastings, for some years chairman of the Icilma Co. Ltd. (net personalty, £187,278)	191,150
Baird, John William (76), of Parklands, Grange Road, West Hartlepool, and of Cardiff, timber merchant (net personalty, £139,659)	154,522
Ballantine, George (78), of St. Blanes, Dunblane, N.B., retired wine and spirit merchant (personal estate)	118,771
Bandon, James Francis, 4th Earl of, K.P. (73), of 23 Prince's Gardens, W. (net personalty, £48,850)	105,760
Barlow, John Robert, J.P. (70), of Edgworth, Bolton, Lancs, brother of Sir Thos. Barlow the physician (net personalty, £366,408)	389,683
Bartram, William Naizby, of Thornhill Park, Sunderland, Durham, shipbuilder (net personalty £249,986)	254,895
Bates, Rev. John Lockington, M.A., of The Parsonage, Iden, Sussex (net personalty, £110,226)	116,342
Bates, Sydney Eggers (72), of 29 Hyde Pk. Sq., W., and of Basingstoke, Hants, shipowner (net personalty, £724,931)	814,798
Baxendale, Walter (70), of Westcliffe Rd., Birkdale, Southport, Lancs, retired miller and corn merchant (net personalty, £153,850)	153,977
Bayliss, Sir William Maddock (59), of West Heath Rd., Hampstead, N.W., famous physiologist and philosopher (net personalty, £86,274)	102,387
Bean, Sir George (68), of Oakham Lodge, Dudley, Worcs., motor car manufacturer (net personalty, £52,751)	166,129
Beazley, Edwin Arthur, J.P. (67), of Morley, Cheshire, and of Liverpool, shipowner (net personalty, £141,179)	148,728
Beilby, Sir Geo. Thos., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., of 29 Kidderpore Ave., Hampstead, N.W., popularly known as "The man who discovered the therm" (net personalty, £154,248)	163,689
Bell, Alderman Sir John Charles, Bart (79), of Framewood, Stoke Poges	

	Gross Value. £
Bucks, and of Finsbury Pavement, E.C., chairman and joint managing director of Wenlock Brewery Co., Ltd. (net personalty, £335,583)	506,274
Bingham, Dame Maria, of West Lea, Ranmoor Park Road, Sheffield (net personalty, £143,363)	144,236
Bishop, Lieut.-Col. Alfred Conway, late 10th Co. London Regt., of 51 Rutland Gate, S.W. (net personalty, £184,108)	192,485
Blackwood, James Taylor, J.P., of 24 University Square, Belfast (personal property)	129,186
Bligh, Lodovick Edward, J.P. (69), of Cambria House, Minehead, Somerset (unsettled estate)	112,781
Bond, John George (87), of Lyndhurst, Chelmsford, Essex, draper (net personalty, £85,568)	103,350
Booth, Alderman Philip Henry (71), of Moorfield House, Gildersome, Yorks, worsted manufacturer (net personalty, £212,832)	300,704
Bostock, Henry (82), of The Oaklands, Rowley Avenue, Stafford, and of Northampton, boot manufacturer (net personalty, £158,596)	166,115
Boswell, Dr. John Irvine, M.D., J.P., of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, and of Buckingham Gate, S.W. (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £110,477)	144,686
Bradbury, Arthur, of Bryn, Lupus, Llanrhos, Llandudno, Carnarvon, and of Liverpool, merchant (net personalty, £111,108)	118,487
Brandt, Arthur Henry, of 39 Lime St., E.C., and of Ivy House, Godstone, Surrey, banker (net personalty, £88,619)	103,170
Bremner, Andrew, of Keiss Castle and Keiss Mains, Keiss Wick, N.B. (personal estate)	100,847
Broadbent, William, of Ryefields, Saddleworth, Yorks (net personalty, £97,242)	104,651
Brooks, Mrs. Alice, of South St., Park Lane, W. (net personalty, £168,300)	168,652
Brown, John Armour, of Moreden, Paisley, starch and cornflour manufacturer (personal estate)	231,654
Brown, Alderman Thomas (76), of St. Bernards Road, Olton, Warwickshire, wholesale grocer (net personalty, £96,040)	102,660
Brown, William Gilpin (69), of 1 Beauchamp Street, Leamington Spa, Warwick, retired land agent (net personalty, £93,102)	110,604
Brown, William Henry, of Priorsford, Reservoir Road, Prenton, Birkenhead, and of Liverpool, shipowner (net personalty, £120,792)	123,577
Bubb, Mrs. Sarah Walker (90), of Ullenwood, Coverley, Glouc., and of Weston-super-Mare (net personalty, £126,439)	145,967
Buchanan, Neil (78), of Cardell, Keiklerriggs, Paisley, N.B., Private Secretary of Ferguslie Thread Works, Paisley (personal estate)	126,701
Burrell, Miss Augusta (85), of Fairthorn Manor, Botley, Hants. (net personalty, £256,067)	310,420
Buxton, Edward North, D.L., J.P. (83), of Knighton, Woodford, Essex, of Truman Hanbury and Buxton and Co., Ltd., brewers (net personalty £121,094)	141,318
Campbell, Robert (87), of Rounton, Watford, Herts, banker (net personalty, £233,197)	240,101
Carbutt, Francis, C.B.E. (60), of Hyde Park Gardens, W., director of Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd. (net personalty, £118,575)	130,843
Carr, John (41), of Esher, Surrey, managing director of Peek, Frean and Co., Ltd., biscuit mftrs. (net personalty, £141,230)	152,859
Cawtheray, John George (82), of George Street, Wakefield, wine merchant (net personalty, £168,876)	214,580
Chadwick, George Taylor (87), of Allerton House, York Place, Harrogate (net personalty, £363,160)	373,424
Chalmers, Lawrence Edlmann (60), of Farrants, Bickley, Kent, merchant banker (net personalty, £221,117)	233,766
Chamberlayne, Tankerville (82), of Cranbury Park, Winchester, a well-known yachtsman (net personalty, £44,607)	178,732
Chambers, Walter James (69), of 80 Bidston Road, Oxton, Birkenhead, and of Liverpool, shipowner and ships stores merchant (net personalty, £245,931)	252,655
Chapman, George John, M.A., J.P., F.Z.S. (75), of Penistone, Yorks., and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law (net personalty, £136,458)	154,541
Charters, James Boomer, J.P. (60), of Idlicote, Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire (net personalty, £222,121)	225,817
Chisholm, Sir Samuel, Bart., LL.D. (67), of 20 Belhaven Tce., Glasgow (personal estate)	114,162
Chrestien, Fernand Francois (85), of Tisree, Richmond Road, Worthing, Sussex, mica miner (net personalty, £111,766)	118,803
Clapham, John Robert (75), of Yarm, Yorks, grocer and rope and twine manufacturer (net personalty, £251,069)	266,176
Clark, John (61), of Heatherbrea House, Rushden, Northants, boot and shoe manufacturer (net personalty, £50,296)	105,471
Clark, Sir John Maurice, 2nd Bart., V.D., D.L., J.P. (65), of Rothesay Tce., Edinburgh (personal estate)	137,487
Clark, Sir John Stewart, 1st Bart. (60), of Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, and of Perthshire (personal estate)	1,522,992
Clarke, Alexander Felix (70), of Essart, Greenham, Newbury, Berks. (net personalty, £273,021)	292,373
Clarke, William (85), of The Warren, Ewhurst, Surrey, civil engineer (net personalty, £177,305)	194,430
Clayton, John Henry (73), of The Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, cotton broker (net personalty, £208,661)	224,607
Close, William Brooks, of Huntercombe Place, Henley-on-Thames, a pioneer in Land settlement (net personalty, £98,051)	129,119

	Gross Value. £
Cochrane, Andrew, J.P., of Alyth, Forfarshire (personal estate)	238,346
Coles, Ernest Harry (69), of Arnolds, Beare Green, Surrey, and of Gresham St., E.C., rubber sundriesman (net personalty, £134,512)	156,615
Collinge, John Sutcliffe, J.P. (78), of Park House, Todmorden Road, Burnley, Lancs., collar manufacturer and house furnisher (net personalty, £250,038)	260,855
Collins, Robert Henry, of Worcester, underskirt and down quilt manufacturer (net personalty, £164,912)	174,057
Cooke, Samuel, of North Bank, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, N., carpet manufacturer (net personalty, £106,157)	117,382
Crabbe, Lieut.-Col. John (62), of Duncow, Dumfriesshire, extraordinary director of British Linen Bank (personal estate)	426,841
Chapper, Benjamin (81), of Clacke Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire (net personalty, £206,462)	208,166
Crewdson, Theodore (88), of Spurs, Handforth, Cheshire, late a member of firm of Horrockses, Crewdson & Co. (net personalty, £138,497)	139,262
Crews, Mrs. Mary Anne Gill (81), of 41, Portman Square, W. (net personalty, £157,961)	160,139
Cripps, William Harrison, of Bentinck Street, W., the well-known consulting surgeon (net personalty, £171,903)	172,973
Cullingworth, George Daniel (89), of The Court, Ackworth, Yorks., rag merchant and auctioneer (net personalty, £113,414)	124,202
Cunliffe, Alderman William, O.B.E., J.P. (78), of Dean Bank, Buersil, Rochdale, Lancs., corn miller and merchant, began life as a clogger's son (net personalty, £204,611)	211,006
Curnick, Arthur Herbert, of 123, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W., and Curnick & Co., Army Contractors (net personalty, £131,020)	143,532
Cutler, Samuel (79), of West Bank, Lewisham Hill, S.E, contracting engineer (net personalty, £200,594)	201,859
Daniell, Henry Averill (74), of Ledgers, Chelsham, Warlingham, Surrey, retired stockbroker (net personalty, £176,774)	189,342
Davies, William Leonard (62), of The Grey House, Neston, Cheshire, director of British Nicotine Co., Ltd. (net personalty, £243,160)	248,485
Day, Arthur James (76), of Northlands House, Southampton, head of Day, Summers & Co., Ltd., engineers, & (net personalty, £133,055)	143,607
Denison, George Robert, of The Royal Station Hotel, York (net personalty, £98,399)	101,140
Devitt, Sir Thomas Lane, Bart. (84), of Buckingham Gate, S.W., and Fenchurch Buildings, E.C., Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping (net personalty, £470,576)	512,090
Dick, Captain Quintin (76), of 12, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W., and of Cantrila, Co. Galway (net personalty, £316,657)	336,952
Dixon, Joseph Mann, of 20, Queen's Road, Southport, Lancs., and of Liverpool, cotton broker (net personalty, £172,524)	175,845
Dobson, John George (84), of Dorincourt, Talbot Road, Oxton, Birkenhead, retired cotton broker, late of Liverpool (net personalty, £158,059)	163,021
Downe, Rt. Hon. Hugh Richard 9th Viscount, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (79), of Dingley Hall, Market Harborough (net personalty, £123,420) unsettled estate	233,989
Doyle, William Gleaves, F.R.C.S., of Walcote, Blakedown, Leamington Spa, Warwick, and of West Toronto, Canada (estate in England) (net personalty, £180,638)	196,939
Dunbar-Buller, Charles William (78), of Upper Grosvenor Street, W., Fellow of All Souls, J.P. and D.L. for Co. Down	141,403
Durler, Henry (72), of Whitehall, Luton, Beds., straw plait manufacturer (net personalty, £112,951)	117,638
Dyson, Robert, J.P. (83), of Rotherham, Yorks., and of Filey, wheel and axle manufacturer (net personalty, £110,967)	120,109
Eadie, John Thom Clark (61), of Aldershaw, Lichfield, Staffs., brewer, (net personalty, £95,737)	106,616
Eckersley, William, of Lime House, Lowton, near Newton-le-Willows, Lancs., cotton spinner (net personalty, £118,146)	126,192
Elliman, James, of Slough, Bucks, and of Hove, Sussex, embrocation manufacturer (net personalty, £146,684)	174,347
Ellis, William (83), of The Woodlands, Cockshot Hill, Reigate, Surrey, director of Jeremiah Rotherham and Co., Ltd., drapers (net personalty, £160,980)	178,616
Erskine, Col. Thomas Harry, V.D., D.L., J.P. (64), of Pittenweem, Fife, N.B. (personal estate)	117,816
Ewart, George Herbert (67), of Firmount, Antrim Road, Belfast (personal estate England and Northern Ireland)	114,464
Fairclough, William (65), of The Gables, Leigh, Lancs., mining and civil engineer (net personalty, £100,928)	101,488
Farrer, William Francis (65), of 7, St. James's Square, S.W., and of Sandwich, Kent, solicitor (net personalty, £219,100)	297,269
Faulkner, William Ernest, of Oxshott, Surrey, director of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Limited (net personalty, £158,695)	181,594
Fermor-Hesketh, Dame Florence Emily, of St. Serf's, Clarence Lane, Roehampton (estate in England) provisionally valued at	150,000
Fieldsend, James, of 212, Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, pawnbroker (net personalty £219,510)	272,897
Foster, William Henry, J.P., D.L (78), of Apley Park, Bridgenorth, Salop, and of Northampton	1,250,000
Fulton, James (Junr.) (49), of 59, Octavia Terrace, Greenock, N.B., and of Torquay. Devon, shipowner and under-	

	Gross Value. £
writing member of Lloyds (personal estate)	338,722
Gee, Harry Simpson. J.P. (83), of Knighton Firth, Leicester, and of Eastbourne, boot manufacturer (net personalty £554,033)	659,699
Gilmour, William Ewing, J.P. (70), of Rosehall and Glencassleg, N.B., director of United Turkey Red Co. (personal estate)	238,421
Gilroy, Alexander Bruce, of Castleroy, Broughty Ferry, N.B., jute manufacturer (personal estate)	356,339
Glanfield, Sir Robert Henry (61), of Lynwood, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., chairman of G. Glanfield and Sons, Ltd., clothing manufacturers (net personalty, £230,644)	233,461
Glasbrook, John, J.P., of Sketty Court, Sketty, Swansea, and of 5, Collingham Gardens, S.W., timber merchant (net personalty, £905,284)	948,305
Glen, Robert Muir, of Park Villas, Glasgow, calico printer (personal estate)	389,814
Graystone, Sidney Wynn, J.P. (62), of 57, Knightsbridge, S.W. (net personalty, £98,249)	104,708
Guest, Lady Theodora (83), of Inwood, Henstridge, Templecombe, Somerset, foundress of Hunt Servants' Benefit Society (net personalty, £266,548)	315,272
Guggenheim, Armand (63), of Woodend, Bradgate Road, Dunham Massey, Cheshire, Swiss Consul in Manchester (net personalty, £129,906)	136,510
Gurteen, Jabez, J.P. (80), of Haverhill, Suffolk, and of Sturmer, Essex, clothing manufacturer (net personalty, £195,486)	230,571
Haggas, Herbert, J.P. of Oakbank, Keighley, Yorks, worsted spinner (net personalty, £123,084)	146,932
Haigh, John Shaw (62), of The Ferns, Grimscar, Huddersfield, paper merchant and manufacturer (net personalty, £104,031) (estate in United Kingdom)	108,388
Hallowes, Edward Price Blackwood (72), of 7, Victoria Square, Westminster, S.W., wine agent, Fenchurch Street, E.C. (net personalty, £137,062)	137,696
Hampton, George (78), of Holmwood Park, Wimborne, Dorset, lately Chairman of Hampton and Sons, Ltd., house furnishers (net personalty, £135,394)	147,115
Hardman, George Walter, of Danesmoor, Haslingden, Lancs., cotton spinner and manufacturer (net personalty, £119,779)	124,142
Harrop, Joshua, of Cliffe House, Horbury, Yorks., woollen cloth manufacturer (net personalty, £182,040)	252,500
Harter, Gilbert James Collier (70), of The Grotto, Basildon, Reading, Berks. (net personalty, £135,239)	159,657
Harwood, John, J.P. (85), of Woodleigh, Heaton Bolton, Lancs., cotton spinner (net personalty, £516,637)	529,443
Haslam, John Percival, J.P. (75), of Leicester House, Kenilworth Road, Leamington, late of Bolton, Lancs., cotton spinner (net personalty, £178,280)	191,084
Henderson, David Marr, M.I.C.E. (83), of Victory House, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex (net personalty, £181,532)	220,118
Henderson, William Ritchie (76), of Menlove, Birkenhead, Cheshire, and Roxburgh, N.B., retired merchant (personal estate)	284,984
Herbert, Dame Leila Belle, of 7, Carlton House Terrace, St. James's (net personalty, £722,166)	725,604
Heritage, Mrs. Jane Grace (67), of 60, Elsworthy Road, Hampstead, N.W., and of Leamington, Warwick	179,351
Hewlett, John Cooke, F.C.S., of Hillside House, Beckenham, Kent (net personalty, £114,840)	144,711
Heywood, Frank (72), of 23, Park Hill Rise, Croydon, Surrey, provision merchant (net personalty, £312,164)	352,406
Hicks-Beach, Major Archibald William (late 60th Rifles), of Oakley, Hants. (net personalty, £43,925)	100,902
Hobson, Albert John, LL.D., J.P. (54), of Esholt, Ranmoor, Sheffield, steel manufacturer (net personalty, £139,660)	145,374
Hodgson, George Herbert (66), of Villa Paradis Terrestre, Chemin de Vallauris, Cannes, France, and of Bradford, Yorks. (net personalty, £97,929)	102,218
Hodgson, Robert Kirkman, D.L., J.P. (74), of 77, Eaton Square, S.W., and of Longparish, Hants, late of Baring Bros. & Co., bankers (net personalty, £173,227)	210,720
Hollins, Sir Frank, 1st Bart. (80), of Greyfriars, Broughton, Preston, Lancs., and of Bridgnorth, Salop, cotton manufacturer (net personalty, £299,181)	315,357
Holt, Thomas George, of Ashville, Partick Hill, Glasgow, merchant and tobacco leaf importer (personal estate)	127,584
Holt, Sir Vesey George Mackenzie, K.B.E., J.P. (69), of 3, Whitehall Place, S.W., and of Bexley, Kent, partner in Holt & Co., bankers and army agents (net personalty, £295,564)	349,926
Hood, William Walker (65), of Tredean, near Chepstow. Mon., practical mining engineer (net personalty, £215,944)	224,625
Howett, John William, of 25, Leopold Road, Wimbledon, S.W., a well known figure in Tattersall's Ring (net personalty, £92,317)	102,737
Howey, Major James Edwards Werge, of The Ridge, Sunningdale, Berks., late of Melbourne, Australia (net personalty, £112,836)	113,405
Humfrys, William John, of Bridge Street, Hereford, solicitor (net personalty, £105,627)	113,325
Hunter, Alderman Thomas, J.P. (60), of Claremont, Guys Cliffe Avenue, Leamington, and of Rugby, Warwickshire (net personalty, £155,659)	183,629
Hutchison, Henry William, J.P. (76), of Kinloch Collessie, Fife, maltster and corn merchant (personal estate)	165,641

	Gross Value. £
Hylton-Foster, Harry (78), of Foxbury Shaw, near Dorking, Surrey, partner in Bevington & Sons, leather manufacturers, Bermondsey (net personalty, £153,602)	160,242
Ingham, Alderman James Colbert, J.P., of Argyll House, Seaforth Road, Westcliff, Essex (net personalty, £144,017)	199,418
Ismay, Charles Bower (50), of Haselbeach Hall, Northants., director of Ismay, Imrie & Co. (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £43,042)	106,755
James, Sir Henry Evan Murchison, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (78), of Glenshee, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, formerly Postmaster-General of Bombay (net personalty, £136,602)	138,121
Jeans, Sir Alexander Grigor (74), of Bidston Road, Oxton, Birkenhead, and Editor and Managing Director of *Liverpool Post and Mercury* and *Liverpool Echo*	221,100
Jeans, Sir Richard Walton (77), of Ridgeway, Langley Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey, and Threadneedle Street, E.C., late General Manager Bank of Australasia (net personalty, £21,732)	135,623
Jeffreys, David Thomas (63), of Neuadd, Trecastle, Brecon, head of Messrs. Jeffreys and Powell, solicitors (net personalty, £184,969)	219,407
Jersey, 8th Earl of (George Henry Robert) (50), of Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon (estate provisionally valued at)	485,000
Johnson, Frederick George (65), of Clayton Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs., earthenware manufacturer (net personalty, £142,656)	150,735
Johnson, Col. Herbert Alfred, of Allestree Hall, Allestree, Derbyshire (net personalty, £279,530)	320,197
Johnston, Edward Farquharson, of 11, The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W., shipowner (net personalty, £115,306)	120,333
Joicey, Hon. Marguerite de Fontaine Drecer (36), of Ford Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed	253,150
Jones, George, J.P. (76), of Hartlepool, Durham, shipbuilder (net personalty, £194,470)	209,593
Jones, Mrs. Henrietta Louisa, of The Links, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire (net personalty, £143,452)	165,718
Jones, Mrs. Kate, of Fronheulog Defn Coed, Brecon (net personalty, £132,124)	133,365
Jones, Owen (83)), of Glan Beuno, near Carnarvon, wholesale grocer (net personalty, £63,067)	106,621
Kay, Miss Eva Mary Valence, of Thorpe Abbotts Place, Thorpe-Abbotts, Norfolk (net personalty, £119,333)	136,341
Keen, Albert George (49), of Oakfield, Edgbaston, stockbroker (net personalty, £100,250)	102,554
Kennedy, James Walter, of James Street, Portobello (personal estate)	114,281
Kenyon, James, J.P., of Bury, Lancs., woollen goods manufacturer (net personalty, £237,497)	238,452
Kilvert, Sir Harry Vernon, J.P. (61), of Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, lard refiner (net personalty, £123,215)	145,798
Kimber, Sir Henry, 1st Bart. (89), of Lansdown Lodge, Wandsworth, S.W. (net personalty, £314,215)	394,567
Kincaid, John George (64), of Westhorpe, Newark St., Greenock, engineer (personal estate)	139,853
Knox, Bryce Muir (69), of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, linen thread manufacturer (personal estate)	175,992
Laming, Henry (74), of East Grinstead, Sussex (net personalty, £111,294)	155,773
Langley, John Jarvis (88), of Prenton, Cheshire, and of Liverpool, ship and insurance broker (net personalty, £127,471)	129,734
Larnach, Sydney (71), of Yew Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex (net personalty, £1,312,981)	1,322,759
Latham, John Shenton (70), of Liverpool Road, Chester (net personalty, £125,883)	132,184
Laurence, Reginald (66), of Norwich, electrical engineer (net personalty, £141,690)	148,918
Leach, Major-General Sir Edmund, K.C.B. (87), of Thurloe Square, South Kensington (net personalty, £107,149)	107,776
Lee, Richard Henry, of Yarner, Bovey Tracey, Devon (net personalty, £63,000)	213,000
Leetham, Henry Ernest, J.P. (62), of Dringhouses, Yorks., corn miller (net personalty, £396,722)	569,247
Leitch, John Walker, B.SC., of Edgerton, Huddersfield, Yorks., manufacturing chemist (net personalty, £161,363)	163,470
Lemin, Robert Bertie, of Way Hill, Reigate, Surrey, member of Lloyds (net personalty, £93,161)	105,941
Leonard, William John (64), of Lindfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., chemical manufacturer (net personalty, £384,815)	389,023
Lindsay-Hogg, Sir Lindsay, 1st Bart. (70), of Jarvis Brook, Sussex (net personalty, £195,545)	243,134
Listowel, 3rd Earl of, K.P. (91), of Princes Gate, S.W., and Ballyhooly, Co. Cork (net personalty, £397,453)	595,403
Llewellyn, Sir Leonard Wilkinson, K.B.E., of Llanfrechfa Grange, Newport, Mon. (50), (net personalty, nil)	205,187
Lockett, George Alexander (68), of 68, Princes Gate, South Kensington, S.W., merchant (net personalty, £497,544)	503,938
Lucas, Mrs Alice Theresa, of Stornoway House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W. (net personalty, £124,134)	124,961
Lucy, Sir Henry ("Toby, M.P."), of Whitehorn, near Hythe, Kent	250,000
Lundy, Edw. Augustus, of Walton-on-Thames and 26, Holborn, W.C., whisky merchant (net personalty, £182,294)	196,607
Lyne-Stephens, Capt. Stephen Edward Victor (35), of 27, Pont Street, W. (net personalty, £142,020)	204,796
McClelland, Sir Peter Hannah, K.B.E., (67), of Eaton Square, S.W., and Northaw, Herts., merchant (net personalty, £102,385)	118,829

	Gross Value. £
Mackenzie, Donald F., of Camberley, Surrey, and Winchester House, E.C., merchant (net personalty, £315,200)	325,475
Macpherson, Alderman George, D.L., J.P. (72), of The Lloyd House, Penn, Wolverhampton, ironmaster (net personalty, £115,484)	126,370
Makant, John William, J.P., of Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs., bleacher (net personalty, £210,988)	218,287
Mallett, Charles Francis (75), of Walberswick, Suffolk, ladies' outfitter (net personalty, £96,684)	112,234
Mander, Fredk. William, J.P. (65), of Aberdare, South Wales, grocer	179,834
Manfield, Harry, J.P. (68), of Pitsford, Northants, bootmaker (net personalty, £249,023)	338,143
Marc, Alexander Julius Heinrich Wilhelm (73), of Tring, Herts., and Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. (net personalty, £388,949)	398,598
Marcus, Maurice, of High Trees, Redhill, Surrey (net personalty, £3,079,511)	3,145,751
Masham, Baroness (48), of Masham, Yorks. (net personalty, £366,644)	535,171
Masham, Lord (56), of Masham, Yorks. (net personalty, £1,342,941)	1,557,606
Mason, Sir Thomas, of Bellahouston, Glasgow, contractor (personal estate)	138,129
Masterman, Cleveland, of 2, Flavia Terrace, South Shields (net personalty, £132,111)	134,251
Maw, William Henry, LL.D. (85), of Addison Road, Kensington, W., engineer (net personalty, £141,058)	149,880
Maxwell, Sir William Francis, 4th Bart. (79), of Kirkcudbright, N.B. (personal estate)	147,282
May, Alfred, of Halstead, Kent, farmer (net personalty, £214,405)	292,633
May, Fredk. Wolff (51), of Maidenhead, Berks. (net personalty, £225,098)	299,324
Midgley, Lewis, of The Oval, West End Park, Harrogate, shipping merchant (net personalty, £210,766)	233,677
Midwood, George Norris (68), of North Rode, Congleton, Cheshire, calico printer, &c. (net personalty, £208,800)	228,245
Miller, George (84), of Radlett, Herts., African merchant (net personalty, £870,290)	915,011
Mills, Joseph Trueman (88), of Stockgrove, Bucks (estate so far as at present ascertained)	4,100,000
Mitchell, James, J.P., of Bannockburn, N.B. (personal estate)	215,465
Mitchell-Henderson, Henry, of Dynhales, Kington, Hereford (net personalty, £164,481)	168,381
Mitchell, Miss Mary Wilson, of Ventnor, I.W. (net personalty, £54,718)	136,811
Morris, Sydney, D.L., J.P. (73), of Norwich, horticulturist (net personalty, £126,842)	130,968
Mortimer, Charles, of Bear Green, Dorking, Surrey (net personalty, £187,464)	211,353
Moss, Ernest, of Conyers Avenue, Birkdale, Lancs., cloth merchant (net personalty, £217,300)	220,633
Mulliner, Col. Herbert Hall, D.L., J.P., of Rugby and The Albany, Piccadilly, W. (net personalty, £171,183)	254,734
Murphy, Thomas, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire and Bournemouth, retired draper (net personalty, £99,961)	103,576
Murray, Major Alexander Bruce (83), of Polmaise, Stirling, N.B. (personal estate)	131,232
Murray, Lieut.-Col. Harry Smith (68), of Galashiels, N.B. (personal estate)	155,138
Muspratt, Dr. Edmund Knowles (90), of Seaforth, Liverpool, chemical manufacturer (net personalty, £430,744)	438,466
Myers, Mrs. Maria Clegg (81), of Wiesbaden, Germany (net personalty, £123,668)	123,842
Nicholson, Brig.-Gen. John Sanctuary, C.B., of 2, South Street, W. (net personalty, £222,276)	245,011
Newton, Mrs. Annette Elizabeth, of Bournemouth (net personalty, £123,316)	128,888
Noakes, Wickham, J.P., of Selsdon Park, Croydon, Surrey, brewer (net personalty, £88,682)	120,259
Normanton, Lewis, of Fernacre, Brooklands, Cheshire, late of Manchester (net personalty, £109,537)	149,916
Nuttall, Sir Edmund, Bart. (53), of Bowdon, Cheshire, engineer (net personalty, £215,468)	267,731
Odlum, Richard Edward (79), of Maryborough, Queen's Co., Ireland, miller (personal estate)	132,047
Paget, Sir George Ernest, Bart. (82), of Sutton Bonington, Notts., director of Midland Railway (net personalty, £137,576)	155,660
Parkington, Sir John Roper, D.L., J.P. (80), of Broadwater Lodge, Wimbledon, S.W., champagne and brandy shippers, Mincing Lane, E.C. (net personalty, £169,034)	176,814
Parr, James, of Higher Openshaw, Manchester (net personalty, £186,958)	197,275
Pennyman, Alderman James Worsley, of Ormesby Hall, York (net personalty, £58,827)	169,666
Pering, Captain George Harmer (89), of Kennett Hall, Newmarket, Cambs. (net personalty, £107,512)	121,155
Perry, John, of Potash, Sandon, Essex (net personalty, £171,618)	176,030
Phelps, Thomas, of 62, Onslow Gardens, S.W., solicitor (net personalty, £232,251)	233,360
Phillips, Arthur Frederick, J.P. (81), of 176, Ashley Gardens, and Victoria Street, S.W., civil engineer (net personalty, £130,754)	132,799
Pilley, Frederick Hornshaw (84), of Oakenshaw, Upper Norwood, S.E., coal factor (net personalty, £275,977)	280,586
Platt, Thomas Henry (71), of Bexley, Kent, mantle manufacturer (net personalty, £104,273)	109,542
Porritt, John Austin (79), of Cheadle, Cheshire, woollen manufacturer (net personalty, £227,419)	251,769
Potter, William (73), of Beckenham, Kent, window ticket publisher (net personalty, £129,133)	133,759

	Gross Value. £
Pratt, Lancelot Wilfred (43), of Stratford-upon-Avon, motor body builder (net personalty, £92,287)	105,839
Prescott, William, of Moss Delph Lane, Aughton, Manchester, cotton broker (net personalty, £130,403)	135,182
Preston, Edwin James, of Westcott, Surrey, engineer (net personalty, £212,714)	231,273
Pritchard, David Francis, J.P., of Pontypool, Mon., brewer (net personalty, £66,546)	100,473
Pryor, William, of Cambridge, wholesale ironmonger (net personalty, £97,062)	101,172
Pyman, Mrs. Laura, of Whitby, Yorks. (net personalty, £119,314)	126,692
Quincey, Richard de Quincey (59), of Chislehurst, Kent (net personalty, £147,267)	159,205
Raikes, Mrs. Rosa Margaret, of Bwlch Brecon, and Victoria Street, S.W. (net personalty, £11,999)	156,360
Ralli, Pantia Peter, of Ashtead, Epsom, Surrey (net personalty, £459,759)	516,760
Reckitt, Sir James, 1st Bart., of Hull, Yorks, blue manufacturer (net personalty, £466,696)	480,839
Rees, William Thomas (74), of Crickhowell, South Wales, brewer (net personalty, £189,955)	217,327
Reeve, Miss Henrietta Emma, of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. (net personalty, £112,089)	113,363
Reitlinger, Albert, of 192, Queen's Gate, S.W. (net personalty, £327,859)	533,634
Rhodes, Sir George Wood, Bart. (63), of Pont Street, S.W. (net personalty, £336,434)	342,363
Rhodes, John Kenworthy, of Phœnix House, Hey Lees, Yorks (net personalty, £104,145)	107,106
Richardson, Joseph Robert, of Lisburn, Co. Antrim (personal estate)	106,903
Ripon, and Marquess, G.C.V.O., D.L., J.P., of Studley Royal, Ripon (net personalty, £228,970)	596,290
Ritchie, Lieut.-Col. John (66), of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, shipowner and timber broker (net personalty, £372,170)	380,743
Roberts, Frederick George Adair, J.P. (81), of North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W., manufacturing chemist (net personalty, £108,059)	110,128
Robertson, James, J.P., of Edinburgh (personal estate)	113,092
Robertson, Laurence Vincent Glyn, of St. Vincent Street, Glasgow (personal estate)	173,876
Ropner, Sir Emil Hugo Oscar Robert, Bart. (85), of Stockton-on-Tees (net personalty, £3,600,200)	3,615,828
Rothschild, Hon. Nathaniel Charles, J.P. (46), of Oundle, Northants, and Arundel House, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.	2,250,000
Rushton, William Thomas, J.P. (83), of Barnt Green, Worcs., brewer (net personalty, £333,102)	429,590
Robinson, William Henry, of Mansfield, Notts. (net personalty, £173,508)	196,833
Russell, Peter (77), of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, merchant (net personalty, £128,417)	129,391

	Gross Value £
St. Aubyn, Col. Guy, of Ascot, Berks. (net personalty, 177,244)	223,384
Salting, Mrs. Millicent, of 49, Berkeley Square, W. (net personalty, £1,790,332)	1,868,184
Satterthwaite, Col. Joseph Henry, R.E. (85), of Lancaster (net personalty, £111,130)	112,881
Scott, Archibald Edward, J.P. (73), of Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants. (net personalty, £239,523)	281,768
Scott, William Henry, of Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne (net personalty, £70,598)	104,032
Sharp, Sir Milton Sheridan, 1st Bart. (68), of Liversedge, Yorks. (net personalty, £206,350)	219,538
Shaw, William Hirst, of Bradford, Yorks., yarn and stuff merchant (net personalty, £150,941)	151,747
Shelmerdine, Walter (54), of Disley, Cheshire, and of Manchester, finisher (net personalty, £109,641)	111,420
Siggs, George, J.P. (84), of Streatham, S.W., wholesale provision merchant (net personalty, £178,043)	183,354
Simmons, Sydney, J.P. (82), of Friern Park, North Finchley (net personalty, £136,986)	140,333
Simpson, Albert, J.P., of Burghill Grange, Bradford, retired cotton manufacturer (net personalty, £90,884)	105,343
Smalley, John, of Whittlesey, Cambs., farmer (net personalty, £76,006)	114,245
Smith, James, of Kelvinside, Glasgow, tobacco manufacturer (personal estate)	974,479
Somerset, 15th Duke, of Maiden Pradley, Bath (net personalty, £289,960)	684,923
Spier, Julius (76), of Whitehall Court, S.W., Oriental merchant (net personalty, £166,238)	173,239
Stewart, Col. Sir Mark John Mactaggart, 1st Bart. (89), of Kirkcudbright, N.B. (personal estate)	109,413
Stones, William, of Manchester, retired mineral water manufacturer (net personalty, £82,292)	172,375
Storey, Henry William Ernest, of Duke Street, W., regalia manufacturer (net personalty, £106,421)	107,972
Stott, Albert Cooper, of Oldham, Lancs., cotton manufacturer (net personalty, £143,687)	146,789
Stuttard, Thomas, J.P., of Swinton, Lancs., cotton spinner, provisionally sworn at	351,000
Sutton, Joseph Edw., of Goldhurst Terrace, N.W., jeweller (net personalty, £212,811)	216,202
Teichmann, Emil, of Chislehurst, Kent, (net personalty, £253,026)	262,649
Tetley, Thomas Spence (68), of Ben Rhydding, Yorks., worsted spinner (net personalty, £326,740)	335,299
Tidswell, Robert Ingham, D.L., J.P. (77), of Stonehouse, Glouc., and Cambridge Square, W. (net personalty, £192,150)	268,315
Tillett, Walter Albert, of Penarth, South Wales, shipowner (net personalty, £246,535)	252,762

	Gross Value. £
Tillett, Walter John, of Penarth, South Wales, shipowner (net personalty, £285,702)	303,475
Topham, William Hampson, of Folkestone, Kent, contractor (net personalty, £241,580)	285,961
Tozer, William, of Sheffield, steel manufacturer (net personalty, £293,051)	303,959
Treffry, Charles Ebenezer (81), of Fowey, Cornwall (net personalty, £33,803)	215,713
Treves, Sir Frederick, Bart. (70), of The Marlborough Club, W. (net personalty, £101,958)	102,339
Tritton, Joseph Herbert (79), of Chelmsford, Essex, retired banker (net personalty, £170,022)	193,118
Tubb, Henry (72), of Bicester, Oxon, banker (net personalty, £196,633)	222,986
Turnbull, Thomas, of Whitby, Yorks., shipowner (net personalty, £189,267)	207,008
Turner, Sir Samuel, J.P. (84), of Rochdale, Lancs., asbestos manufacturer (net personalty, £490,796)	496,644
Turner, Sir William Henry, K.B.E. (54) of Weybridge, Surrey, shipowner (net personalty, £135,715)	145,058
Vagliano, Alcibiades, of Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. (net personalty, £1,698,569)	1,700,640
Walker, William Henderson (67), of Backford, Cheshire, chartered accountant (net personalty, £211,602)	217,233
Wall, Fredk. Charlton (69), of Lower Sloane Street, S.W., sausage manufacturer (net personalty, £168,760)	210,866
Watson, John Jabez (78), of Dundee, distiller (personal estate)	388,714
Webb, Richard, of Richmond, Surrey, retired licensed victualler (net personalty, £130,300)	144,898
Webster, Ernest Alfred, J.P. (68), of Stockton-on-Tees, Durham (net personalty, £109,964)	208,123
Welch, Joseph, of Reigate, Surrey, shirt and collar manufacturer (net personalty, £107,985)	122,541
White, Edward Felix (79), of 16, Morden Road, Blackheath, S.E. (net personalty, £118,838)	117,089
White, Graham Burnand, of Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W., underwriter (net personalty, £110,376)	111,951
White, William Duncan, of Fife, N.B., and Gordon Square, London, W.C. (net personalty, £182,318)	184,401
Whitehead, William Alfred, of Baildon, Yorks., worsted spinner (net personalty, £355,583)	366,215
Wightman, Arthur, J.P. (82), of Sheffield, Yorks., solicitor (net personalty, £340,538)	357,172
Williams, John David, J.P. (70), of Trealaw, Glamorgan, brewer (net personalty, £148,015)	152,997
Williams, Joseph Grout (78), of Pendley Manor, Tring, Herts. (net personalty, £398,773)	479,008
Williams, Thomas, J.P., of Oxton, Cheshire (net personalty, £115,072)	197,169
Wilson, George Murray, J.P. (78), of Grasmere, Westmorland, and of Bournemouth (net personalty, £191,237)	195,701
Winterbottom, Col. William Dickson (65), of Aston Hall, Derby (net personalty, £987,617)	1,069,964
Wolfe, Frederick (77), of York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W., retired solicitor (net personalty, £117,029)	117,591
Wood, Thomas Herbert, J.P. (56), of Brighouse, Yorks., silk spinner (net personalty, £159,738)	169,916
Woodhouse, Edwin, D.L., J.P. (88), of Calverley, Yorks., woollen merchant (net personalty, £162,117)	165,472
Woolland, Samuel (84), of 7, Seville Street, S.W., and of Knightsbridge, S.W., draper (net personalty, £525,776)	635,135
Worthington, Henry Hugo, J.P. (66), of Uffculme, Devon (net personalty, £224,908)	293,857
Wybrants, David William, J.P., of Norfolk Lodge, Barnet, Herts, jute merchant (net personalty, £185,118)	185,723

PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

On pages 287–295 appears a list of Boys' Schools in the British Isles with signs to mark the respective Headmasters' membership of Scholastic Associations. The Headmasters of the Schools in the following list are Members of the *Headmasters Conference.

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE (Collegiate School of St. Peter)—*Rev. K. F. J. Bickersteth.
,, (Prince Alfred College)—*W. R. Bayly.
MELBOURNE (C. of E. Grammar School)—*R. P. Franklin.
,, (Geelong College)—*F. W. Rolland.
,, (Geelong Grammar School)—*Rev. F. E. Brown, D.D.
,, (Scotch College)—*W. S. Littlejohn.
,, (Wesley College)—*L. A. Adamson.
,, (Xavier College, *R.C.*)—*Rev. E. Frost, S.J.
SYDNEY (C. of E. Grammar School)—*L. C. Robson.
,, (Newington College, Stanmore)—*Rev. C. J. Prescott.
,, (King's School, Parramatta)—*Rev. E. M. Baker.

CANADA.

PORT HOPE, ONT. (Trinity College School)—*Rev. F. G. Orchard, D.D.
TORONTO, ONT. (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, LL.D.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND (Grammar School)—*J. Drummond.
,, (King's College)—*C. T. M. Major.
CHRISTCHURCH (Christ's College)—*Rev. E. C. Crosse.
OAMARU (Waitaki High School)—*F. Milner.
WANGANUI (Collegiate School)—*Rev. C. F. Pierce.

SOUTH AFRICA.

GRAHAMSTOWN (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. Canon P. W. H. Kettlewell.
RONDEBOSCH (Diocesan College)—*Rev. R. H. Birt.

The Year's Weather.

(1923) *October* was characterised mainly by unsettled boisterous weather, with south-westerly winds and heavy rainfall. The temperature was moderate. There were, however, considerable bright periods, with the result that some parts of the country experienced an excess of sunshine as well as an excess of rain. The strongest winds occurred mainly towards the end of the month, especially the 25th to 27th, but gales occurred throughout the month. A gust of 80 miles per hour was recorded at Lyme Regis on the 3rd, considerable damage being done at Arlington Court (Devon) on this date, at Severn Beach on the 11th, and at Folkestone on the 12th. On the evening of the 24th a small tornado passed over Solihull near Birmingham, causing 3 casualties and widespread destruction over a track 50 yards wide. With the exception of the north-east coast of Britain the mean temperature was slightly above the normal, but the range of temperature was very small, a range of 7° F. at Southport constituting a record for 52 years' observations. The week October 21-27 was the warmest period. The highest temperatures recorded were (England and Wales) 74° F. at Long Ashton on the 1st; (Scotland) 64° F. at Wick and Edinburgh; (Ireland) 66° F. at Lisburn on the 7th. The lowest temperatures were (England and Wales) 27° F. at Marlborough on the 15th; (Scotland) 24° F. at Wolfelee on the 14th; (Ireland) 28° F. at Kilkenny on the 15th. A number of ground frosts occurred, especially in Scotland, the largest number being 18 at Leuchars. The lowest readings were 19° F. at Rhayader and Wisley on the 5th, and 20° F. at Wisley on the 15th. Rainfall was in excess of the normal everywhere except in the north-east of England, some places having an excess of more than 50 per cent. in the west of Great Britain, north-west of Ireland, and the south-east of England, while the coast of Scotland in the neighbourhood of Loch Linnhe, the greater part of Westmorland, and parts of London had twice the normal amount. On the other hand the north-east coast of Britain had less than the normal, whilst a small area in the neighbourhood of Spurn Head had less than half the normal fall. The fall at Kew (5·33 ins.) was the largest total for any month since December 1915, whilst in the last 20 years there have only been 6 wetter Octobers. Little snowfall occurred at any station. A moderate amount of thunder was reported, and a storm of considerable local intensity occurred in the west and south of Scotland on the 27th. One of the Reculver Towers (Kent) was struck by lightning on the 22nd. Sunshine was in excess of the normal in Ireland and the north-east of Great Britain, elsewhere there was a slight deficiency. At Aberdeen the month was the sunniest October on record, with an average daily duration of 4·48 hrs. The last two weeks were sunnier than the first two, Ross-on-Wye had 10·3 hrs. on the 4th, the largest amount registered in October since 1918. At 17 hr. on the 12th a waterspout was seen off Aberystwyth. Aurora was seen about the middle of the month at several places in Scotland and the Zodiacal Light in the south-east of England on various occasions.

November weather was unusual in being in excess with sunshine, rainfall, cold and fog. The mild weather of October continued for the first few days, but afterwards, with the exception of a short period about the middle of the month, the weather was cold, with much frost at night but many sunny days. From the 12th to the 18th gales and heavy rain were experienced generally, and floods occurred in Lancashire, North Wales and Cheshire. Subsequently showers of hail, sleet and snow fell repeatedly in the northern and western districts. There was intensely cold and foggy weather about the 25th. Gales occurred most generally on the 15th. Southport reported a gust of 82 miles per hour on this date and experiencing a total duration of 46 hours of gale during the month. Temperature was below the normal, that of the south-east of England being 5·8° F. below it for the month as a whole, while for the week from the 25th to the end of the month the temperature of this area was 10·8° F. below the normal. At Kew so long a period of frost in this month had not been experienced since 1890, and at Copdock (Suffolk) the screen and grass minima of 17° F. and 12° F. respectively were the lowest in 22 years. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 62° F. at Worksop and Lenton Fields on the 3rd; 12° F. at Rothamsted on the 27th; (Scotland) 60° F. at Dunrobin on the 11th; 10° F. at Braemar on the 24th and 25th; (Ireland) 58° F. at Killarney on the 2nd and 3rd and Mallaranny on the 11th; 17° F. at Kilkenny on the 25th. Ground frosts were very numerous, Hull recording 28, the lowest reading recorded being 8° F. (over snow) at Balmoral on the 15th. An excess of more than 50 per cent. in rainfall was experienced over a wide area in Northern England and around the North Welsh coast, and over a small area in North-eastern Scotland. Leyland (Lancs), total fall 5·22 ins., remarked that it was the wettest November on record, while Meltham (Yorks) with a total fall 8·63 ins. had the wettest November since 1888. Floods were very severe in some parts, that at Sale on the Mersey was the worst within memory, the water being 11 ft. deep at Sale Priory. At Portmadoc rain is said to have fallen continuously for 48 hours. Snow fell generally at West Linton on 18 days. A severe snowstorm occurred on the 15th, 20 ins. falling at Braemar. The fall of the 28th in South-eastern England lay on the inland hills for 3 days. Thunderstorms occurred in west and south Scotland on the night of the 3rd and 4th, and local storms in various parts of the British Isles. Hail was frequent. The duration of sunshine was in excess all over the British Isles, the week 4th to 10th being the sunniest generally. At Torquay the total of 124 hours was the highest in November for 31 years. Fog was prevalent generally, especially on the 6th, 9th and 24th to 27th. The fog on the 25th, over the south of England, stopped all shipping movements in the Thames and Southampton Water, and prevented the landing of aeroplanes from the Continent. Aurora was observed on various occasions, as was the Zodiacal Light.

December was variable, cold and milder weather alternating. At the beginning of the month the conditions were somewhat less severe than those of November, snow still lying in many parts of the country, whilst mist and fog were prevalent. During the second week a

more southerly current of wind set in and gave rise to milder conditions, though much rain was experienced in the north and west. From the 19th to the 22nd cold northerly winds predominated accompanied by snow. The remainder of the month was very variable, mild periods alternating with cold ones, though the eastern part of Great Britain was generally cold. Strong southerly winds and gales were experienced on the 2nd and 7th and strong winds about the end of the month. A gust of 80 miles per hour was recorded at Lerwick on the 18th. Temperature was below the normal over Great Britain, but a slight excess was recorded from Ireland. The coldest week was the 23rd-29th, and the warmest 16th–22nd. Temperature changes were violent, at Ross-on-Wye a temperature change of 29° F. in 14 hours happened on the 25th. The extreme temperatures for the month were :—(England and Wales) 56° F. at several stations from the 16th to 23rd; 17° F. at Tenby on the 25th; (Scotland) 55° F. at several stations from the 10th–17th; 6° F. at Braemar on the 25th; (Ireland) 55° F. at Killarney on the 26th and 27th; 22° F. at Kilkenny on the 1st. Ground frosts were very numerous, Eskdalemuir (Dumfries) reporting 8° F. on the 25th. Central Scotland from Inverness and the Isle of Skye to Dumfries, South-western England, Southern Wales and Ireland had a deficit of rainfall, elsewhere rainfall was slightly in excess of the normal. Extensive floods occurred in South Lincolnshire on the 28th. A large amount of precipitation was in the form of snow, London experiencing from 2 to 6 days. A heavy fall occurred in the north in the evening of Christmas Day, 8 inches at Galashiels and in parts of the Glasgow area. The Glasgow snowfall was said to be the heaviest for 33 years. A thunderstorm was experienced in Sutherlandshire on the 19th, and at one or two stations on the east coast of England. Some hail showers occurred, but not extensively. With the exception of the east of England and south of Ireland the duration of sunshine was above the normal, the extreme south-western counties of England enjoying the largest amounts. Calshot recorded 7 hours on the 23rd. Fog was prevalent as a rule, the week 2nd-8th being very foggy, a sudden dense fog descended on London on the evening of the 7th. Glazed frost occurred in many parts of the country, especially on the 5th. An aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 19th. Zodiacal light was observed from the South-east of England on a number of occasions.

(1924) *January.* Mild, dull and rainy weather characterised the opening days of the month, but by the 5th thick fog occurred in many parts of the country with a decided fall of temperature, some places reporting hard ground frosts. By the 8th easterly and south-easterly gales were blowing in many parts of the British Isles, accompanied by snow. This was followed by a spell of mild unsettled weather from the 10th to the 17th, when a spell of cold easterly winds was experienced; mild weather then again set in until the 26th, when mainly fair conditions were experienced until the end of the month. A gust of 86 miles per hour was reported from Lerwick on the 12th, whilst on the 8th Scilly recorded a gust of 79 miles per hour and Valencia one of 70 miles per hour. Mean temperature was above the normal all over the British Isles. The week ending on the 12th was the coldest, whilst that ending the 26th was the warmest. Low day maxima were recorded on the 9th and 17th, when at some places the thermometer remained below 32° F. all day, at Leadhills (Lanark) it did not rise above 25° F. Extreme temperatures for the month were :—(England and Wales) 57° F. at Llandudno on the 26th; 14° F. at Garforth on the 10th; (Scotland) 57° F. at Gordon Castle on the 29th; 6° F. at Wolfelee on the 10th; (Ireland) 59° F. and 24° F. at Dublin (Phoenix Park) on the 14th. Precipitation was above normal except for two large areas, the north of Scotland and north-west of England. In the south-east of Ireland rainfall was about twice the normal. Owing to heavy rain, floods occurred in several parts of the country, much inconvenience being caused in the upper reaches of the Thames, while the flood at Clonmel (Suir Valley, Ireland) rose to the 1840 flood level. Snow fell over the greater part of the country on the night of January 8th–9th and the two following days. In North-East Yorkshire the fall is reported to have been the heaviest of the winter. Thunderstorms occurred at a few places in the south on the 19th, and in Scotland sporadically on the 11th, 12th, 24th and 26th. Sunshine was slightly in excess of the normal generally except in the west of Scotland, south-west of England and in Ireland. A number of stations registered amounts of more than 7 hours on the 25th. Fog occurred at Southampton on 29 days and at Lincoln on 20 days. On the 23rd it was exceptionally dark in London without appreciable fog. Aurora was seen in Scotland on the 3rd, and a particularly brilliant display was witnessed over a large area in the north of Scotland on the evening 29th–30th. A slight earthquake shock was reported from Hereford just after 18th hour on the 26th. Zodiacal light was seen at Oxford and Wadhurst (Sussex) on various occasions.

February. Mild weather with westerly winds prevailed over the British Isles for the first week of the month, then became dull. On the 8th light southerly winds and gales with heavy rain locally were experienced in Ireland. From the 10th to the 14th cold easterly winds with local gales prevailed. Subsequently cold westerly to northerly winds set in accompanied by snow or sleet at times. High winds or gales occurred generally on the 29th. A gust of 73 miles per hour was recorded on this date at Fleetwood, whilst a gust of 72 miles per hour was recorded at Lerwick on the 5th. Mean temperature was below the normal with the exception of Scotland and northern Ireland. The middle of the month was coldest, and on the 13th the maximum temperature recorded at Balmoral was only 30° F., and there were several other days there when the thermometer did not rise above 32° F. Extreme temperatures for the month were :—(England and Wales) 54° F. at a number of stations from the 4th to the 10th; 13° F. at Cirencester on the 17th; (Scotland) 54° F. at a number of stations, mainly on the 2nd and 21st; 14° F. at Dungavel on the 14th; (Ireland) 54° F. at Foynes on the 3rd; 23° F. at Kilkenny on the 17th. A number of readings of 10° and 15° F. were recorded on the grass, the reading at Rhayader on the 15th being only 8° F. Precipitation was deficient from the normal in all parts of the British Isles, with the exception of small areas in the north and north-east of Scotland and in East Anglia. The rainfall at Ross-on-Wye, 0·28 in., was the lowest fall in February since

1896, with the exception of 1921. At Totland Bay (Isle of Wight) a partial drought of 36 days (Jan. 25–Feb. 29th) gave precipitation of only 0·28 in. Snow fell in many parts of the country, mainly from the 10th to 16th, and from the 24th to the end of the month. There was practically no snow in the south of England. On the 29th a severe blizzard occurred in Northern Scotland. At Gordon Castle (Elgin) it was said to be one of the worst blizzards for 20 years; serious drifting occurred in north and north-east Scotland, and many trains were snowbound and roads were impassable. Hail occurred in North-east England and Scotland. Thunder was reported at some western stations. The duration of sunshine for the month was below normal all over the British Isles, but in the last week the duration exceeded the normal everywhere except in Northern Scotland. A number of daily records of between 8 and 9 hrs. were obtained. The greatest amounts of sunshine occurred in the extreme south-west. Fog was not very prevalent at the majority of stations. An exceptionally fine sunset was reported over a large area in Southern England. On the 5th Zodiacal light was observed at several stations.

March. During the first five days of the month the cold northerly winds continued, and temperature was lower even than in February. About the 6th, however, there was a quick change to fine, sunny conditions and a gradual increase of day temperatures, the nights still remaining cold. The weather remained dry until the 20th when mild rainy conditions set in in the south, but snow or hail fell in the north. During the last week the wind was between east and north-east, and cold, cloudy weather, with local showers of hail or sleet was experienced. Some high winds occurred mainly on the 1st, but gales were few. A gust of 71 miles per hour was reported from Scilly on the 2nd, and one of 62 miles per hour at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, on the same day. Temperature was below the normal over the whole British Isles. The first week of the month was coldest, whilst the second week was warmest generally. The highest day temperatures were recorded about the middle of the month, but the nights remained cold, so that very large ranges of temperature were experienced. On the 15th South Farnborough had the remarkable range of 40° F. Frosts on the ground were numerous, readings being often below 20° F., Balmoral reporting −2° F. on the 3rd. At Copdock (Suffolk) the readings on the grass were below 32° F. every night from February 12th to March 21st inclusive, a record since the observations were started. Extreme temperatures were:—(England and Wales) 63° F. at Reading on the 12th; 3° F. at Garforth on the 3rd; (Scotland) 62° F. at Liberton and Ruthwell on the 13th; 2° F. at Balmoral on the 3rd; (Ireland) 63° F. at Killarney on the 15th, and 11° F. at Lisburn on the 3rd. There was a remarkable deficit of rainfall over the whole British Isles, except the Channel Isles and Scilly, where amounts were normal. An absolute drought was experienced at some stations between the 6th and 20th. The month's total was only 0·28 in. at Ilderton (Northumberland). Isolated instances of fairly large daily falls occurred. Snowfall was general over all parts, few stations reporting none at all; it occured as a rule in the first half of the month. Hail was reported from several places. Thunder was practically absent; it was reported at a few English stations, and at Malin Head. Sunshine was above the normal except in the north and east of Scotland and Southern Ireland, the brightest parts being the south-east of England. During the week, 9th to 15th, many places had twice the normal amounts, while Westminster had three times the normal. The total of 187 hrs. at Teignmouth was a record for the month. There was a considerable amount of mist and fog. Sun pillars were seen over a wide portion of southern England on the 13th. Aurora was reported from Scotland on several occasions, while the Zodiacal light was observed in places as far apart as Wadhurst (Sussex) and Deerness on different occasions.

April was generally cloudy and cool, with the exception of a warm sunny spell about Easter. During the first week, cool light northerly winds with but slight precipitation were experienced. On the 7th the weather was warmer, but subsequently the cold weather again resumed its sway. Rain fell repeatedly from the 8th to the 14th. From the 16th to the 21st warm sunny weather set in, but deteriorated gradually, and the last few days were rough with rain, local gales and thunderstorms. Gales occurred mainly on the 27th. On this day the wind at Fleetwood (Lancs) maintained an average speed of 50 miles per hour for 60 minutes, with a gust of 64 miles per hour. A gust of 68 miles per hour was recorded at Southport on the 30th. Temperature was again below the normal in all parts. Easter Sunday and Monday, 20th and 21st, were the warmest days in most places. At Hodsock Priory (Notts) there was a very rapid fall of temperature on the afternoon of the 21st. After a fine hot morning with a maximum of 72·6° F. shortly before 14 h. the sky clouded quickly and by 15 h. temperature was down to 53° F. Ground frosts were general. At Rounton (Yorks) a reading of 11° F. was recorded on the 9th. Earth temperatures were low, at Dumfries the 4 ft. thermometer was lower than in any April during the last ten years with the exception of 1917. The extreme temperatures for the month were:— (England and Wales) 76° F. at Greenwich on the 21st; 19° F. at Garforth on the 10th; (Scotland) 68° F. at Kelso and Ruthwell on the 20th; 14° F. at Wolfelee on the 11th; (Ireland) 69° F. at Lisburn and Donaghadee on the 20th; 23° F. at Markree on the 2nd. Precipitation was below normal in the east and north of Scotland and north-west of England, normal in the north-east of England and in excess elsewhere. There was a complete absence of rainfall at Easter at Kew, and apart from this year, this had only occurred 5 times in the past 25 years; the total for the month, however, was 3·39 ins., a figure which has only been exceeded once (in 1870) since 1866. Snow fell at places in all parts of the country. On the night of the 8th–9th 3 ins. of snow fell at Achnashellach (Ross), followed by 2½ ins. on the night of the 10th–11th. Thunder occurred mainly in Southern and Eastern England particularly between the 8th and 12th and on the 26th. There was a storm of considerable extent in Scotland on the 15th. Sunshine was below normal in all parts except the north of Scotland and the north of Ireland. A number of daily records exceeding 12 hrs. were obtained. Harrogate receiving 13·6 hours on the 17th. Occasions of fog were not numerous, but a thick sea fog covered parts of the Channel Islands on

the 22nd and 23rd, seriously delaying steamship traffic; it was said to be the densest for many years. A waterspout was seen seaward from Stornoway on the 16th and a double one at Armagh on the 23rd. Aurora was seen from Southern England and in Scotland on two occasions. Zodiacal light was seen several times.

May commenced with rain, and thunderstorms occurred locally on the 3rd; dull, cold, showery conditions lasted then until the 9th, when rainy and fine weather alternated. Thunderstorms were again experienced on the 14th, but conditions improved and temperature rose. Fine conditions had set in by the 17th, but it was not long before unsettled weather interrupted. Fairer weather prevailed from the 25th to the 28th, but a well-developed line squall accompanied by widespread thunderstorms and darkness passed across Southern England on the evening of the 29th. Heavy rain and thunderstorms were again experienced on the 31st. Strong winds to gales were experienced at places in Southern England on the 24th. Mean temperature was above normal, except in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, for though day temperatures were low the night temperatures were high. Ground frost occurred in all parts, the thermometer at Renfrew reading as low as 18° F. on the 9th. Extremes for the month were :— (England and Wales) 79° F. at Greenwich, Southend-on-Sea and Sheerness on the 19th; 29° F. at Leyland (Lancs) on the 29th; (Scotland) 72° F. at Dumfries, Ruthwell and Cargen on the 29th; 24° F. at Ford on the 9th; (Ireland) 72° F. at Mountmellick, Foynes and Birr Castle on the 29th; 27° F. at Markree Castle on the 4th. Rainfall was above the normal in all parts, heavy rains associated with thunderstorms being a noticeable feature. In the Severn Valley and part of Kent the rainfall was 3 times the normal. The thunderstorms of the 19th and 20th were accompanied by sudden short heavy falls of rain which caused considerable flooding and damage to crops in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex and Suffolk. Damage by lightning occurred in many parts of the country. The heaviest rainfall of the month occurred on the 31st, and floods occurred in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Herefordshire and round Sunderland. The most remarkable fall occurred at Humber Rectory, Leominster, where 2·99 ins. out of a total fall of 3·74 ins. fell in 1¾ hours. Many places had the wettest May for a long period of years—back to 1866 in some instances. Duration of sunshine was below normal in all districts, except England south-east where it was slightly above. Records exceeding 14 hours were obtained at several stations, especially on the 16th and 28th. The week ending the 17th was the sunniest week. The number of foggy days was small. Zodiacal light was seen on several occasions. A waterspout was seen at sea on the 5th from Morwenstow.

June opened with dull unsettled rainy conditions, which continued until about the 14th when warmer, drier weather set in. On the 17th thunderstorms and heavy rain occurred in places, but from the 19th the weather in the south-east remained fair and warm with little rain, but in the west and north rainy conditions continued. On the evening of the 24th a tornado-like disturbance pursued a narrow track over parts of Belfast, doing a considerable amount of structural damage and some minor injuries to a number of persons. A few gusts of 50 miles per hour were recorded on the 28th and 29th, and Rosyth experienced one of 51 miles per hour on the 29th. Temperature was below the normal with the exception of that of the south of Ireland which was normal, and the east and north-east of England which was above the normal. A considerable number of ground frosts were reported, though many stations were quite free from them. The lowest reading was 24° F. at Durham on the 14th. Extremes for the month were :—(England and Wales) 82° F. at Camden Square (London) and Enfield on the 26th; 30° F. at Commondale (Yorks) on the 5th; (Scotland) 81° F. at Wolfelee (Roxburghshire) on the 17th; 26° F. at Braemar on the 4th; (Ireland) 75° F. at Kilkenny on the 23rd; 36° F. at Lisburn on the 3rd. Precipitation was normal in south-west England and the Midlands, above normal in the south-east of England, the north of Scotland and Ireland, and below normal elsewhere. The first half of the month was the wetter, and the floods of the end of May lasted a few days and then abated gradually. Some large amounts of rainfall were reported. At West Kirby (Cheshire) 3·58 in. fell during the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. on June 1st, the previous 24-hour record for more than 60 years being 2·05 ins. The great majority of stations reported thunder during the month. Thunderstorms were widely experienced in the Midlands and Southern England on the 12th, and were general in Scotland on the 11th and 21st and in Ireland on the 17th. A few stations had one or two days of hail. At Inverarary (Argyll) on the 20th an exceptionally heavy storm of hail, yielding as much as 2·44 ins. flooded the streets and fields within a very short time, whilst no hail fell 3 miles away. The duration of sunshine was below normal in all parts of the British Isles. The third week was the sunniest. A number of records of over 13 hours were reported, Tunbridge Wells having 15·1 hours on the 26th. At Torquay the total sunshine for the month was the lowest for June since 1912, and a total of 91 hours at Valencia (Ireland) was the lowest in June for more than 40 years. Many places were entirely free from fog, but a very dense fog in the English Channel on the 25th and 26th caused considerable delay to shipping; solar and lunar halos were unusually frequent during the month.

July was wet, thundery and generally cool, severe local thunderstorms and heavy rain being the most striking features of the month. During the first week the weather was generally cool and unsettled over the northern and western parts of the British Isles. By the 9th the high pressure system in the south spread northwards over Great Britain and the North Sea and a spell of fine warm weather set in, except over the western parts of Scotland and Ireland, where the conditions remained unsettled. Temperature gradually rose until the 12th, which in many places was the hottest day of the year. Maximum temperatures of 85° F. were registered at a large number of places, the thermometer reaching 90° F. at Camden Square. This spell of fine weather broke up about the 16th or 17th, and from thence until the end of the month conditions were cool and unsettled.

On the 3rd and 4th, and again between the 18th and 26th, thunderstorms were experienced in very many places. In the late afternoon or early evening of the 12th, a thunderstorm of unusual severity visited the greater part of Scotland, and on the next day another fairly

widely spread storm occurred. Associated with a thunderstorm at Falmouth on the 21st, 2·91 ins. of rain fell in the 24 hours ending at midnight. This was the greatest amount ever measured there during a similar period. Connected with a thunderstorm next day at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley, 4·06 ins. of rain was recorded. This was not only the largest amount reported from any one place on any one day, but was well in excess of twice the average monthly fall. In the afternoon of this day (22nd) there was a thunderstorm in London during which ball lightning was seen at South Kensington. In this storm an inch of rain fell at Hampstead in 16 minutes, and 1·26 ins. in 25 minutes at South Kensington, of which 0·39 in. fell in 3 minutes. Another severe storm visited London on the afternoon of the 29th. On this occasion more than 2 ins. of rain fell at Hampstead. There were only a few places from which thunder was not reported during the month.

Rainfall was very generally above the normal. The only places which received less than the average was an area surrounding the Wash, and one or two restricted areas in Scotland and Ireland. At Aberdeen the fall of 5·38 ins. for the month was nearly twice the normal, and was, with the exception of 1918, the wettest July since 1866. The July total of 7·60 ins. at Hampstead was the greatest recorded in any month since observations began there in 1858. Among the daily falls of over an inch were 1·61 ins. at Morpeth (Northumberland), 1·81 ins. at Hawarden Bridge (Flintshire) and 2·05 ins. at Petersfield (Hants), each on the 28th.

The rainfall of the month expressed as a percentage of the normal was, England and Wales 152, Scotland 152, Ireland 142. Although there was not much hail, that at Hampstead during the thunderstorm of the 22nd was very heavy, the hailstones measuring from 0·5 to 1·0 in. in diameter and those at Kingsway 0·8 in. Taking the country as a whole the second week was the driest, the third week was the sunniest, and the last week was the dullest. In the forenoon of the 22nd a waterspout was seen off the Needles, Isle of Wight.

August was mainly dull and cool with frequent rain. At the beginning of the month rain fell generally over nearly the whole country. There was a short spell of fine weather from the 6th to the 10th, during which time many places enjoyed from 13 to 14 hours bright sunshine. On the 11th there was a renewal of unsettled conditions in the west, which subsequently spread southeastwards, and for the remainder of the month the barometer was low in the north and northwest, rain falling repeatedly over the whole country. With the exception of the north of Scotland where there was a slight excess, the mean temperature of the month was below the average, the largest deficiency being in the Channel Isles. The deviation from the normal being much more marked by day than by night, gave a comparatively small range of temperature. The night of the 4th–5th was very warm in many parts of England, and in some places the night temperature did not fall below 60°. The coldest week of the month was that of the 17th to 23rd. The extreme screen temperatures for the month were :—England and Wales 79° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 11th, and 33° F. at Commondale (Yorks) on the 28th. Scotland 73° F. at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 30th, and 32° F. at West Linton (Peebles) on the 17th. Ireland 72° F. at Lisburn (Antrim) on the 4th, and 40° F. at Ballinacurra and University College (Cork) on the 9th. Rainfall was below the average in the north of Scotland, the north-east and east of England, the south of Ireland, and the Channel Isles. It was also below in several small and two relatively large areas, the first of which was an irregular section extending from northern England to central Scotland, and the second embracing a considerable part of central and southern Ireland. The heavy rain to the east of the Quantock Hills on the early morning of the 19th was remarkable and gave the second largest fall on record for the British Isles in one rainfall day. At Brymore House near Bridgewater the amount for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. (G.M.T.) on the 19th was 9·06 ins. The rate of fall at Brymore House was well over an inch per hour between 3 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. At Logie Coldstone (Aberdeen) it was the coldest August since 1878. At Arlington Court (Devon) the wettest August since 1912. Thunderstorms were frequent and very few places on the eastern side of England or the Midland counties were entirely free from them: Both Worksop (Notts) and Aldershot had 9 days on each of which thunder was heard. The most widespread thunderstorm in Scotland occurred on the afternoon of the 22nd.

The duration of bright sunshine was below the average in every district. The greatest deficiency was in the east of Scotland, and the least deficiency in the north of Scotland. The least sunny week of the month was that between the 24th and 30th, and the most sunny week that between the 3rd and the 9th. Guernsey had a daily mean of 6·9 hours per day, the greatest on any one day being 14·2 hours on the 2nd. A waterspout was seen at Ventnor (Isle of Wight) about 10 a.m. on the 20th.

September was windy and very wet. Although not without some fine periods, unsettled weather with heavy rain at times prevailed throughout the greater part of the month. From the 2nd to the 6th conditions were fine and sunny in the northern parts of the British Isles, but in the south the weather was cloudy with rain on most days. On the 6th, consequent upon the approach of a depression from the Atlantic, conditions changed. Heavy rain was general from the 6th to the 8th. Thunderstorms occurred in many parts of England between the 7th and the 9th. From the 10th to the 19th winds were mostly south-westerly, and blew strongly at times, with frequent heavy rain. From the 19th bright sunshine alternated with heavy rain. As showing the general character of the month it may be stated that it was disastrous for the crops in Scotland. At Copdock (Suffolk) corn crops were damaged by persistent rain. At Isleworth the weather was most unfortunate for the fruit harvest, 30 to 40 per cent. of the crop being spoiled. Gales were general on the night 20–21. At Dublin it was of sufficient violence to cause much destruction of trees. At Southport in the early hours of the 21st a storm force of 65 miles per hour was recorded for two hours, and a gust of 87 miles per hour was recorded. A gust, also of 87 miles per hour was felt at Quilty (co. Clare) and gusts of 79 miles per hour occurred at Valencia, Holyhead and Fleetwood on the same date. The mean temperature of the month was below the normal in Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Isles, but above it in England. The deviation ranged from a deficiency of 1·2 in the

east of Scotland, to an excess of 1·3 in the east of England. The first week of the month was the warmest, during which the nights were warm, and in some cases the temperature did not fall below 55°. Rainfall was nearly everywhere above the normal, the only parts in which there was a deficiency being the eastern part of Kent and Sussex. Over three small areas in Scotland, a large area in the southern part of England and Wales and the south-eastern part of Ireland the amount exceeded twice the normal. Among the daily falls exceeding 2 ins. was 2·95 ins. at Dungeon Ghyll (Cumberland) on the 16th. A fall of 2·09 at Selsey Bill on the 25th was the heaviest fall since January 1908. A total of 4·65 ins. at Teignmouth was a record for that town in September. There were serious floods in the northern part of Scotland on the 9th. At Forglen Castle (Banffshire) the River Deveron rose to within 4 inches of the level in the historic "Moray floods" of August 1829. Snow fell on many of the higher Scottish mountains on the 9th and 10th. Thunderstorms occurred over considerable areas on the 17th and 23rd. During a thunderstorm in the early morning of the 8th, accompanied by high wind, some oak trees in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells had their tops completely twisted off by the force of the wind. With the exception of Scotland north and east the amount of sunshine was below the normal. In Scotland there was more sunshine in September than during August. There was 13 hours sunshine at Crathes on the 4th and nearly the same amount at Lerwick (Shetlands) on the following day.

Storms and Floods in 1923–24.

(1923) *October* 3. Hurricane over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 7 lives lost and 250,000 barrels of apples destroyed. Great storm in English Channel, several small ships lost. 16. Dam burst in Oklahoma City owing to swollen river, 15,000 persons rendered homeless. 19. Gale in the North Atlantic, 14 persons injured owing to lurching of R.M.S. *Aquitania*. 24–25. Panama Canal closed owing to floods.

November 4. Hurricane in Denmark, many shipwrecks and much damage in Schleswig. 14. Floods in Rhone Valley owing to 4 days' rain. 18. Floods hold up Madras–Calcutta mail. 20. Typhoon in Philippines, Manilla under water. 27. Floods in Seville. 29. Railway line north of Aswan (Egypt) flooded.

December 1. Dam at Lake Gleno (Italy) burst owing to heavy rains, several hundred lives lost, much material damage. 6. Many floods in Italy owing to fortnight's incessant rain. 25. Storm in Denmark, trains stopped in snowdrifts, many vessels driven ashore. A violent hailstorm at Pretoria, many hailstones weighed over 1lb., much damage to property. 27. River Seine in flood and rising rapidly. Avalanches in Switzerland and Alps owing to exceptional gale and snowfall. Traffic dislocated and widespread damage.

(1924) *January* 1. Danzig suffering from severest snowstorm since 1888. 6. Seine floods at their height in Paris. 9. Severe storm at Biarritz, thousands of pounds' worth of damage done to new baths. 22. 60 mile an hour blizzard in New York with 14 inches of snow, roads impassable and trains delayed. 29. Gale off Froien, Norway, when a number of fishing smacks were lost. 31. Heavy gales in North Atlantic, liners delayed.

February. Unprecedented storm at Gibraltar, rock covered with hail for the first time in 50 years. 6. Blizzard in the middle West States of U.S., about £200,000 damage.

March 11. Bad storm with 80 mile per hour gale on Atlantic seaboard of U.S. Liners delayed and 3 people killed. 16. A train was struck by a cyclone when crossing a bridge near Bareilly, United Provinces, India. A large number of deaths reported. 29–30. Severe storm over wide area of United States. Damage to property $10,000,000, several deaths reported. 30. A bridge over the Guadalquiver at La Algaba near Seville collapsed owing to floods, and more than 20 people drowned. 31. Floods in Poland caused widespread damage.

April 1. During a blinding snowstorm in New York two trains collided and 13 deaths resulted. 14. Upper part of structure of an old Flemish Belfry near Dunkirk blown away in a violent snowstorm. 25. Tornado at Rilhani Oudh killed 46 persons and did much damage. 30. 106 killed and 400 injured in tornadoes which swept over the south-eastern United States, damage amounted to several million dollars.

May 12. Worst floods for 50 years in Virginia. 27. Many deaths caused by wind storm in Southern States of U.S.

June 9. Hurricane in Dusseldorf, several deaths and much damage done. 13–15. Cloudbursts in Tennessee, about 50 persons killed in resulting floods.

July 10. Lorain, Ohio wrecked by tornado, 300 deaths and about £2,500,000 damage. 17. Severe floods in Tientsin, China, 10,000 square miles flooded. 22. In the afternoon a terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by wind, rain and hail, swept suddenly over Switzerland. 23. Extensive damage and bridges destroyed in floods in Southern India, many deaths reported. 29. Floods in Southern India still rising. Awful devastation reported from Travancore and Malabar, where hundreds of houses have collapsed and thousands of people are starving.

August 6. Exceptionally violent thunderstorm broke over Constantinople. 7. Violent thunderstorm at Dijon (France) caused considerable damage in the district of Vargiers in the Ardennes. 26. The *Arabic*, bound from Hamburg to New York, ran into a hurricane and injured 24 of her passengers. 28. In a hurricane which swept across the Leeward and Virgin Islands 80 persons were reported killed and several hundreds rendered homeless.

September 4. The French fishing schooner *Raymond* was wrecked in a hurricane at Miquelon; 24 out of a crew of 35 were drowned. 6. Typhoon at the port of Taihoku (Formosa) caused enormous damage; 18 people were killed, 300 seriously injured, over 3,000 houses destroyed. 10. Severe storm swept over Denmark. 24. Much damage was done in Switzerland, and particularly in the Canton of Ticino, by a violent storm accompanied by torrential rain. 30. Severe storm swept over the seaboard of the Eastern States of America. Floods and high winds caused considerable damage.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The ninety-second annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Toronto, Ontario, on August 6–13. Sir David Bruce, who succeeded Sir Ernest Rutherford as President, dwelt in his address on "The Prevention of Disease." He emphasised the importance of preventive work in its bearings on human happiness and efficiency, and gave an account of the three principal classes of diseases, namely, infectious diseases, diseases due to deficiency of diet or insufficiency of light and air, and diseases due to the action of the ductless glands, and described the methods employed in their prevention. As an illustration of the importance of preventive work, he quoted a statement of the British Minister of Health that 20,000,000 weeks of work were lost every year through sickness among insured workers in England, which meant that the equivalent of the work performed by 375,000 people during the whole year was lost to the nation. The direct loss in England and Wales from sickness and disability amounted to £150,000,000 annually. In reference to diseases caused by a defect or excess of secretion in the ductless glands, the President said that the best known of the ductless glands was the thyroid, an active principle of which had recently been shown to be iodine. Minute doses of iodine had been successful in preventing goitre. A few generations hence, goitre and cretinism would be eliminated in every civilised nation. During the comparatively few years that had passed since the Association first met in Canada enormous advances had been made in the prevention of disease. "But let there be no mistake," he concluded, "much has been done, but much more remains to be done. Mankind is still groaning and travailing under a grievous burden and weight of pain, sickness, and disease."

The following were the Presidents of the various sections :—*A*, Mathematics and Physics, Sir William Bragg; *B*, Chemistry, Sir Robert Robertson; *C*, Geology, Prof. W. W. Watts; *D*, Zoology, Prof. G. Elliot Smith; *E*, Geography, Prof. J. W. Gregory; *F*, Economic Science and Statistics, Sir William Ashley; *G*, Engineering, Prof. G. W. O. Howe; *H*, Anthropology, Dr. F. C. Shrubsall; *I*, Physiology, Dr. H. H. Dale; *J*, Psychology, Prof. W. McDougall; *K*, Botany, Prof. V. H. Blackman; *L*, Educational Science, Principal Ernest Barker; *M*, Agriculture, Sir John Russell.

The Meeting in 1925 will be held at Southampton, under the Presidency of Prof. Horace Lamb, and in 1926 at Oxford.

ÆGEAN POTTERY DECORATION.—Mr. S. Casson has discussed in *Man* the origin of the compass-drawn concentric circle and semicircle, one of the earliest decorations in the geometric period of Ægean pottery. He has figured vases from Gösing, on the Danube near Wagram, and Sommerein in Lower Austria, and cited other examples, belonging to the earliest Hallstadt culture, which have this design engraved on them. Mr. Casson suggests that these designs may have come down to the Hallstadt potters from the earliest culture of the copper and salt miners of the Salzkammergut. The connexion between the Danube and the Ægean in the Iron Age (as well as in the Bronze Age) is clear. When the Hallstadt culture of the north came in touch with the culture of the Macedonian plain, fine wares replaced the crude Danubian vessels; but the designs and some elements of the shapes survived. The earliest probable date for geometric ware in Greece proper is about 1000–900 B.C., whereas the Hallstadt A period is fixed at about 1100–900 B.C. Therefore the Gösing and other examples would antedate the Ægean, and would suggest a Danubian origin for this persistent design.

ANCIENT MAN IN CALIFORNIA.—Dr. John C. Merriam has contributed to *Science* a survey of the investigators, lasting over twenty-five years, carried out by the University of California into the antiquity of man. He points out that the Californian coast region has been in almost constant movement during the later geological periods, and it thus affords a continuous record of the processes of erosion and deposition and of the life of the region during these times. The shell-mounds were examined from the deposits of known culture to those of the earliest times. Cave deposits were explored. Pleistocene and recent land, stream, lake and marine deposits in which human remains are likely to be found were studied. The evidence relating to the occurrence of human remains of implements in gold-bearing gravels or other ancient deposits was reviewed. All human remains discovered belong to the type which has been recognised as "modern" and none to a geological formation older than the Recent period.

APE FARM IN FRENCH GUINEA.—The Pasteur Institute has set up, on a large, well-watered, woody and fertile tract of land on the Island of Los, near Konakri, in French Guinea, a "farm" for the breeding and preservation of apes and monkeys required for medical experimental purposes. It is situated near a forest inhabited by chimpanzees and several species of monkeys. The necessary outbuildings include accommodation for sick animals. The *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* remarks that chimpanzees are the "most suitable of our relatives for pathological study." They are also capable of affording material for experimental psychology. The baboons are far less easily managed, but very intelligent. There are many human diseases, including measles, scarlatina, typhus, yellow fever, and influenza, which cannot be transmitted to ordinary experimental animals such as rabbits and guinea pigs. The study of these must be abandoned altogether unless the "nearest relatives" of man can be utilized.

AUTOMATIC SUB-STATION ON THE TUBES.—At Burnt Oak, on the extension of the London Electric Railway from Hendon to Edgware, a completely equipped automatic sub-station has been established, the first of its kind to be used for traction purposes. The sub-station gets a 10,500-volt three-phase supply from the Lots Road Generating Station at Chelsea, the frequency being 33⅓. To start a rotary converter at Burnt Oak, it is only necessary to close a switch at Golder's Green, all the subsequent operations being automatic. When the load is too heavy the circuit breaker opens and a resistance is inserted in the machine circuit and the rotary is disconnected from the supply mains. After a short interval the circuit breaker closes again and connexion is re-made. If the fault has been cleared, normal operation is resumed, but if not, the same sequence of operations happens again. If this happens a fixed number of times, the breaker is automatically locked and an engineer must be sent to investigate the fault.

BIRD LIFE IN BELGIUM.—An international experimental station for the protection of birds has been established in Belgium. It has the treble purpose of serving as a wild bird reserve, a zoological garden, and a museum. The station consists of a large mansion, set in the midst of park land containing avenues, undergrowth thickets, and sheets of water here and there. Birds on the verge of extinction, or foreign birds which it is thought desirable to acclimatize, will be accommodated in the zoological garden. Flight avaries enable the birds to live in as natural a manner as possible. In the museum portion of the institution will be found a collection of materials from all countries illustrating the various methods employed for the protection of birds.

BIRDS AT GREAT ALTITUDES.—Members of the Mount Everest expedition last year encountered many birds and fishes at great heights which had previously been impossible of sustaining life. Herds of the burhel, a species of Himalayan wild sheep, were found to ascend the mountains to the farthest limits of vegetable growth, frequently reaching 17,000 ft. Many marsh birds were found as high as marshes exist. The barhead goose and the ruddy sheldrake were collected in flocks on the Tibetan swamps at an altitude of 14,000 ft.; snipe were flushed from an upland pool at a height of 15,000 ft. Birds of the mountain stream were found to send representatives as high as streams exist. The dipper, which inhabits every Himalayan torrent, follows up-stream almost to the junction of stream and glacier—perhaps to an altitude of 16,000 ft. The redstart ascends even further, and has been seen as high as 18,000 ft. on ice near the foot of Everest. Other birds ascend to even greater altitudes, but they are mere casual visitors. The lammergeier frequently soars around the flank of a mountain at over 20,000 ft. Choughs were seen flocking round the summit of a peak at almost 24,000 ft.; these same birds followed the climbers in their ascent to the immense height of 27,000 ft. At a height of 15,000 ft. mayflies were found near the edge of a pool, and mosquitoes sheltering beneath the stones.

BRICKWORK DAMAGED BY MOLLUSCA.—The interesting fact has been disclosed by Dr. Annandale that the Pholad, *Martesia fluminalis*, is the cause of certain damage to the brickwork at the entrance to one of the dry docks at Calcutta. The molluscs had only been able to attack those parts of the wall at which the glaze on the bricks had been worn away or abraded, and had fortunately all been killed off after penetrating to a depth of about half an inch. Dr. Annandale believes that these molluscs would ultimately have destroyed all the brickwork, and that the larvæ were assisted in getting a hold in the first place by the inequalities produced on the surface of the bricks by the falling out of small pieces of cinder incorporated in their substance, thereby exposing a small unglazed area. The burrows made by the borers were rapidly inhabited by other lamellibranchs, for which they formed suitable shelter, the presence of the latter helping in the destruction already started by the Pholad.

BROADCASTING THE SOUNDS OF A BEETLE.—The sounds produced by the Dor beetle, an insect less than half an inch in length were for the first time successfully broadcast from the London Station in August. The sounds were audible to listeners-in throughout the British Isles. The insect played its part by producing close to the microphone the grating noises or stridulations by which it communicates with its fellows. The sounds when broadcast were louder than those produced when the insect was held close to the ear. Special arrangements for the transmission were made, and two microphones were employed. The lecturer on the habits of the beetle spoke into one of the great studio microphones. The beetle "spoke" from the control-room into a small microphone specially designed for the purpose. At the desired moment this microphone was switched into circuit, and the beetle, prompted, begun transmitting. The sounds were simultaneously broadcast on nine or more different wavelengths. Immediately after the transmission reports came in from every part of the country telling of successful reception.

CANADA'S WATER POWER.—The water power resources of Canada were described by Mr. J. B. Challis, Director of Water Power and Reclamation Service, at the British Association meeting at Toronto. The modern water power industry of the Dominion began about 1895, and has shown a steady growth which promises to be even more rapid in the future. The total water power throughout the Dominion is estimated at over 18,000,000 horse power, of which 3,227,414 horse power is now developed, and 750,000 additional horse power is under construction. The capital invested in water power development, transmission and distribution has grown from $121,000,000 in 1910 to $688,000,000 in 1923. The greater part of the undeveloped water powers of Canada belong to the Crown, either in the right of the Dominion, as in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the Territories, or in that of the Provincial Governments as in the other provinces.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS TESTS.—Professor H. E. Roaf has described a new method for the investigation of colour-blindness. It consists in finding the wave-length of light by which a colour-match given by a colour-blind person appears also to match for one of normal vision. It is evident when this has been found that the region of the spectrum in which the defect lies must also have been removed. The problem therefore is one of cutting off different regions of the spectrum, and finding the wave-length limits of the smallest decrease in the spectrum for which the original and the comparison colour match to a normal person. In 28 cases it was found that the defect is always in the red end of the spectrum.

COPPER ESKIMO.—Mr. Jenness, in the course of a further study of the Copper Eskimo, based on material gathered during the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18, concludes that there is strong support for the view that Indian admixture in Alaska has increased the stature and produced a marked tendency towards brachycephaly; and that, while the Copper Eskimo show more resemblance to the Eastern Eskimo than to the Alaskan, they differ from most other Eskimo in that the head is slightly longer and broader, although the cephalic index is virtually the same as among the pure-blooded tribes to the eastward. Mr. Jenness finds no evidence in support of Dr. Stefansson's theory of European admixture among the Copper Eskimo. Of the

features principally relied on by Dr. Stefansson, he holds that the proportion of face breadth to head breadth is illusory, and the blue or grey tinge of the eye is pathological in origin and common elsewhere.

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF BUILDINGS.—Mr. W. H. Thorpe has discussed in *Engineering* proposals for reducing the damage to a building subject to earthquake shock. He suggests that the building should be supported in such a manner that it does not of necessity move as the earth moves. In regard to horizontal movements this may be secured by suspending the building by tension rods from stable steel frames, or, in the case of light structures, from flexible steel uprights, or by supporting the structure on balls of cast-iron, steel, or granite. Mr. Thorpe says that an office building 160 ft. by 80 ft. by 60 ft. high, might be carried by a steel platform suspended at twelve points. The total weight would be about 5,400 tons, and the suspension rods would be about 20 ft. long and attached to the top of wide-based towers housed within the building. The towers would be well founded, and these would be the only part of the structure required to move with the earth movement. The increase in cost would be about 20 per cent. over that of an ordinary building.

EARTHQUAKE WAVES THROUGH THE EARTH.—Mr. Rokuro Yamamoto has developed the mathematical theory of the passage of earthquake waves through the interior of the earth, and their refraction in passing from one layer to another of different density. There is nothing to show, he says, that there is a sudden discontinuity in the density at a certain depth, such as was deduced by Wiechert, who assumed a central nucleus of iron, with a surface layer of lower density. No mathematical treatment applied to the available observations shows that good agreement is obtained by assuming a gradual alteration of density with depth, and a calculation of the time of propagation of the Japanese earthquake of September 1923 to Paris, made on this basis, gives very good agreement with observation. It was shown in 1887 that the theory of density distribution then held was difficult to reconcile with the phenomena of precession and nutation, and Veronet in 1912 showed that a continuous variation in density accounts for astronomical and geological observations.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE AIR.—At Pabna, a remote village in Bengal, a successful beginning has been made in the extraction of commercial electricity from the atmosphere. The preliminary experiments were made with large paper and linen kites, wound with a network of copper wires connected to tufts of pointed wires, and communicating with the ground by means of silk-covered copper wire. It was found necessary later to replace the copper wire by silver, owing to the rapid oxidation of the copper surface and the formation of a non-conducting film. The kites rose to 800 or 900 feet, when sparks were drawn at short intervals from an insulated rod attached to the lower end of the metal kite-string. The sparks varied in length with the condition of the atmosphere, but were always obtainable, day and night, in good and bad weather. The intermittent sparks were made to yield a continuous alternating current by means of a special transformer device. The results were encouraging enough to lead to development on a larger scale, in which the kites are now replaced by aluminium balloons fitted with hydrogen gas, and floating at a height of 1,000 feet. On their outer surfaces there is a network of thin pointed silver rods attached to the metal cable and conductor.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS.—In a paper on electric passenger lifts, read by Mr. Marryat to the Institute of Electrical Engineers, he pointed out that on the whole electric lifts are more economical and convenient than hydraulic lifts. In modern buildings the impulse of the electric lift is so great that the staircase becomes little more than an emergency fire escape. In London offices the records show that the "rush" hour is from 12 till 1 o'clock, and that 30 seconds represents the limit of the patience of the average City man when waiting for a lift. It was found by elaborate tests that the unpleasant physical sensations experienced by the passengers were due mainly to sharp change of acceleration, the result of imperfect control. By a careful correction of the acceleration curve, it was found possible to accelerate to a maximum speed of 600 feet per minute in 48 inches without discomfort to the passengers. The average speed of the lifts of the London Electric Railways is only 180 feet per minute. Express lifts, however well run, compare unfavourably with an escalator service at tube stations, the depths of which are 60 feet or more. There is no lift running at more than 400 feet per minute in Great Britain. Mr. Marryat advocates lifts for speeds of 600 feet per minute, which is quite feasible.

EÖTVÖS TORSION BALANCE.—The Eötvös Torsion Balance is an instrument of foreign invention, designed to detect the presence beneath the earth's crust of minerals, oil, water, or other valuable deposits. It is operated solely by the force of gravity. The balance consists essentially of a beam suspended by a delicate wire a little more than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. To each end of the beam a gold weight is attached, but one is carried on the beam itself while the other is suspended by a fine wire two feet long, and is therefore nearer to the centre of the earth. Though both are equal the lower weight is acted on by a slightly greater force than the upper one. The presence underground of any material having a greater or less density than the normal soil affects the perfect balance of the beam and causes a twist or torsion of the filament suspending it. This is magnified by a mirror carried on the filament, which reflects a spot of light on to a scale, and thus the slightest disturbance in the delicate balance is rendered apparent to the observer. The vital parts of the instrument are enclosed in triple-walled brass cases in order to protect them from temperature and electrical disturbances. Problems arising from the sun's radiations are overcome by using the instrument only at night. While the instrument can detect a deposit of salt, it is also sensitive to a hole or an underground cave. A tomb such as Tutankhamen's would afford a clear indication that the subsoil was not uniformly solid ground.

FARNE ISLANDS SANCTUARY.—Farne Islands, off the Northumbrian coast, have been handed over to the National Trust for preservation as a bird sanctuary. The islands number fifteen, and have an area of eighty acres. The regular breeding population includes gulls of three species, terns of four, auks of three, cormorants

of two, waders of two, and one species of duck. The islands form one of the most southerly stations in the breeding range of the eider duck. The most interesting species, perhaps, is that of the roseate tern, now found in only a few British localities. As a breeding-place for sea fowl the Farne Islands, in fact, have no equal round the British coasts, and even the great bird stations among the Scottish Isles lack one or two of the species represented here.

FATIGUE IN METALS.—Professor Jasper and Professor Moore, of the University of Illinois, have continued their researches into the fatigue of metals. They find, on re-testing wrought specimens of iron and steel which have been subjected to many millions of stress alternations without failure, that their endurance has been increased. The strengthening effect was greatest in steel which had been hardened by cold-working. The static strength is also increased. Alternating stress above the endurance limit weakens the metal, although the bad effect may be partly removed by polishing. Reversed axial stresses give an endurance limit which is only about 64 per cent. of that found by alternating bending tests. The authors take the view that fatigue failures do not take place by slip, but by the tearing apart of minute portions of crystals and spreading of the fissures so formed.

FOSSIL MAN IN CHINA.—Father Licent, who has spent a considerable period in exploring the fossiliferous deposits of Northern China, and Father Teilhard de Chardru, made an important discovery of human remains at a depth of sixty metres in a river deposit in Northern Kansu, through which the river Shara Osso Goh has cut a deep gorge. There seems to be evidence of six individuals, including one well-fossilised skull with retreating forehead and large orbits. No lower jaw was found. With the human remains there occur numerous bones of rhinoceros, horse, bison, camel, deer, elephant, and other mammals. One horse was found to be no larger than a collie dog. At least ten well-preserved skulls of rhinoceros were obtained; they closely resemble the skull of the ordinary woolly rhinoceros. With the human and other remains there were numerous small rude implements of quartzite.

GOLD FROM MERCURY.—Professor Miethe and Dr. H. Stammreich, two German scientists, have, it is announced, produced gold by artificial means. While making special experiments they were struck by the unusual behaviour of a mercury vapour lamp which would become prematurely "aged," its inside walls being covered by a black deposit which reduced its illuminating power. The maker of the lamp was unable to account for the phenomenon, or to ascertain by chemical analysis the composition of a certain residue left by the mercury coating. Thereupon Professor Miethe and Dr. Stammreich conducted another series of experiments, the invariable result of each of which was that the presence of minute though perfectly measurable quantities of pure gold could be found in the residue though the original mercury had not contained the smallest trace of it. The quantities of artificial gold so far obtained have been very small, and the cost has been far more expensive than the natural metal.

GYPSY BURIAL CUSTOMS.—In the Journal of the *Gypsy Lore Society* Mr. T. W. Thompson gives a long account of the customs observed at the burials of English gypsies. In fear of pollution it is very unusual for a gypsy to take part in laying out a dead body. Any food in a tent where a death has taken place is buried. Until the actual burial a fast is always observed, and, with the Boswells, this takes the form of a red-meat tabu. The coffin is made large enough to hold a great part of the dead man's personal possessions, and anything not so included is burned. Among the objects usually placed in the coffin are the clothes, watch and other jewellery, a knife, fork, and plate, a hammer, and sometimes grain and bread, the latter a potent influence against evil. The clothes are turned inside out. Some gypsies place a tuft of grass or a sod of turf on the breast, and in Scotland at one time a knot of red and blue ribbons was used. Annual gatherings at the grave were in some cases made the occasion of offerings, such as beer, poured on the soil, tobacco, sugar and even, in one instance, a Christmas pudding.

GYPSY IMMIGRATIONS.—Dr. J. Sampson, in a paper on the gypsy problem, points out that the separation between the western and eastern groups of the gypsy language took place in Persia, when the gypsies entered from India before 900 A.D. It appears from a study of loan words in their vocabularies that after a stay of some duration in Persia one group, called the "Ben" group on phonetic grounds, travelled south into Syria, becoming the ancestors of the Nawar of Palestine, the Kurbat of Syria, the Karači of modern Persia and Trans-Caucasia, and the Helebi of Egypt. The other, the "Phen" group, after settling for a time in Armenia, migrated westward through Kurdistan and Byzantine Greece, and reached the Peloponnesus before the end of the eleventh century, whence, about the middle of the fifteenth century, they overran Europe.

ICEBERGS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The origin and distribution of ice in the vicinity of the Newfoundland Banks, is discussed in the *Marine Observer*. "Field-ice," the name given to Arctic pack-ice, causes the greatest obstruction on Atlantic routes from early in February till May, when it may be found between the south coast of Newfoundland and the forty-third parallel, and between the forty-fifth meridian and the coast of Nova Scotia. Off the east coast of Newfoundland, field-ice may be met late in summer, but rarely south of Newfoundland after the early part of May. Winter conditions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and towards the close of April, and the pack-ice moving out of the Gulf often causes a block in Cabot Strait which may last three weeks. At the Tail of the Bank the cold Labrador current, which brings the bergs, impinges on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, and at times is split into an east and west branch. The stronger branch determines the course of the bergs. After passing the Tail of the Bank, beyond the region of contact with the cold current, the Gulf Stream swings sharply to the north and north-west.

INSECT LIFE IN THE DESERT.—In the course of investigations in Palestine on the relations of temperature and moisture to animal life in the desert Mr. P. A. Buxton found that the soil surface often reached 60 degrees C. at midday, and that certain insects were active upon it. Their body temperature was lower, owing probably to loss of water during respiration. It was noted that the black form of a dimorphic grasshopper had a body temperature 4–5 degrees higher than the

buff form, when exposed to the sun. It appeared that the desiccated fragments of the annual vegetation are hygroscopic: that they take up a considerable proportion of water from the moist night air and hold it for several hours after the sun has risen. Mr. Buxton believes that this property of the dried pieces of grass and herbage is one of the foundations which support all animal life in deserts during summer. These fragments, with the moisture absorbed over night, are eaten by certain insects which in turn become a source not only of food but also of water, for the birds, lizards, predaceous insects, and other carnivorous animals.

INHABITANTS OF GREAT LAKE REGION.—Canon Roscoe, in the course of the Fraser Lecture at Cambridge, reviewed the evidence for racial immigration into the Great Lake Region of Central Africa, and expressed the view that at least three races had occupied that area. The earliest inhabitants, a race of considerable intelligence, left behind them megalithic monuments, built up of boulders to represent a great figure four times the height of a man, stone implements, and traces of buildings with stone enclosures. There are also holes of considerable depth which are held to be the remains of iron-stone workings. Their knowledge of stone working far surpassed that of the people whom the first European travellers found in the country. They were followed by an agricultural negro people, whose descendants inhabit the land to-day. The most primitive are found on the ridges of Ruwenzori and Elgon, and live in family groups without common ruler or chief. The later pastoral tribes, the Baganda, Banyankole and Bakitara entered the country from the north or north-west and assumed the lordship of the agricultural peoples. Among the Baganda the fusion of pastoral and agricultural is now complete.

IODINE FROM SEAWEED.—A paper dealing with the carbonization of seaweed as a preliminary to the extraction of iodine and potassium salts has been issued by the Fuel Research Board. The old method of kelp-burning is very inefficient. The paper describes investigations along the lines suggested by Stanford, and an endeavour has been made to provide data which will be useful in devising a method of carbonization of the weed in which there would be no loss of iodine and in which the gaseous products could be used for firing the retorts. A detailed description of the types of weed utilised, principally Laminaria, which contains about 0·5 per cent. of iodine, and of experiments on carbonization, carried out on a small maufacturing scale, is given. During the nineteenth century the industry provided not a little employment, especially in the west of Scotland and in Ireland.

JAVA SEA FLOOR.—The researches of Mr. K. M. van Weel in the Java and South China Seas has filled a gap in our knowledge of the waters of the Malay Archipelago. In a long memoir he shows that the floor of the Java Sea slopes gently downwards from Sumatra towards the east, reaching a depth of not more than 100 metres to the west of the Macassar Strait. East of the 100 metres line the depth increases suddenly. A remarkable feature is a deep channel in Sunda Strait between Sumatra and Java. Mr. van Weel puts forward the theory that it represents the sunken valley of a large river which existed in the time of a pleistocene continent on the site of the Java and China seas.

KRISHNARAJA DAM.—Work is steadily progressing on the Krishnaraja Dam, situated on the River Cauvery about nine miles on the upside of Seringapatam. It is intended to intercept a catchment of 4,100 square miles. The dam will be 124 feet in height above the river bed, and capable of storing up to the high-water mark 44,827,000 cubic feet of water above the high-level canal sluices. One-fourth of this huge quantity of water will be used for power generation, and the remainder for irrigation. When completed the reservoir will be the largest of its kind in India, and will be the second only to the famous dam at Assouan. The total length of the Krishnaraja Dam will be 8,600 feet, including the waste weir, and it will bring under submersion an area of 49·5 square miles. The estimated cost of the dam, the canals, and the connected works will be 50,000,000 rupees.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The first laboratory for marine biological research near the equator has been opened at Batavia, which will be available for all naturalists desirous of studying marine life near the tropics. Five visiting naturalists can be accommodated at one time. The station consists of two main buildings, the laboratory facing the sea, and the aquarium being behind it. The water for the aquarium is brought in by lighters from the open sea and stored in underground reservoirs. It is kept circulating through the tanks at an even temperature by continuous pumping, the whole contents being renewed, if necessary, eleven times in twenty-four hours. Zoologists may study the river fauna of the Tji Liwung, the brackish life of the estuary, and the varied marine fauna of the Sea of Java; while the botanist has access to the East Indian beach and coast plants and to the botanical gardens at Buitenzorg.

MESOZOIC DINOSAURS.—The American expedition to Mongolia, organised by Professor Osborn and led by Mr. R. C. Andrews, had a rare find in the Gobi Desert, about 300 miles south-east of Urga. Excavations there resulted in the discovery of 70 skulls and 12 complete skeletons of Mesozoic Dinosaurs. 14 fossil reptile eggs were also found, one of which contained the embryo of an unhatched Dinosaur. 5 eggs were in a nest close beside the skeleton of the parent reptile. The shells had been cracked, and gradually filled by fine wind-blown dust. Professor Osborn regards the skeletons as those of the ancestors of the fossil, horned reptiles of Montana. The Dinosaurs, he says, developed in the northern plains of the Old World, and thence crossed to America by way of Northern China.

METAL SPRAYING.—At a meeting of the Institute of Metals Mr. T. H. Turner and Mr. W. E. Ballard gave a detailed description of the methods and advances made in metal spraying. The process consists of treating metals as if they were scent in a scent spray, and depositing them on any desired object in the form of a fine adherent dust. The spray is produced and projected by an instrument resembling a large automatic pistol, but the magazine is loaded with a reel of wire in place of cartridges, and the propulsive charge is composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and compressed air. As the wire reaches the muzzle it is converted into a cloud of tiny metallic particles, which, travelling at a very high speed, become molten on striking the target, and form a solid coating. In spite of the

great heat of the oxy-hydrogen flame used in vaporising the metal, the most delicate, as well as the most robust, materials are undamaged by the process. Designs may be sprayed on silk and cotton fabrics with brass and copper alloys. Even thin paper is not scorched, and the palm of the hand may be plated with pure metal without discomfort. A coating of non-corrosive metal can be applied to any structure, thus preserving it from the action of the weather or chemical fumes, and it is possible to spray a non-ferrous coat of tin, lead, or zinc on any object, and to preserve wood by spraying it with rustless iron.

METRIC SYSTEM IN RUSSIA.—The metric system will be officially established into Russia on January 1, 1927. In the meantime it is gradually introduced, according as the public can be persuaded to employ it in the purchase and sale of articles of every day use. Since March, 1923, the manufacture, sale, and purchase of old weights and measures have been prohibited. Milk is retailed in litres, tea by metric weights and other goods according to the new system.

PAPUAN ROCK PAINTINGS.—Dr. Mersh Strong has published in *Man* a number of tracings and photographs of rock-paintings from the central district of Papua. The paintings were done by a preparation of iron oxide on a whitish rock, and the designs included the figure of a man, a man's face, a hand, a crescent, a double chevron, and a cassowary. The present natives have no knowledge of the artists. Dr. Strong thinks that the face design suggests the face *motif* of the Papuan Gulf, but he insists that the centre of the cult is at a point 300 miles west of Port Moresby.

PEARL ORGANS IN GOLD-FISH.—An experimental study of the so-called pearl-organs of the gold-fish has been made by Mr. T. Tozawa. These organs appear as small white conical warts, on the male only, on the operculum, or gill-cover, and on the dorsal, pectoral and anal fins. Mr. Tozawa found that they increase in number and size until the fish is six years old, after which there is a decline. They appear during the breeding season from March to September, are most numerous in April, and are periodically shed and reformed at the same spots after an interval of from three to ten days. Their formation is due to a thickening of an area of epidermal cells, the result of hypertrophy, over which the pearl organ itself is formed by cornification of the superficial cells.

PLANTS TO RESIST PARASITES.—Sir John Russell, in his presidential address to the Agricultural Section of the British Association, suggested the possibility of breeding plants capable of resisting the attacks of pests and parasites. The damage done by pests, he said, amounted in Great Britain to probably at least 10 per cent. of the total value of the crops and entailed a loss of about £12,000,000 a year. If only plant breeders could alter existing plants or build up new ones well adapted to existing soil and climatic conditions, all agricultural land would become fertile and plant diseases would become ineffective. The study of soil micro-organisms had advanced considerably with the solution of the problem of the inoculation of leguminous crops, the control of organisms affecting decomposition and the process of partial sterilisation.

ROTOSCOPE.—The rotoscope, which was shown at last year's exhibition in London of the Institute of Patentees, is a device to enable the eye to follow the details of any moving object, which, to the unaided vision, would appear indistinct on account of the motion. The mechanism employs a shutter which allows the eye to get a full view of the moving object and obscures it again in one five-thousandth of a second. Thus a cylinder, on which was pasted a white slip of paper with a word printed on it in bold type, was made to rotate at such a high speed as to appear motionless to the eye while nothing could be seen of paper or word. Through the rotoscope the printed word could be seen moving slowly round with a jerky motion, thus showing that the cylinder was not running true. The value of the instrument is that when the part observed is given the appearance of being motionless the speed of the rotoscope shutters bears a certain definite relation to the speed of the moving object. As the speed of the shutter is known, this automatically registers the observed speed, and speeds up to 40,000 revolutions per minute can be accurately registered. It is capable of showing the speed of a dragon-fly's wings, of a 10,000-kilowatt generator, or the rotations of a gramophone record. It can be applied to fans, propellers, magnetos, sewing machines, dropping of water, and insect wing movements.

SEVERN BARRAGE SCHEME.—The possibility of utilising the tidal power of the River Severn is revived once more by the inquiry placed by His Majesty's Government in the hands of a body of scientific experts. When the Ministry of Transport took up the matter five years ago it was suggested that the scheme of building a barrage across the Severn would provide over 500,000 horse-power over a ten-hour day at a cost of a little over a halfpenny a unit; supply power for the industrial centres of the West and South Wales and possibly for London; give employment for an army of men for seven years; save yearly between three and four million tons of coal, which would thus be available for export; create a new vast pool for shipping; and provide a road and railway across the Severn, thus bringing South Wales nearer to London and abolishing the long detour by Gloucester. The scheme embraces the construction of a great concrete dam or barrage across the Severn, with sluices and turbines; and an energy storage plant, with a high-level lake and tunnel, in combination with an immense pumping and turbine power house on the tidal part of the River Wye.

SILVER FROM PHOTOGRAPHIC WASTE.—In the sensitisation of plates and films nitrate of silver is used, and in the process of developing and fixing the surplus silver is washed off by the hypo. An American inventor, by collecting the waste hypo in precipitating tanks, has found it possible to free the silver contents, and with the aid of furnaces to turn in into ingots of pure silver. About half the original silver nitrate used on a film or plate is brought off by the hypo in the form of metallic silver. At Los Angeles, the home of the film industry, it has been found possible to recover silver to the value of £2,000 a month.

SODIUM AND CALCIUM DUST.—Mr. Plaskett, Director of the Canadian Astro-Physical Observatory, has announced, as the result of three years continuous investigations, that minute

particles of the metals sodium and calcium are scattered like fine dust through the realms of space. Mr. Plaskett says the spectroscopic pictures through a 72-inch reflector at the Observatory have shown outstanding lines of sodium and calcium which are gasefied in the vicinity of big suns, forming an all-prevailing atmosphere which is no part of the composition of the stars themselves.

SOUNDINGS BY SOUND.—Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, a research physicist in the United States Navy, has described the methods recently employed for sounding the harbours and rivers of that country by means of an echo from the bottom. One plan is to determine the delay in the arrival at a point in the bow of a vessel and at a point between the bow and the stern, of the sound of the propeller reflected from the bottom. Another plan is to determine the interval between two short signals such that the echo of the first arrives at the sender at the instant that the second is emitted. Depth curves obtained by these means during the voyages of several American ships agree closely with these obtained by direct soundings. It is proposed to use the method in the harbours and rivers, and then explore the surrounding sea.

STONE IMPLEMENTS IN CORNWALL.—In some respects the people of Cornwall are living in the Stone Age, as one may gather from the article by Mr. Morton Nance in the annual report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Flat stones with "jaws" knocked out one on each side are used by the fishermen for ballasting crab-pots, and for mooring lines and fishtraps. Sometimes the stones are oval with a groove round the centre to take the rope fastening. Circular stones but of a larger size are used as killicks or anchors, sometimes in combination with a bar of iron twisted to form a ring and flukes, but more commonly the simple rope or twisted withy fastening alone is used. The Cornish killicks illustrate some of the stages of the development of the anchor from the stone killick, which by the addition first of one or more wooden crooks, then of timbers to form a four-armed grapnel, finally became the half-killick with two arms and a stone "stock," actually a stone and wood anchor, to which type the Cornish boat anchors belong.

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE CONTRACT.—The New South Wales Government has accepted the tender of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., of Middlesbrough, England, for the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, at the cost of £4,200,000. The design is that for an arch bridge whose principal opening is a single arch of 1,650 feet span with heavy decorative granite abutment towers. The total length of the arch and of the approach spans will be 3,770 feet, and the head room for vessels passing in or out of the harbour will be 170 feet at high water. The height to the top of the arch will be 450 feet. This will be far the largest arch bridge in the world, the nearest to it having a span of about 1,000 feet. It will also rank among the largest of any type of bridge, being exceeded only by the Forth and the Quebec cantilever bridges. The unusually heavy rail and roadway accommodation will necessitate a total width of 150 feet. The main span is, therefore, of extraordinarily massive dimensions, and it is believed that it will be the heaviest single span in the world. The bridge will be six years in building.

TATTOOING IN TUNIS.—Dr. Gahert has contributed to *L'Anthropologie* an account of the tattoo designs of the natives of Tunisia, and their relation to other forms of decorative art. Tunisian tattooing, he finds, is magical in origin, being connected with the protective letting of blood of which it preserves the record and influence. But this is forgotten by the people themselves, and the great importance attached to it now is based solely on its effect as a personal ornament. The designs are entirely rectilinear, as a result partly of the use of a kind of knife or lancet instead of a needle, but more particularly because of the native bent towards the rectilinear in all forms of decorative art. The principal elements in the designs are the date palm, the tortoise, generally on the external surface of the arm, and horns, which, being on the hand, serve as a protection against the evil eye. Outside tattooing, symbolic designs have only a restricted distribution, while the purely geometric designs are common to all forms of North African decorative art.

WALCHENSEE LAKE DIVING.—A new diving apparatus, constructed by Messrs. Neufeld and Kuhnke, has been successfully tested to a much greater depth than has hitherto been possible. On July 21, 1924, on the Walchensee Lake, a diver went down to a depth of 459 feet. The greatest depth hitherto at which any work has been carried out is 210 feet. The diver reported that the apparatus was water-tight and that the moving joints worked satisfactorily. At this depth he could see about 18 inches, a further 60 feet resulting in total darkness. He was able to walk on the lake bottom without exertion.

WEATHER MAPS BY WIRELESS.—Sir Napier Shaw, formerly Director of the Meteorological Office, while on his way across the Atlantic to attend the Meeting of the British Association at Toronto, discovered that from the deck of the *Caronia* it was possible by means of wireless to make a meteorological map of the northern hemisphere, this was the first time such a thing had been done on board ship at sea. It showed the possibility of getting information about the weather from both sides of the Atlantic, as well as from ships crossing the ocean, and until then he says, it is idle to talk of the causes of bad weather. In the absence of complete maps showing the weather experienced in Polar regions, it was impossible to ascertain the cause of wet weather.

WHITE INDIANS.—Mr. Richard O. Marsh has issued a detailed account of the "white Indians" discovered in the district of Darien in Panama. The expedition, of which Mr. Marsh was leader, made friends with the Indians of the district by giving medical aid in an epidemic of small-pox. They were then induced by an offer of the assistance of the white man against the surrounding "negroid" tribes to end their feud with the "white Indians," who, it is said, were either killed or driven to the mountains at the time of the Spanish occupation in the sixteenth century, owing to the hatred of all white people which had been aroused by the cruelties of the Spaniards. Notwithstanding a ban on their marriage and an order that all their children should be killed, the type has survived ever since. As a result of Mr. Marsh's intervention, the "white Indians" have been re-admitted to full tribal rights. They have golden hair, blue eyes, white skins, and round skulls unlike the San Blas Indian type.

In January an exhibition of Swedish art was held in the galleries of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. It was organised under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Sweden, by the members of the Anglo-Swedish Society of London, and was representative of the art of the country between 1880 and 1900. The exhibition was well received by English critics and attracted many visitors. It included sculpture as well as painting, and among the works in the last named section were the "Midsummer Dance," and some fine portraits by Anders Zorn, the most eminent of Swedish artists. The Swedish pictures formed only a part of the winter exhibition at the Royal Academy. At the same time with them, but in separate galleries, was held the exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters.

The number of works submitted to the Selection Committee for the Summer Exhibition at the Academy, which had been larger in 1923 than in 1922, showed a decrease of several hundreds in 1924. The committee by which they were judged was composed of the President, Sir Aston Webb, Mr. Clausen, Sir J. Lavery, Sir William Goscombe John, Sir E. L. Lutyens, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Greiffenhagen, Mr. Priestman, Mr. Dick, Sir J. J. Burnet, and Sir F. Short. About two-thirds of the submitted works were rejected, and from the remainder—the accepted and the doubtful classes—the Hanging Committee chose those that figured in the exhibition with the pictures and sculpture contributed by members. The oils and water colours were arranged by Sir J. Lavery, Mr. Greiffenhagen, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Clausen, and Mr. Priestman; the miniatures and works in black and white by Sir Frank Short; the architecture by Sir E. L. Lutyens; and the sculpture by Sir W. G. John and Mr. Dick.

Picture sales at the Academy, though not equal to those of the pre-war years, were perhaps as good as could be expected, considering the condition of trade and the fact that fewer works are exhibited nowadays. The principal of those sold included "A River in France" (£500), and "Spring on Wimbledon Common" (£250), by Mr. Philip Connard; "The Resting Acrobats" (£500), by Mr. Glyn Philpot; "The Grey Horse" (£1,000), by Mr. A. J. Munnings; "The Hollow" (£262 10s.), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "Leda" (£500), by Mr. W. G. de Glehn; "My Lady Nicotine" (£210), by Mr. Stanley Thompson; "Going out with the Cow in Provence" (£300), and "A Provencal Road" (£200), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue; "Cypress and Olive" (£200), by Mr. Adrian Stokes; "The Top of the Pass" (£350), by Mr. Sydney Lee; "The Corridor" (£250), by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor; "Early Winter" (£350), by Mr. Joseph Farquharson; "The Old Watergate" (£450), by Mr. Tom Mostyn; "The Damozel of the Lake" (£525), by Mr. F. Cadogan Cowper; "Quiet Evening, Honfleur" (£300), by Mr. Terrick Williams; "Winter's White Silence" (£420), by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch; "Harvesters, Aragon" (£200), by Mr. W. Russell Flint; "This Girl with her Dreams" (£250), by Mr. W. Reynolds Stephens; and "This Little Pig went to Market-group, marble" (£750), by Mr. Herbert Hampton. The unpriced works sold included pictures by Mr. Clausen, Mr. Oliver Hall, Mr. Arnesby Brown, Mr. A. Chevallier Tayler, Sir Luke Fildes, Sir A. S. Cope, Sir David Murray, Mr. H. S. Tuke, and Mr. Joseph Farquharson.

The Chantrey purchases, unusually numerous this year, were as follows:—"New Risen Hope" (£250), by Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton; "The Princess Badroulbadour" (£500), by Mr. William Rothenstein; "Pastoral" (£420), by Mr. F. Cayley Robinson; "Among the Dolomites" (£450), by Mr. Sydney Lee; "Apollo and Marsyas" (£175), by Mr. Harry Morley; "A Smiling Woman" (£167 10s.), by Mr. Francis Dodd; "The Jockey's Dressing Room at Ascot" (£350), by Sir John Lavery; "The Infant Christ-bust, bronze" (£150), by Mr. Charles Wheeler; and "Ju-Jitsu-group, bronze" (£120), by Mr. Kellock Brown.

At the National Gallery the centenary of the opening of the institution in 1824 was celebrated by a reception by the Trustees at which a number of the pictures in the Angerstein collection, which formed the nucleus of the Gallery, were shown together in one room. Some of them had not been seen by the public for a great many years. Pictures were presented in connection with the centenary by Mr. Wagner and Mr. and Mrs. John Lane. In October the Sargent portraits of the Wertheimer family were temporarily removed from Room XXVI in order to display a selection of Italian paintings which formed part of the Mond bequest, one of the most valuable ever made to the National Gallery. These paintings were collected by Dr. Ludwig Mond, who bequeathed them to the nation subject to the life interest of Mrs. Mond, who died in 1923. The principal picture is an important early Raphael "The Crucifixion," and there are Italian works besides by Botticelli, Bellini, Crivelli, Boltraffio and others; and an interesting Titian of a late period. The Mond collection at the National Gallery includes besides, two Graeco-Roman portraits, a singular picture by Lucas Cranach, "Jealousy"; and a "St. John the Baptist," by Murillo, which is interesting from its connection with Gainsborough, to whom it once belonged.

French painting of the nineteenth century was seen to advantage at the National Gallery of British Art, in a fine collection of pictures lent by Mr. Burrell, of Glasgow, a collection that also contained some good work by modern Dutchmen, and a few old Masters. At the Victoria and Albert Museum a return was made to the pre-war practice of opening on certain evenings each week. Among the numerous additions to the Museum made during the year were a very rare panel of thirteenth century glass, presented jointly by the National Art Collections Fund and Sir Otto Beit; and a fine silver gilt Tudor cup from the Swathling collection. A large and representative collection of pictures by British and Colonial artists was shown at the exhibition at Wembley, and the retrospective group included good examples of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Raeburn, Hogarth and many others.

The art of Mr. Frank Brangwyn was illustrated with much fulness in an exhibition held at Queen's Gate, South Kensington, in the galleries built for his collection by the late George McCulloch, and lent for the exhibition by Mrs. Coutts Michie. Messrs. Agnew, in addition to their usual spring exhibition of water colours, showed in June a remarkable collection of Old Masters, on behalf of Lord Haig's appeal for ex-service men. Another interesting exhibition held in the summer was that of Modern British art at the Goupil Gallery, the particular attraction of which was a group of paintings of various periods by Mr. Sargent. Exhibitions at

the Leicester Galleries included one of paintings by Gaugain, both European and Tahitian; and another of landscapes by Mr. Algernon Talmage, A.R.A. At the Fine Art Society's Gallery were held the memorial exhibition of pictures by E. Reginald Frampton; and others of water-colours by Mr. Talbot Kelly, etchings by Mr. R. W. Allan, and sculpture by Ivan Mestrovic, the Serbian artist, of whose work a large collection was shown in the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1915. The New Forest Group of Painters held its first exhibition at the Mansard Gallery, and Messrs. Lefevre showed a number of interesting sea-pieces by Boudin at their rooms in King Street.

Although numerous valuable pictures changed hands at Christie's and other auction rooms, there were no great sales during the season. The announcement of the approaching dispersal of the Duke of Westminster's collection raised anticipations, but only a certain number of the Duke's pictures came under the hammer, and none fetched very high prices. Nicolas Poussin's "Repose of the Holy Family" went for £6,510, and Vandyke's "Holy Family" for £3,150. One of the most important sales of the season at Christie's was of the late Lord Swathling's collection of silver, which realized altogether about £90,000. One item, a Tudor cup of silver gilt, fetched £9,500. In the sale of the Benson collection of Chinese porcelain a pair of blue bottles was sold for £6,720, and a gourd-shaped bottle for £3,625. High prices were paid for panels of tapestry, one of which was bid up to £3,150; and in the Mulliner collection of furniture a commode was sold for £3,625. The extremely high price of £2,467 10*s.* was paid at Christie's for a print, an engraving by William Ward, after Hoppner's "Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland." A portrait by Hoppner of Mrs. Phipps fetched £2,940; one by Reynolds, of Lady Mary Coke, sold by the Princess Royal, £5,040; and another by Raeburn, of Miss Read, £3,645. For a picture by Quentin Matsys £4,905 was given; and for a Sargent, "Hospital at Granada," bought for the Melbourne Gallery, £2,205. Other good prices realized for modern works were £1,522 for the late J. M. Swan's "Orpheus"; £2,250 for Turner's "Lucerne from the Walls"; £2,310 for Corot's "Rond des Nymphes"; £1,942 10*s.* for Birket Foster's "Greenwich, Sunset"; £1,596 for the "Ulverstone Sands" of David Cox; and £2,730 for a flower-piece by Fantin Latour.

The League of the Empire (Founded 1901).

The League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3; (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 an Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto; in 1924 another was held in London. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Oversea and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 400 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

Hon. Pres., H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Acting Chairman, 1925, The Vice-Chancellor London University, Dr. E. A. Gardner.
Chairman, Executive Committee, M. J. Rendall, LL.D., Headmaster of Winchester.
Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.
Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1923 and Oct. 31, 1924.

ADELPHI.—*Dec.* 20, 1923. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's play revived (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Jack Raine and George Shelton and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Lila Maravan and Stella Patrick-Campbell). *March* 8, 1924. *Diplomacy*, Victorien Sardou's drama revived (Messrs. Dawson Milward, Norman Forbes, Owen Nares and Boris Ranevsky and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Irene Brown and Annie Schletter and Lady Tree).

ALDWYCH.—*Dec.* 26, 1923. *Bluebell in Fairyland*, by Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter, revived (Messrs. Geoffrey Saville and George Zucco and Miss Phyllis Black). *Feb.* 1, 1924. *It Pays to Advertise*, a farce by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Will Deming and Kenneth Kove and Miss Doris Kendal).

AMBASSADORS.—*Feb.* 2, 1924. *The Way Things Happen*, a play by Clemence Dane (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Robert Harris and Walter Hudd and Mesdames Haidee Wright, Olga Lindo and Hilda Bayley). *April* 1. *Collusion*, a comedy by J. E. Harold Terry (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth and Hugh Wakefield and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Mary Forrester). *Aug.* 13. *Storm*, by C. K. Munro (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Elissa Landi). *Sept.* 15. *Fata Morgana*, by Ernest Vajda, English version by J. L. A. Burrell and Philip Moeller (Messrs. Tom Douglas and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis and Ethel Coleridge). *Oct.* 20. *The Pelican*, by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Fred Kerr, Herbert Marshall, Nicholas Hannen and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Josephine Victor, Rosina Filippi and Mabel Terry-Lewis).

APOLLO.—*Feb.* 6, 1924. *The Fairy Tale*, a comedy by May Edginton (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, C. V. France and W. Cronin Wilson and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Moyna McGill and Lady Tree). *March* 13. *The Fake*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Allan Jeayes and Franklyn Bellamy and Mesdames Henrietta Watson, Muriel Alexander and Una O'Connor). *Sept.* 18. *The Fool*, a play by Channing Pollock (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Franklyn Bellamy and Julian Royce and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Sara Sothern and Dame May Whitty).

COMEDY.—*Dec.* 18, 1923. *Charley's Aunt*, Brandon Thomas's farce revived (Messrs. Richard Cooper and James Page and Mesdames Nora Robinson, Jane Graham and Honor Aubrey-Smith). *Jan.* 23, 1924. *Alice Sit By the Fire*, Sir James Barrie's comedy revived (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Graham Browne and Mesdames Elizabeth Irving, Marie Tempest and Peggy Rush). *March* 27. *Far Above Rubies*, a comedy by Alfred Sutro (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, Ralph Forbes, Robert Minster and A. Bromley-Davenport and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Marie Tempest and Joyce Carey). *May* 7. *This Marriage*, a comedy by Eliot Crawshay Williams (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and A. Bromley-Davenport and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbit, Tallulah Bankhead and Auriol Lee). *June* 10. Grand Guignol season commenced, including *Peter Weston* by Frank Dazey and Leighton Osmun. *July* 22. *The Creaking Chair*, mystery play by Allene Tupper Wilkes (Messrs. C. Aubrey Smith, Sam Livesey, Reginald Dance and Nigel Bruce and Miss Tallulah Bankhead).

COURT.—*Nov.* 14, 1923. *Our Ostriches*, a "birth control" play by Marie Stopes (Messrs. Leo Carroll, Kinsey Peile and Roy Byford and Miss Dorothy Holmes-Gore). *Feb.* 28, 1924. *Back to Methuselah!* George Bernard Shaw's play cycle in five performances (Messrs. Colin Keith-Johnston, Scott Sunderland, Wallace Evennett, Osmund Wilson, Leo Carroll, Terence O'Brien, Paul Smythe, Cedric Hardwicke and Melville Cooper and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Caroline Keith, Margaret Chatwin, Evelyn Hope and Frances Doble). *March* 11. *The Farmer's Wife*, a comedy by Eden Philpotts (Messrs. Melville Cooper, Colin Keith-Johnston and Cedric Hardwicke and Mesdames Phyllis Shand and Eileen Beldon).

CRITERION.—*Nov.* 1, 1923. *Three Birds*, a farcical comedy by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Leslie Perrins and H. F. Maltby and Mesdames Mabel Sealby and Bibi Delabere). *Nov.* 20. *Dulcy*, a comedy by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly (Messrs. Morton Selten, Ernest Milton, Richard Bird and Hylton Allen and Mesdames Renee Kelly and Norah Robinson). *Dec.* 17. *When Knights Were Bold*, Charles Marlowe's farce revived (Mr. Bromley Challenor and Miss Enid Cooper). *Feb.* 19, 1924. *The Audacious Mr. Squire*, a farce by Sidney Bowkett and Eliot Stannard (Messrs. Bromley Challenor, C. M. Lowne and Fewlass Llewellyn and Miss Grizelda Hervey). *April* 19. *Cartoons*, a revue by Harold Simpson, Morris Harvey and Tom Webster with music by Nat D. Ayer (Messrs. Morris Harvey and Reginald Sharland and Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Greta Fayne). *May* 27. *The Mask and the Face*, a comedy from the Italian of Luigi Chiarelli by C. B. Fernald (Messrs. Frank Cellier, Leslie Banks, Michael Sherbrooke and Brember Wills and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Joan Hay and Esme Hubbard).

DALY'S.—*Dec.* 20, 1923. *Madame Pompadour*, a musical comedy adapted by Frederick Lonsdale and Harry Graham with music by Leo Fall (Messrs. Derek Oldham, Bertram Wallis, Huntley Wright and Leonard Mackay and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Maisie Bell).

DRURY LANE.—*June* 3, 1924. *London Life*, a play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Henry Ainley, J. H. Roberts, Graham Browne, D. A. Clarke-Smith, Henry Vibart and Frank Cochrane and Mesdames Lillian Braithwaite, Olive Sloane and Mary Jerrold).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*May* 21, 1924. *The Punch Bowl*, a revue by Archibald de Bear (Messrs. Alfred Lester, Billy Leonard and Sonnie Hale and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley, Marjorie Spiers, Norah Blaney, Gwen Farrar and Doris Patston).

EMPIRE.—*Jan.* 26, 1924. *The Three Graces*, a musical comedy by Franz Lehar with book and lyrics by Ben Travers (Messrs. Thorpe Bates, Morris Harvey and Johnny Dooley and Mesdames Winifred Barnes, Sylvia Leslie and Vera Freeman).

GAIETY.—*April* 16, 1924. *Our Nell*, a musical play by Louis N. Parker and Reginald Arkell with music by Harold Fraser-Simson and Ivor Novello (Messrs. Robert Michaelis, Walter Passmore, Miles Malleson and Arthur Wontner and Mesdames José Collins, Faith Bevan and Amy Augarde). *Sept.* 4. *Poppy*, a musical comedy by Dorothy Donnelly with music by Steven Jones and Arthur Samuels (Messrs. W. H. Berry,

Reginald Sharland and Eddie Morris and Mesdames Annie Croft and Luella Gear).

GARRICK.—*Dec.* 24, 1923. *The Blue Bird*, Maeterlinck's phantasy, revived (Messrs. Ernest Hendrie, Norman Page and Herbert Russell and Mesdames Joan Duan, Phyllis Jay, Maud Cresswell and Nora Johnston). *Jan.* 21, 1924. *Bunty Pulls the Strings*, Graham Moffat's comedy, revived (Messrs. Graham Moffat, David Clyde and Gregory Whiteford and Mesdames Graham Moffat, Winifred Moffat and Jean Clyde). *April* 2. *Susie Knots the Strings*, a comedy by Graham Moffat (Messrs. Graham Moffat, David Clyde and Jimmie Lennie and Mesdames Graham Moffat and Jean Clyde). *June* 25. *The Other Mr. Gibbs*, a farce by Will Evans and R. Guy Reeve (Messrs. Robert Hale and Eric Lewis and Mesdames Kate Cutler, Mary Brough and Polly Emery).

HAYMARKET.—*Nov.* 21, 1923. *The Importance of Being Ernest*, Oscar Wilde's comedy revived (Messrs. Leslie Faber, John Deverell and H. O. Nicholson and Mesdames Louise Hampton, Margaret Scudamore, Doris Kendal and Nancy Atkins). *Jan.* 16, 1924. *Havoc*, a play by Harry Wall (Messrs. Richard Bird, Henry Kendall and Leslie Faber and Mesdames Frances Carson, Norah Robinson and Ethel Griffies). *June* 5. *The Great Adventure*, Arnold Bennett's comedy, revived (Messrs. Leslie Faber, Lewis Mannering, Hubert Harben, George Bellamy and Acton Bond and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and Dora Gregory). *Oct.* 21. *Old English*, a play by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, H. R. Hignett, Reginald Bach and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Irene Rooke, Joan Maude and Louise Hampton).

HIPPODROME.—*March* 20, 1924. *Leap Year*, a revue (Messrs. George Robey and Laddie Cliff and Mesdames Betty Chester, Maud Fane and Vera Pearce).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*June* 5, 1924. Season of British National Opera Company commenced with *The Marriage of Figaro* (Messrs. Andrew Shanks, Robert Radford, Frederick Ranalow and Sydney Russell and Mesdames Doris Lemon and Miriam Licette). *Sept.* 27. *The Royal Visitor*, adapted from *Le Roi* by Robert de Flers and G. A. de Caillavet (Messrs. Oscar Asche, George Grossmith, Fred Lewis and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud, Diana Wilson and Zoe Palmer). *Oct.* 31. *Patricia*, musical comedy by Denis Mackail, Arthur Stanley and Austin Melford, with music by Geoffrey Gwyther (Messrs. Ambrose Manning, Billy Leonard, Arthur Chesney and Philip Simmons and Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Dorothy Dickson).

KINGSWAY.—*Nov.* 3, 1923. *Twelfth Night*, Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs. Baliol Holloway, Nicholas Hannen, Frank Cellier and Henry Caine and Mesdames Viola Tree, Dorothy Cheston and Sydney Fairbrother). *Nov.* 13. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs. Baliol Holloway, Harved Scott, Frank Cellier, Nicholas Hannen, George Howe and Bruce Belfrage and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Viola Tree and Joyce Carey). *Jan.* 11, 1924. *The Very Idea*, William le Baron's farce, revived (Messrs. Donald Calthrop and Baliol Holloway and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Noelle Sonning). *Feb.* 25. *Kate*, a ballad opera with old English music put together by Gerrard Williams (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow, Gregory Stroud and Percy Parsons and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Nellie Briercliffe and Sydney Fairbrother). *June* 11. *Voicks*, a revue edited by J. Hastings Turner (Messrs. Donald Calthrop, Mark Lester and Louis Goodrich and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Mary Leigh and Ruth Maitland).

LITTLE.—*Sept.* 15, 1924. *Morals*, by Jules Eckert Goodman (Messrs. C. V. France, Herbert Marshall and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Edna Best and Helen Haye).

LYCEUM.—*Dec.* 26, 1923. *Jack and the Beanstalk*, a pantomime (Messrs. George Jackley, Bertie Wright and Dick Henderson and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Sybil Coulthurst). *March* 6, 1924. *Under His Protection*, a melodrama by "Andrew Emm" (Young Buffalo and Miss Cynthia Gordon). *April* 17. *Her Market Price*, a melodrama by Frances Nordstrom (Messrs. Lauderdale Maitland, Philip Upcher and Ivan Samson and Mesdames Jessie Winter, Buena Bent and Violet Graham). *May* 28. *The Merry Widow*, Franz Lehar's musical comedy, revived (Messrs. George Graves and Carl Brisson and Miss Nancie Lovat).

LYRIC.—*June* 27, 1924. *The Street Singer*, a musical comedy by Frederick Lonsdale, with music by H. Fraser-Simson (Messrs. Harry Welchman, Henry Caine and A. W. Baskcomb and Mesdames Phyllis Dare, Julie Hartley-Milburn and Sylvia Leslie).

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH.—*Dec.* 22, 1923. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs. Roy Byford, Reginald Bach, Frank Darch, Nigel Playfair and Randle Ayrton and Mesdames Edith Evans, Dorothy Green and Elsie French). *Feb.* 7, 1924. *The Way of the World*, Congreve's comedy revived (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Nigel Playfair, Norman V. Norman and Scott Russell and Mesdames Edith Evans, Margaret Yarde and Dorothy Green). *July* 3. *Midsummer Madness*, a comedy with music by Clifford Bax and Armstrong Gibbs (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow and Hubert Eisdell and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Marjorie Dixon). *Oct.* 23. *The Duenna*, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Linley's music arranged by Alfred Reynolds (Messrs. Scott Russell, Nigel Playfair and Frank Cochrane and Mesdames Elsie French, Elsa Macfarlane and Isobel McLaren).

NEW.—*Mar.* 26, 1924. *Saint Joan*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Lyall Swete, Lewis Casson, Eugene Leahy, O. B. Clarence, Lawrence Anderson and Robert Horton and Miss Sybil Thorndike). *Oct.* 28. *The Hour and the Man*, by Frank Stayton (Messrs. Matheson Lang, C. M. Lowne and Henry Wolston and Mesdames Jessie Winter, Dorothy Thomas and Gracie Leigh).

NEW OXFORD.—*May* 26, 1924. Season of French plays opened with *La Megère Apprivoisée*, Paul Delair's version of *The Taming of the Shrew* (Mlle. Cécile Sorel).

PALACE.—*Sept.* 2, 1924. *The Co-Optimists* returned with a new entertainment (Messrs. Davy Burnaby, Gilbert Childs, Melville Gideon, Stanley Holloway and Austin Melford and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley, Anita Elson, Doris Bentley and Neta Underwood).

PLAYHOUSE.—*Dec.* 17, 1923. *The Private Secretary*, Sir Charles Hawtrey's farce, revived (Messrs. Charles Walenn and Frederick Volpé and Mesdames Alice Beet, Nadine March and Bertha Northam). *Jan.* 31, 1924. *The Camel's Back*, a farce by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs.

Frank Cellier, Jack Hobbs and Holman Clark and Mesdames Madge Titheradge, Nina Boucicault and Olive Sloane). *May* 15. *White Cargo*, a play by Leon Gordon (Messrs. Franklyn Dyall, Horace Hodges and Brian Aherne and Miss Mary Clare).

PRINCE'S.—*Feb.* 4, 1924. Opening of Gilbert and Sullivan season with *Iolanthe* (Messrs. Henry Lytton, Leo Sheffield, Darrell Fancourt and Sydney Granville and Mesdames Winifred Lawson, Bertha Lewis and Eileen Sharp). *Feb.* 18. *Ruddigore* (Messrs. Lytton, Sheffield, Fancourt and Stanley Goulding and Mesdames Lewis, Sharp and Elsie Griffin). *March* 3. *Princess Ida* (Messrs. Lytton, Fancourt, Goulding, Granville, Joseph Griffin and Leo Darnton and Mesdames Lawson, Lewis, Sharp and Kathleen Anderson). *March* 10. *The Gondoliers* (Messrs. Lytton, Sheffield, Pointer and Granville and Mesdames Lewis, Lawson, Griffin and Sharp). *March* 24. *Trial by Jury* and *The Pirates of Penzance*. *March* 31. *Patience*. *April* 14. *The Mikado*. *April* 28. *H.M.S. Pinafore* and *Cox and Box*. *May* 5. *The Sorcerer*. *May* 12. *The Yeomen of the Guard*. *Oct.* 11. *The Blue Peter*, by E. Temple Thurston (Messrs. George Tully and Charles Kenyon and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Cathleen Nesbitt).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*June* 9, 1924. *The Rat*, by Ivor Novello and Constance Collier (Messrs. Ivor Novello, James Lindsay and Cronin Wilson and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Dorothy St. John). *Sept.* 23. *Charlot's Revue*, by a number of authors (Messrs. Morris Harvey, Henry Kendall and Peter Haddon and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Maisie Gay and Queenie Thomas).

QUEEN'S.—*Nov.* 7, 1923. *The Little Minister*, Sir James Barrie's play revived (Messrs. Owen Nares, Norman McKinnel, Robert Drysdale and Walter Roy and Mesdames Fay Compton, Nancie Parsons and Lolo Duncan). *March* 19, 1924. *Conchita*, a romantic play by Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Charles Groves, Miles Malleson and Tristan Rawson and Mesdames Tallulah Bankhead, Barbara Gott and Mary Clare). *April* 3. *The Conquering Hero*, a war play by Allan Monkhouse (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Edward Rigby and Mesdames Florence Buckton and Joyce Kennedy). *May* 1. *Come In*, a revue by Harry Grattan, with music by Clay Smith (Messrs. Clay Smith, Fred A. Leslie and Archie Thomson and Mesdames Lee White and Billie Lockwood). *Aug.* 16. *Pansy's Arabian Night*, a play by Walter Hackett (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Edward Rigby, Campbell Gullan and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Mary Clare and Marion Lorne). *Sept.* 11. *The Claimant*, by M. F. Watts (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Fewlass Llewellyn, George Elton and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Fay Compton, Gilda Varesi and Lottie Venne). *Oct.* 20. *The Show-Off*, by George Kelly (Messrs. Raymond Walburn and Graham Velsey and Mesdames Myrtle Tannehill, Clara Blandick and Ellis Baker).

REGENT.—*Dec.* 19, 1923. *Bethlehem*, a music drama by Rutland Boughton (Messrs. Frank Titterton and W. Johnstone-Douglas and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Dorothy D'Orsay). *Jan.* 28, 1924. *The Immortal Hour*, Rutland Boughton's opera, revived (Messrs. W. Johnstone-Douglas and William Heseltine and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Dorothy D'Orsay). *May* 22. *Romeo and Juliet*, revived (Messrs. John Gielgud, Scott Sunderland and Campbell Gullan and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Barbara Gott). *Oct.* 1. Season of Bernard Shaw plays by the Macdona Players.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—*Jan.* 7, 1924. Season of British National Opera Company opened with *The Mastersingers* (Messrs. Robert Radford, Robert Parker, Tudor Davies and William Michael and Mesdames Miriam Licette and Constance Willis). *March* 10. Season of Italian ballet and opera opened. *May* 5. Season of grand opera in German and Italian opened with *Das Rheingold*.

ROYALTY.—*Jan.* 29, 1924. *The Eternal Spring*, a comedy by Peter Garland (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Athole Stewart, Reginald Dance and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Faith Celli and Ann Trevor). *April* 5. *Polly Preferred*, a comedy by Guy Bolton (Messrs. Ted Trevor, James Carew and Reginald Dane and Mesdames Eileen Wilson and Justine Johnstone). *June* 2. *Bachelor Husbands*, a comedy by Avery Hopwood (Messrs. Farren Soutar, Henry Kendall and Jack Hellier and Mesdames Margaret Halstan and Betty Ross Clarke).

ST. JAMES'S.—*Sept.* 17, 1924. *The Nervous Wreck*, a farce founded on E. J. Rath's novel, by Owen Davis (Messrs. Charles Lawrence and Curtis Cooksey and Miss Mary Duncan).

ST. MARTIN'S. — *Nov.* 1, 1923. *Fledglings*, adapted by Marguerite Rea from the French of Paul Geraldy (Messrs. Robert Harris and Gilbert Ritchie and Mesdames Marguerite Scialteel, Mary Jerrold and Gwen Whitby). *Jan.* 1, 1924. *A Magdalen's Husband*, adapted by Milton Rosmer and Edward Percy from Vincent Brown's novel (Messrs Robert Harris, Ian Hunter, Leslie Banks, Malcolm Keen and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Moyna MacGill and Ada King). *Jan.* 20. *Gruach*, a play by Gordon Bottomley (Messrs. Felix Aylmer and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Esmé Beringer), and *Phœnix*, a farce by Lascelles Abercrombie (Messrs. Leslie Banks and Robert Harris and Mesdames Mary Clare and Barbara Gott). *March* 6. *The Forest*, by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Leslie Banks, John Howell, Ian Hunter, Campbell Gullan, H. R. Hignett, Franklin Dyall, J. H. Roberts and Nicholas Hannen and Miss Hermione Baddeley). *June* 6. *In the Next Room*, a play by Eleanor Robson and Harriet Ford (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Francis Lister and H. R. Hignett and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Stella Arbenina).

SAVOY.—*Dec.* 26, 1923. *Paddy the Next Best Thing*, the comedy by Gayer Mackay and Robert Ord, revived (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Clive Currie and Miss Peggy O'Neil). *Feb.* 12, 1924. *Lord O' Creation*, a comedy by Norman Macowan (Messrs. Leon M. Lion, Ian Fleming and Horace Hodges and Mesdames Mona Harrison, Mary Jerrold and Margaret Halstan). *March* 31. *Blinkers*, a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell and Leon M. Lion (Messrs. Horace Hodges, C. V. France and Ian Fleming and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Renee Kelly). *April* 12. *Brewster's Millions*, comedy by Byron Ongley and Winchell Smith, revived (Messrs. Percy Hutchison, Frank Lacy and Claude Pascoe and Mesdames Eleanor Street, Betty Nelson and Lilias Earle). *May* 8. *The Lure*, a play by James Sabben (Messrs. Martin Lewis, Garry Marsh, Cecil Humphreys and Evan Thomas and

Miss Hilda Bayley). *June* 26. *Tiger Cats*, adapted from the French of Madame Karen Bramson by "Michael Orme" (Messrs. Robert Loraine and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Edith Evans and Nadine Marsh). *July* 4. *In the Snare*, by Rafael Sabatini and Leon M. Lion (Messrs. George Tully, Gerald Ames, Peter Gawthorne and Wilfrid Seagrim and Mesdames Renee Kelly and Mona Harrison). *Sept.* 1. *The Bells*, revived (Henry Baynton) and *the Comedy of Errors* (Miss Florence Saunders). 8. *The Sport of Kings*, a comedy by Ian Hay (Messrs. E. Holman Clark, Basil Foster and Frank Denton and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Ena Grossmith).

SCALA.—*Dec.* 26, 1923. *Almond Eye*, a spectacular play by Farren Soutar and Arthur Veasey (Messrs. Farren Soutar, Hubert Eisdell and Reginald Dane and Mesdames Lilian Davies and Gracie Leigh). *April* 17, 1924. Yiddish Art Theatre season with Mr. Maurice Swartz. *May* 26. Carl Rosa Opera season opened with Beethoven's *Fidelio* (Messrs. William Boland and Appleton Moore and Miss Eva Turner). *July* 7. *The Magic Crystal*, a farce by Niranjan Pal (Messrs. Charles Windermere and Jack Tregale).

SHAFTESBURY. — *Dec.* 3, 1923. *The Rising Generation*, a comedy by Wyn Weaver and Laura Leycester (Messrs. Holman Clark, Lawrance Hanray and Robin Irvine and Mesdames Ena Grossmith, Sybil Carlisle and Ethel Coleridge). *April* 10. *A Perfect Fit*, adapted from Gabriel Dregely's play by Arthur Wimperis and Harry M. Vernon (Messrs. Francis Lister, Ernest Hendrie, Tom Reynolds and George Elton and Mesdames Isabel Jeans, Lydia Bilbrooke and Dorothy Tetley). *May* 12. *Toni*, a farcical musical comedy by Douglas Furber and Harry Graham with music by Hugo Hirsch (Messrs. Jack Buchanan and Charles Stone and Mesdames June, Veronica Brady and Elsie Randolph).

STRAND. — *Dec.* 24, 1923. *Treasure Island*, J. B. Fagan's adaptation of R. L. Stevenson's story, revived (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Charles Groves, Frederick Peisley and Lewin Mannering). *Jan.* 28, 1924. *The Dare-Devil*, a farcical comedy by Austin Melford (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb, Dennis Cowles, Ivan Samson and Ivan Berlyn and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Madge Stuart and Margaret Scudamore). *Feb.* 23. *Monsieur Beaucaire*, romantic comedy by Booth Tarkington and Mrs. E. G. Sutherland, revived (Messrs. Gerald Lawrence, Fisher White and Philip Hewland and Miss Madge Compton). *March* 29. *Step Flirting*, the musical comedy revived (Messrs. Jack Melford and George de Warfaz, Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Mimi Crawford and Fred and Adele Astaire).

VAUDEVILLE.—*Jan.* 2, 1924. *Puppets*, a revue by Dion Titheradge, with music by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Arthur Chesney and Paul England and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Neta Underwood and Fay Cole). *July* 30. *The Old Spot*, a revue by Dion Titheradge (Messrs. Arthur Chesney, John Deverell and Paul England and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Madge Stuart and Vera Bryer). *Oct.* 2. *The Looking Glass*, a revue (Messrs. D. Hay Petrie and Mark Lester and Mesdames Connie Ediss, Mabel Green and Enid Stamp-Taylor).

WINTER GARDEN.—*April* 21, 1924. *To-Night's the Night*, the musical comedy, revived (Messrs. George Grossmith, Leslie Henson and Basil Foster and Mesdames Adrienne Brune and Stella St. Audrie). *Sept.* 11. *Primrose*, a musical comedy by George Grossmith and Guy Bolton with lyrics by Desmond Carter and music by George Gershwin (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Percy Heming and Claude Hulbert and Mesdames Margery Hicklin and Heather Thatcher).

WYNDHAM'S.—*Dec.* 19, 1923. *The Rose and the Ring*, by William Makepeace Thackeray, adapted by Harris Deans, with music by Robert Cox (Messrs. Miles Malleson, Stockwell Hawkins and Charles Lascelles and Mesdames Rose Hignell, Evadne Price and Margaret Yarde). *Jan.* 7, 1924. *The Flame*, a drama by Charles Méré adapted by James Bernard Fagan (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Dawson Milward and Ralph Forbes and Mesdames Violet Vanbrugh, Olive Sloane, and Prudence Vanbrugh). *Feb.* 4. *Not in Our Stars*, adapted from Michael Maurice's novel by Dorothy Massingham (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs. Eric Maturin and Charles Carson and Mesdames Jessie Bateman, Cecily Byrne and Elizabeth Pollock). *April* 22. *To Have the Honour*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. H. O. Nicholson, and Basil Loder, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Faith Celli, Madge Titheradge, Grace Loan and Joan Clement Scott). *Oct.* 18. *The Ware Case*, by George Pleydell, revived (Sir Gerald du Maurier Messrs. J. Fisher-White, George Elton, Robert Minster and Mesdames Marie Löhr and Doris Lytton).

THE STAGE SOCIETY, produced at the New on *Jan.* 21, 1924, *Progress*, a play by C. K. Munro (Messrs. Michael Sherbrooke, Nicholas Hannen, Fisher White, Douglas Jefferies, Edward Rigby and Alfred Clark); at the Strand on *March* 16 *The Adding Machine*, by Elmer L. Rice (Messrs. Brember Wills, Harold Scott, Fewlass Llewellyn and Roy Byford and Mesdames Louise Hampton, and Edith Evans); at the New on *May* 18 *Man and the Masses*, translated from the German of Ernst Toller by Louis Untermeyer (Messrs. Milton Rosmer, Lewis Casson, George Hayes and Eugene Leahy and Miss Sybil Thorndike); at the Regent on *June* 28 *The Pleasure Garden* by Beatrice Mayor (Messrs. D. Hay Petrie, Richard Bird, Eugene Leahy and Stephen Ewart and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Jean Cadell, Mary Barton and Elsa Lanchester).

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY produced at the Regent on *Nov.* 19, 1923, Marlowe's *Edward II.*, (Messrs. Duncan Yarrow, Ernest Thesiger, Talbot Homewood and Michael Sherbrooke and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies); at the Regent on *Feb.* 18, 1924, Wycherley's comedy *The Country Wife* (Messrs. Baliol Holloway, Ernest Thesiger and Stanley Lathbury and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Isabel Jeans and Joan Vivien-Rees); at the Regent on *March* 31 *King Lear*, Shakespeare's tragedy (Messrs. Hubert Carter, Frank Cellier, Leon Quartermaine, Henry Oscar and Frank Cochrane and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Constance Robertson and Stella Arbenina); at the Regent on *June* 2, *The Old Bachelor*, Congreve's comedy (Messrs. D. Hay Petrie, William J. Rea, Roy Byford and Esmé Percy and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Laura Cowie).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Regent on *Nov.* 4, 1923, *Havoc*, a war drama by Harry Wall (Messrs. John Howell, Henry

Kendall and Richard Bird and Mesdames Norah Robinson and Ethel Griffies); at the New on *Dec.* 9, *Bingo*, a comedy by John Kendall (Messrs. Felix Aylmer and William Kershaw and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Nora Nicholson); at the Court on *Jan.* 27, 1924, *Three Days*, a comedy by C. E. Openshaw (Messrs. H. G. Stoker, Frank Vosper and Leo Carroll and Mesdames Irene Holmes-Kelly and Rita John); at the Aldwych on *May* 11, *A Marriage of Inconvenience*, a play by "Henry Lussac" (Messrs. Henry Kendall, Algernon West and Forrester Harvey and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Ethel Griffies); at the Strand on *Sept.* 21, *It Doesn't Matter Which*, a farcical comedy by James Sabben (Messrs. Eric Cowley and J. W. Austin and Mesdames Helena Picard and Nadine March).

THE PLAY ACTORS produced at the Court on *Nov.* 25, 1923, *Thistledown*, a play by George Woden (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson, Fewlass Llewellyn and Campbell Gullan and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Dorothy Hall); at the New on *Jan.* 13, 1924, *The Stepmother*, by Githa Sowerby (Messrs. Campbell Gullan, Hubert Harben and Tristan Rawson and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Grizelda Hervey); at the Aldwych on *March* 23, *The Conquering Hero* (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Reginald Dance and Claud Allister and Mesdames Florence Buckton and Joyce Kennedy); at the Aldwych on *May* 25, *Two Women and a Telephone*, one act play by Rica Bromley Taylor (Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Irene Rooke) and *Wife to a Famous Man*, translated by Mr. and Mrs. Granville Barker from the Spanish of Martinez Sierra (Messrs. J. Sebastian Smith, Milton Rosmer and H. R. Hignett and Mesdames Mary Clare and Florence Wood); at the Aldwych on *Oct.* 26, *The Hayling Family* by Allan Monkhouse (Messrs. Herbert Waring, John Wyse and Frederick Cooper and Mesdames Edyth Olive and Valerie Taylor).

The Year's Music.

OPERA.—Seldom has London made so bold an attempt to carry on the traditions of opera as during the past year. Covent Garden, rising to the occasion, undertook a summer season of German and Italian opera; the British National Opera Company gave performances both at Covent Garden and at His Majesty's; and the Carl Rosa troupe occupied the Scala Theatre for some weeks, besides appearing in the suburbs. The Old Vic management endeavoured to instil into the artisan class a liking for lyric drama, "The Marriage of Figaro" having been creditably given. The students at the music-schools, as usual, faced criticism, but, in several instances, without suggesting that they had been taught aright. Nor were the voices of outstanding merit.

Covent Garden contributed satisfying performances of "Die Rosenkavalier," as well as of the unequal "Ariadne auf Naxos," in which Madame Marie Ivoguen greatly distinguished herself as Zerbinetta, her *colatura* being wondrously neat. "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was included in the scheme, much to the joy of the "Wagnerites," who, attending in force, applauded frantically. The Italian part of the programme served to reintroduce "La Traviata," in which Madame Selma Kurz, though failing to sing with her former brilliancy, afforded an object-lesson in the necessary art of saving the voice. "Rigoletto" (now seventy-three years' old) showed no signs of waning popularity; "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly" and "La Tosca" drew enthusiastic audiences; "L'Heure Espagnole" had its admirers. "Don Giovanni," though promised (by the music critics), did not mature, to the intense disappointment of those who revere Mozart's splendid genius and endless fund of exquisite melody. Perhaps this year will prove kinder?

Mr. Joseph Hislop, who was extremely fortunate in gaining the good word of the Press, proved disappointing to those who understand the niceties of singing, his work, in their view, lacking distinction and style. Much the same may be said of Mr. Alfred Piccaver, though it must be confessed that the volume and quality of his *tenore robusto* produce thrills. Madame Yvonne Gall, a dramatic soprano from Paris, justified her engagement, as also did Signor Formichi. Indeed, the last-named is an artist of the first rank.

The Carl Rosa efforts afforded much pleasure to those whom they were designed to please, and the British National Opera Company gained success in the same direction. The "Rosa" introduced Mr. de Lara's somewhat uninteresting "The Three Musketeers," of which there are no fewer than five acts. As a sop to the classics, Beethoven's "Fidelio" was revived—with performers who depended upon voice rather than singing. Artistically the revival proved unsatisfying, though the audience lost no opportunity of showing its approval. By way of contrast, the British National Opera Company produced Dr. Vaughan Williams' "Hugh the Drover," the plot of which hinges on a prize-fight between a cow-herd and a butcher, the hand of the village constable's daughter and a purse of twenty pounds being the stakes. It is difficult to prophesy anything even approaching immortality for this pugilistic work.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie also has paid attention to Opera, his "Eve of St. John" having been produced by the enterprising British National Opera Company. The harmonic methods employed suggest Weber, whose music has not worn particularly well.

LONDON CONCERTS.—As important as any have been the re-appearances of Signor Battistini, whose marvellous technical equipment, coupled with a voice which retains its freshness, delighted beyond measure the *cognoscenti*. The ease of his emission, the volume, the carrying-power, the carefully thought-out effects, the beautiful *legato*, the clearness of the runs, the smoothness of the turns; all were unforgetable. May he be spared for years to come that our ears may be enchanted. Chaliapine also re-appeared, singing certain music, which, in the opinion of many, was unworthy of his art, interpreting the Schubert "Ständchen" in a manner which struck one as being more original than correct, and failing to realise the vocal significance of the "Calunnia" air from "Il Barbiere." John Coates, on the other hand, at his very welcome Chelsea Town Hall recitals, rose to the heights, for his voice-management was a model to the student, while each interpretation

reached perfection. A thing apart is the art of Coates . . .

Amongst others who gave vocal and instrumental recitals are Miss Maggie Teyte, whose singing has gained weight, Miss Dusoliua Giannini, an American mezzo-soprano of Italian extraction, who delighted all ears with the beauty of her voice, and Herr Emil Sauer, whose reading of Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" was a lesson to many a pianist. Herr Josef Hoffmann again proved highly satisfying as a Chopin player, when he avoided excessive individualism; M. Solito de Solis displayed exceptional dexterity in all that he undertook; and M. Louis Vierne, the distinguished French organist, drew a large audience to Westminster Cathedral. Special mention should be made of Mr. Ingo Simon, for his singing is so intelligent and tasteful, and his voice so correctly used, that one feels he must have devoted many years to perfecting an art which is based on the rapidly vanishing *bel canto*. Incidentally, Mr. Simon's programmes are a joy to the listener who prefers music to the modern substitute. Madame Galli-Curci, coming up to expectations, also enchanted those who understand perfect singing.

Unlimited were the activities of the various musical societies, the usual proportion of novelties having been accorded a hearing. Few of these got beyond the customary *success d'estime*, their interest being limited. Fortunately, conductors brought forward music to which one always is glad to listen. True, there were malcontents who found fault with this choice, arguing that young British composers received scant encouragement. But why encourage mediocrity.

THE PROVINCES.—Both in large and small towns innumerable concerts have taken place, at some of which more or less important works were given. At recondite Cwmaman, for example, the "St. Matthew Passion" was successfully attempted; Derby has exploited oratorio; the Birmingham Festival Choral Society, in conjunction with the City Orchestra, performed "The Messiah," the rarely heard "Their Sound is Gone Out" and the bass solo "Thou Art Gone up on High" having been restored to the score. The Bognor Bach Choir gave a concert which included a group of folk songs; the Bristol Philharmonic Society celebrated its twenty-fourth season; Mr. Hugh Fowler's Budleigh-Salterton Musical Society exploited unaccompanied partsongs and madrigals of the 16th and 17th centuries. At Chatham the Royal Marines Band showed its quality in compositions by Coleridge-Taylor, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tschaikovsky and Meyer Helmund, and greatly to the bandmaster's credit. The Royal Engineer's Band gave highly successful orchestral concerts.

The Barry County School Orchestra did well in Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Boellmann's "Symphonic Variations for 'Cello and Orchestra" and Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture. The public schools also have made progress in the domain of music, especially Hailebury, the delightful "Arlésienne" suite of Bizet and the gay overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" having been added to the *répertoire*. The School Hall at Eton, by the way, rejoices in a new organ, the Musical Society's midsummer concert inaugurating it, while the orchestra was heard to good effect in Haydn, Wagner, and Grieg. Marlborough, which has ever been a musical school, maintained its high standard. Time was when Marlburians were satisfied with mid-Victorian ballads and similar things; but those unenlightened days are long past, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" having superseded them. Other schools, both major and minor, distinguished themselves.

Soloists and choirs, like the meistersingers of the middle ages, have competed with each other, and—so far as time and expression are concerned—with gratifying results. The emission of the voices, however, often left something to be desired, the tenors in particular suffering from "throatiness," a circumstance which suggests that capable teachers are as rare in the provinces as in London. This is all the more to be deplored when it is remembered how keen the performers are on music.

The past year has been unpleasantly notable for the activities of titled amateur singers, who, not content with drawing-room successes, must needs try conclusions with the paying public. They did not show to advantage.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

BOOKS.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 5,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. A copy of every book published in Great Britain must be sent to the British Museum, *London*, the Bodleian, *Oxford*, the University Library, *Cambridge*, the Advocates' Library (Scottish National Library), *Edinburgh*, the National Library of *Wales*, and the Library of Trinity College, *Dublin*; the Copyright Act, which gives Dublin this privilege, still remains in force, and there is a reciprocal provision in the Free State Act by which Free State publishers supply the British copyright libraries with copies of the works they publish. The five last-named "Copyright Libraries" collectively employ an agent to secure newly published books; the agent makes no selection in claiming. The "best selling" book in 1922 was *If Winter Comes* (A. S. M. Hutchinson), published in England by Hodder & Stoughton and in America by Little, Brown & Co.; upwards of 175,000 copies of this novel were sold in the British Isles between the date of publication (August, 1921) and October, 1922.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington ..	H. Goulbourn ..	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston .. / Hardinge ..... / Ld. F. L. Gower	*W. Huskisson* .. / *Sir G. Murray* ..
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston ..	C. W. W. Wynn / Sir H. Parnell / E. Ellice	*Goderich* ..... / *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston....	E. Ellice	*Hon. T. S. Rice*.....
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn ..	Wellington....	J. C. Herries ..	*Aberdeen* .....
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice .. / F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell / Normanby	Palmerston..	Howick ..... / T. B. Macaulay / Sir H. Hardinge	*Glenelg* ..... / *Normanby* ..... / *Ld. J. Russell* ..
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn ..	Sir J. Graham ..	Aberdeen ..	Sir T. Fremantle / Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* ..... / *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey ..	Palmerston.. / Granville....	Hon. F. Maule ..	*Grey* .....
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole ..	Malmesbury ..	W. Beresford....	*Sir J. Pakington* ..
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston....	Lord J. Russell / Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert / Newcastle ..	*Newcastle* ..... / Sir G. Grey ..... / Lord J. Russell..
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston..	W. E. Gladstone / Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey.....	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon. S. Herbert / Sir W. Molesworth / H. Labouchere ..
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury ..	Gen. Peel.....	Stanley ..... / Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston....	W. E. Gladstone	T. S. S. Estcourt / Sir G. C. Lewis / Sir G. Grey....	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert / Sir G. C. Lewis / deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle ..... / E. Cardwell ....
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey.....	Clarendon ..	de Grey & Ripon / Hartington.....	E. Cardwell ....
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Stanley.....	Gen. Peel	Carnarvon .....
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy.....	Stanley.....	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham ....
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. G'dstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon ..	E. Cardwell	Granville ..... / Kimberley
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli .. (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross....	Derby ..... / Salisbury.....	G. Hardy..... / Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon ..... / Sir M. H.-Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. G'dstone	W. E. Gladstone / H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville....	H. C. E. Childers / Hartington	Kimberley ..... / Derby .....
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury.....	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir R. A. Cross ..	Salisbury.....	W. H. Smith....	Col. F. A. Stanley..
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Granville .....
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury.... / W. H. Smith 1st Lord	Ld.R.Churchill / G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews..	Iddesleigh .... / Salisbury.....	W. H. Smith .... / E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope .... / Knutsford .....
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith ..	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon .....
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith ..	Kimberley	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon .....
July 2, 1895	Salisbury.... / Balfour1st Ld	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley / C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury..... / Lansdowne....	Lansdowne .. / St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain ..
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie .. / A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne..	St. J. Brodrick.. / H.O.A.-Forster..	J. Chamberlain.. / A. Lyttelton ....
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith ..	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey....	R. B. Haldane ..	Elgin.....
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone. / W. S. Churchill.. / R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane / Haldane (Visct.) / Col. J. E. B. Seely / H. H. Asquith .. / Kitchener	Crewe ..... / L. Harcourt ....
Coalition Ministries:—						
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna ..	Sir J. Simon .... / Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey.... / Grey (Visct.) ..	Kitchener ..... / D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law ..
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law ..	Sir G. Cave.....	A. J. Balfour	Derby ..... / Milner	W. H. Long ....
[Privy Seal	D. Lld. George / A. Bonar Law / A. Chamberlain]	A. Chamberlain / Sir R. S. Horne	E. Shortt.....	A. J. Balfour / Curzon	W. S. Churchill / Sir L. W.-Evans	Milner ..... / W. S. Churchill
Conservative Ministries:—						
Oct. 23, 1922	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire.....
May 22, 1923	S. Baldwin ..	S. Baldwin .... / N. Chamberlain	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire.....
Labour Ministry:—						
Jan. 22, 1924	J. R. M'cDonald	P. Snowden	A. Henderson ..	J. R. M'cDonald	S. Walsh	J. H. Thomas ....
Conservative Ministry:—						
Nov. 4, 1924	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill..	Sir W. J.-Hicks	A. Chamberlain	Sir L. Worthington Evans	L. C. M. S. Amery

1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council.

Ld. Chancellor.	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Clarence ..... Melville	*Melville* ..... *Ellenborough* ..	Anglesey .. Northumberland	Ld. F. L-Gower. Sir H. Hardinge.
Brougham	Lansdowne ..	Auckland	Sir J. Graham ..	*C. Grant*	Anglesey .... Wellesley	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobhouse.
Brougham	Lansdowne ..	C. P. Thomson ..	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Harrington..	E. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Harrington..	E. J. Littleton.
					Harrington..	Sir H. Hardinge.
(In c'mission) Cottenham ..	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson .. H. Labouchere..	Auckland .... Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Mulgrave.. Ebrington	Morpeth.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe..	Ripon ..... W.E.Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington .. Ellenborough..	*Ellenborough* .. *Fitzgerald* .... *Ripon*	de Grey .... Heytesbury	Elliot. Sir T. F. Fremantle. Lincoln.
Cottenham . (In c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon ..... H. Labouchere..	Auckland .... Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough Clarendon ..	H. Labouchere. Sir W.Somerville.
St. Leonards ..	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley ..	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth ..	Granville.... Ld.J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham ..	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A...	Sir J. Graham .. Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood* *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle....	E. Horsman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford....	Salisbury....	J. W. Henley Donoughmore	SirJ.Pakington	*Ellenborough* .. Stanley.....	Eglinton	Naas.
Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson....	Somerset	Sir C. Wood ..	Carlisle..... Wodehouse..	E. Cardwell. Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson....	Somerset	Sir C. Wood .. deGrey& Ripon	Wodehouse..	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford..	Buckingham ..	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	Cranborne	Abercorn..	Naas.
Cairns	Marlborough ..	Richmond	H. L. Corry	SirS.Northcote		Col. W. Patten.
Hatherley	Ripon	J. Bright.....	H. C. Childers	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn....	Col. W. Patten
Selborne	Aberdare	C. Fortescue	G. J. Goschen	Argyll	Spencer	C. Fortescue.
Cairns	Richmond ..	Sir C. Adderley.. Sandon	G. Ward Hunt.. W. H. Smith	Salisbury.....	Abercorn....	Hartington. Sir M. H. Beach
				Cranbrook	Marlborough	J. Lowther.
Selborne...	Spencer .... Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook ..	Hartington..... Kimberley	Cowper .... Spencer ..	W. E. Forster. Ld. F. Cavendish G. O. Trevelyan.
Halsbury.....	Cranbrook ..	Richmond .... E. Stanhope ..	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	H.C.-Banner'n. Sir W. H. Dyke. W. H. Smith.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella..	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen....	J. Morley.
Halsbury.....	Cranbrook ..	Stanley of P. .. Sir M.H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry Zetland ..	Sir M. H. Beach. A. J Balfour. W. L. Jackson.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella..	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton ..	J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler ..	Houghton ..	J. Morley.
Halsbury.....	Devonshire ..	C. T. Ritchie	G. J. Goschen	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan ..	G. W. Balfour.
Halsbury....	Devonshire .. Londonderry	G. W. Balfour .. G. W. Balfour .. Salisbury.....	Selborne ..... Selborne ..... Cawdor.....	Ld.G.Hamilton St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. G. Wyndham. W. H. Long.
Loreburn....	Crewe	Lloyd George....	Tweedmouth	J. Morley.....	Aberdeen..	J. Bryce. A. Birrell
Loreburn.... Haldane ...	Tweedmouth Wolverh'ton Beauchamp Morley ..... Beauchamp	W S. Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns.. W.Runciman	R. McKenna .... W. S. Churchill..	Morley (Visct.) Crewe	Aberdeen ...	A. Birrell.
Buckmaster ..	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour.. Sir E. Carson..	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne	A. Birrell. H. E. Duke.
Finlay	Curzon.....	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E. Geddes ..	E. S. Montagu	Wimborne .. Ypres.....	H. E. Duke. E. Shortt
Birkenhead	Curzon ..... Balfour.....	Sir A. Geddes Sir R. S. Horne S. Baldwin	W. H. Long .. Lee.....	E. S. Montagu Peel	Ypres..... FitzAlan ..	I. Macpherson. Sir H.Greenwood.
					Air	P.M.G.
Cave	Salisbury....	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame.....	L.C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain.
Cave	Salisbury....	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame.....	L.C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W. J.-Hicks Sir L. Worthington Evans.
Haldane	Parmoor	S. Webb	Chelmsford	Olivier	Thomson	V. Hartshorn.
Cave	Curzon	Sir P. Lloyd-Grœme	W. C. Bridgeman	Birkenhead	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W.M.Thomson.

LONDON TRAVEL STATISTICS.

Record totals of passengers carried in 1923 on the railways, omnibuses, and tramways connected with the London Underground group, and of car miles run, are issued from Electric Railway House, Westminster. The passengers carried numbered no less than 1,630,000,000, an increase of 188,000,000 over 1922. They were apportioned as follow:

Railways	306,000,000
Omnibuses	1,134,000,000
Tramways	190,000,000

The total number of car miles run was 217,000,000, or 27,000,000 miles more that in the previous year. The details are:

Railways	69,000,000
Omnibuses	129,000,000
Trams	19,000,000

The journeys per head of the population upon the vehicles averaged 217, an increase of twenty-five over 1922. The reduction in fares at the commencement of 1923 reduced the average fare paid per passenger to 2*d.*, a decrease of about ½*d.* over 1922. New rolling stock provided an additional 47,000 seats over 1922. The total number of seats now provided is 282,000, an increase of 86,000 over 1919.

THE GIRL GUIDES.

A movement, incorporated by Charter in 1915, founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1910, and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1923. *President* (since 1920), H.R.H. the Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles); *Chief Guide*, Lady Baden-Powell. The aim of the movement is to develop a better practical knowledge of housekeeping, mothercraft and citizenship in the girl of to-day. The method of training is to give the girls pursuits which appeal to them, such as games, recreative exercise and badge tests which lead them on to learn for themselves many useful crafts, training them in habits of observance, obedience and self-reliance, promoting their physical development, and inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others. The movement is non-military, non-political, non-class and interdenominational. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to the same end, and holding the same principles. The number of Girl Guides is approximately 400,000 in the British Empire, and the movement has spread to nearly every civilized country throughout the world, its total membership being approximately 600,000. *Imperial headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

CENTENARIANS.

In 1921 the deaths were recorded of 59 persons (21 males and 38 females) aged 100 years and upwards, in England and Wales. The ages recorded were:—

Age	Males	Females	Total
100	9	16	25
101	6	8	14
102	2	6	8
103	2	3	5
104	1	3	4
105	—	2	2
106	1	—	1
Total	21	38	59

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE CALLS.

	1923.	1922.
Number of calls	7,227	7,037
Fires (including serious outbreaks)	3,863	3,790
Serious outbreaks	33	42
Chimney fires	961	1,030
False alarms	1,871	1,788
Malicious false alarms	532	429
Lives lost (Males 19, females 52; in 1922, males 27, females 62)	71	89
Lives endangered (males 36, females 61)	97	68
Persons injured (males 329, females 115)	444	370
First aid rendered (males 138, females 63)	201	171

The estimated monetary fire loss within the County of London was £727,901. In response to requests for assistance the London Brigade attended seventeen fires outside the county area, at which the estimated loss was £1,529,288.

SUPER-TAX PAYERS, 1922–23.

Incomes. Exceeding	Not exceeding	Number of Individuals	Total Income.
£	£		£
2,000 ...	2,500 ...	19,758 ...	44,729,621
2,500 ...	3,000 ...	13,917 ...	38,444,951
3,000 ...	4,000 ...	16,477 ...	57,324,596
4,000 ...	5,000 ...	9,236 ...	41,569,892
5,000 ...	6,000 ...	5,910 ...	32,558,487
6,000 ...	7,000 ...	4,009 ...	26,203,465
7,000 ...	8,000 ...	2,783 ...	20,980,719
8,000 ...	10,000 ...	3,658 ...	32,887,279
10,000 ...	15,000 ...	4,246 ...	51,801,250
15,000 ...	20,000 ...	1,768 ...	30,374,593
20,000 ...	25,000 ...	913 ...	20,374,230
25,000 ...	30,000 ...	514 ...	13,987,583
30,000 ...	40,000 ...	567 ...	19,217,058
40,000 ...	50,000 ...	291 ...	12,974,853
50,000 ...	75,000 ...	278 ...	16,865,005
75,000 ...	100,000 ...	127 ...	10,776,263
100,000 ...	— ...	137 ...	26,671,371
Totals		84,589 ...	497,741,215

Similar information for 1923–24 is not available, but it is not anticipated that the distribution for that year will differ materially from that for 1922–23.

The totals for 1921–22, when the whole of Ireland was included, were 89,662 individuals and £559,565,417. In 1922–23 the returns apply to Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

LUNACY.

On Jan. 1, 1923, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 126,279 an increase of 2,565 since Jan. 1, 1922. The relative percentage distribution of the sexes (males 43·8; females 56·2) shows a slight reversion towards the proportions which obtained immediately prior to the Great War (males 46·2; females 53·8). The average weekly cost of maintenance was:—

	s.	d.
In County Mental Hospitals	26	1
In Borough ,, ,,	29	6⅜

Mental Deficiency.—On Jan. 1, 1923, the mentally defective patients under care numbered 15,786 (males 7,283; females 8,503).

In the first half of the 17th century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, *or otherwise*."

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorising the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorised; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, amended by the Finance Act, 1921, provides that fares not exceeding the minimum fare shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. On all other fares a duty of 2 per cent. is charged between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character. Outside this area the duty payable is 5 per cent. The expression "minimum fare" means the lowest fare normally charged to an adult or a child, as the case may be, for a single, a return, or a periodical ticket, as the case may be, for any journey, and the expression "normally charged" means charged otherwise than to a special class of passengers or on a special occasion.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 10*s*. Single and 15*s*. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. Minimum £6.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

THE RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

The Railways Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 19, 1921, contains 86 clauses, and is divided into six parts, to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Failing agreement, schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923, the amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group, during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned "may, and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct, be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking" and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. This tribunal will consist of Sir Henry Babington Smith, G.B.E. (President), Sir William Plender, G.B.E., and Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., and will be a court of record. The remuneration of the members of the tribunal and their clerks, &c., must not exceed in the aggregate £35,000 and this and any other expenses have to be defrayed by the Amalgamated Companies. The decision of the Court of Appeal or of the Court of Session on a special case stated by the amalgamated tribunal shall be final, except with leave of such Court. Except for any adjustments that may be necessary from decisions of the Court of

Appeal on "cases stated" on points of law in connection with a few subsidiary companies, the work on the Railways Amalgamation Tribunal is practically over. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £60,000,000 in settlement of the "Railways Compensation Account" in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniencies. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment, and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common user of rolling stock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section 18 the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part 3. Section 20 to 26 deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed 10 persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, 1921, the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made:—(the late) Sir F. Gore-Browne, K.C., President, succeeded by Mr. W. B. Clode, K.C.; Mr. W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Rly., as the railway representative; and Mr. G. C. Locket, of Messrs. Gardner, Locket & Hinton, Ltd., London, as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole-time officers. The Registrar is Mr. T. J. D. Atkinson, Secretary, Mr. S. J. Page, and the Offices, 2, Clement's Inn, W.C. 2. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying before Parliament. Expenses of Amalgamation and Rates Tribunals form an item in the working expenses of each of the four amalgamated companies for 1923. The aggregate for the four companies under this heading is £60,360, allocated as follows:—Southern, £8,400; Great Western, £8,486; London Midland and Scottish, £17,086; London and North Eastern, £26,588. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section 52 provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is 30 per cent. or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal, which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new "circuitous routes" (*i.e.* routes longer by 30 per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route, and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above 30 per cent. If it exceeds 50 per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups.

1. North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—

L. & N.W.	Furness	Maryport & C.
Mid.	Highland	Cockermouth K. & P.
L. & Y.	Caledonian	S. on A. & Mid. J.
North Staffs	G. & S.W.	Other Companies

2. North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—

N.E.	G.N.	G.N. of S.
G.C.	Hull & B.	Other Companies
G.E.	N.B.	

3. Western Group, and contains the following railways—

G.W.	Mid. & S.W. Jct.	Other Companies
Cambrian	Local S. Wales	

4. Southern Group, and contains the following railways—

L. & S.W.	L.B. & S.C.	S.E. & C.	I. of W.

Section 54 orders that each Company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for 10 years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. 14, 1920, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated. Part 4 deals with wages and conditions of service, Part 5 with Light Railways, and Part 6 includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways.

RAILWAYS IN 1923.*

Total capital expenditure was £1,182,200,000 in 1923, as compared with £1,174,480,000 in 1922, and £1,141,543,000 in 1923. On revenue account, net receipts from the working of railways and ancillary businesses were £42,900,000 in 1923, as compared with £47,149,000 in 1922 and £46,114,000 in 1913. Miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of appropriations from reserve and from compensation account under the Railways Act, were £8,300,000 in 1923, as compared with £6,216,000 in 1922 and £2,827,000 in 1913, making totals for these years, respectively, of £51,200,000, £53,365,000, and £48,941,000. In 1922, however, sums amounting to £1,153,000 were appropriated from compensation account under the Railways Act, and in 1923, £1,200,000 was taken from that account and from reserve, making, with these additions, the total net income available, £52,400,000 in 1923, as against £54,518,000 in 1922 and £48,941,000 in 1913. Rentals and fixed charges required £2,000,000 in 1923 as against £2,041,000 in 1922 and £1,696,000 in 1913; interest and dividends on capital took £50,000,000 in 1923, compared with £51,974,000 in 1922, representing 4·43 per cent. upon the receipts from capital issued, as compared with 4·62 per cent. for 1922. The amount distributed in 1913 in interest and dividends was £46,172,000; whilst appropriations to reserve were £300,000 in 1923, as against £614,000 in 1922 and £1,026,000 in 1913.

Ordinary and workmen's tickets (1,235,566,420) increased by 3·42 per cent. in numbers, but receipts, at £65,330,393, were lower by £5,376,537. Passenger fares were reduced generally on Jan. 1, 1923. Exclusive of season-ticket holders, the total number of passenger journeys on standard-guage railways in 1923 was made up of 56·59 per cent. at full fares, 25·33 per cent. at workmen's fares, and 18·08 per cent. at other reduced fares, compared with 62·30 per

* Exclusive of Railways in Northern Ireland. Irish Free State Railways, see page 908.

cent., 25·33 per cent. and 12·37 per cent., respectively, in 1922.

Total passenger train receipts were £94,100,000 in 1923, against £101,786,000 in 1922 and £54,526,000 in 1913. Compared with 1922, there were decreases under every head, except that third-class season tickets showed a slight increase. At the same time the number of

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND EXPENDED.

—	1923.	1922.	1921.
	£	£	£
Capital authorised	1,263,765,937	1,354,367,951	1,378,659,022
Capital created	1,170,258,632	1,291,935,679	1,318,377,747
Nominal capital	1,152,366,150	1,273,170,530	1,289,737,072
Deduct: Balance of nominal additions and and deductions	55,828,090	179,835,083	201,210,320
Issued Capital	1,096,538,060	1,093,335,447	1,088,526,752
Add: Balance of premiums and discounts	31,477,760	28,327,542	27,966,314
Deduct: Calls in arrear and amount uncalled	78,241	113,856	93,591
Capital receipts from capital issued	1,127,937,579	1,121,549,133	1,116,399,475
Capital receipts from other sources	1,118,759	3,019,591	3,286,237
Total capital receipts	1,129,056,338	1,124,568,724	1,119,685,712
Capital expenditure	1,181,320,257	1,174,479,870	1,170,904,465
Capital expenditure in excess of capital receipts	52,263,919	49,911,146	51,218,753
Total capital powers and other assets available for future expenditure	52,297,916	50,717,671	54,403,668

TABLE OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

—	Year 1923.			Year 1922.		
	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railway	205,814,233	165,978,844	39,835,389	219,330,693	174,844,342	44,486,351
Passenger road vehicles	182,686	174,150	8,536	154,355	154,577	Dr. 222
Steamboats	4,220,714	3,767,166	453,548	4,146,319	3,881,079	265,240
Canals	173,847	332,090	Dr. 158,243	202,466	389,481	Dr. 187,015
Docks, harbours, and wharves	7,718,485	5,911,580	1,806,905	7,856,306	6,103,117	1,753,189
Hotels, refreshment rooms, and cars	6,258,986	5,296,704	962,282	6,460,671	5,628,434	832,237
Other separate businesses	74,197	68,114	6,083	72,944	73,915	Dr. 971
Total	224,443,148	181,528,648	42,914,500	238,223,754	191,074,945	47,148,809
Miscellaneous receipts (net)—						
Rents (houses, lands, hotels, lump-sum tolls, &c.)			3,753,116			3,565,830
Interest and dividends from investments in other companies			40,712			60,133
Transfer fees			32,472			34,541
General interest			4,285,397			2,258,610
Amount received from company working line or part of line			165,913			126,455
Joint lines			1,917			21,242
Special items			34,609			149,242
Total net income			51,228,636			53,364,862
Balance brought forward from last year's account			1,587,215			1,547,086
Appropriation from reserve			350,290			6,436
Appropriation from amounts received under Section 11 of Railways Act, 1921			848,147			1,152,775
Amount available for appropriation			54,014,288			56,071,159

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1914 TO MARCH 31, 1920).

	Year 1913.	Period of Government Control. Period Aug. 5 to Dec. 31, 1914.	Year 1915.	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1918.	Year ended March 31, 1920.
RECEIPTS—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Train Traffic	54,096,074	19,091,103	52,576,836	54,953,831	59,710,183	69,810,265	94,818,686
Goods Train Traffic	68,551,503	26,861,560	71,754,353	74,809,650	74,310,568	72,396,409	89,485,894
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre-war authorised rates	—	3,500,000	10,279 104	20,649,126	35,698,554	41,917,024	18,264,182
TOTAL	122,647,577	49,452,663	134,610,293	150 412,607	169,719,305	184,132,698	202,568,762
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5,092,670	1,950 817	5,341,872	5,711,354	6,571,736	7,845,927	11,007,656
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE EARNED	117,554,907	47,501,846	129,268,421	144 701,253	163,147,569	176,286,771	191,561,106
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	150,679	1,719	9,844	9,115	4,958	—	5,956
Miscellaneous	995,349	414,623	1,079,779	1 160,717	1,126,903	1,297,550	1,840,901
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	47,918,188	130,358,044	145,871,085	164,279,430	177,584,321	193,407,963
EXPENDITURE—							
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,818,310	4,623,713	11,598,234	11,924,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,984,757	5,055,609	6,282,179	6,485,228	897,650
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13,257,617	5,493,599	13,741,171	15,211,621	17,620,905	21,888,238	34,266,773
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,446	2,476,753	3,202,694	3,667,993	3,327,049	13,085
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,130,661	6,913,659	19,195,992	22,604,085	24,742,848	29,973,666	46,257,129
Traffic Expenses	23,260,765	9,405,579	24,739,143	27,397,967	32,772,823	41,621,685	62,248,190
General Charges	2,598,209	1,094,913	2,635,550	2,692,066	2,885,972	3,140,849	4,318,168
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	226,346	89,039	197,250	186,802	176,517	185,812	250,306
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,158,451	293,760	1,176,858	1,250,914	1,275,191	1,456,430	2,100,296
Rates, Taxes, &c.	4,705,264	2,077,111	5,064,047	4,839,699	4,880,778	5,273,155	7,272,460
Government Duty	284,361	81,101	255,341	293,174	—	—	—
Payments under National Insurance Act, 1912	398,870	155,192	363,652	354,126	362,339	355,496	463,224
Running Powers	*108,099*	*811*	3,274	3,806	*1,209*	*1,665*	*1,839*
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	239,916	28,126	51,136	45,961	63,942	165,745	397,057
Miscellaneous	157,139	74,722	190,639	207,596	252,789	340,392	455,763
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces	—	141,683	333,225	477,425	623,395	711,009	183,430
Watching, Patrolling, &c.	—	190,731	21,240	8,702	5,860	7,127	—
Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	—	—	—	—	250,943	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,127,210	31,782,832	85,028,262	95,756,706	108,877,932	131,126,295	185,819,213
BALANCE OF REVENUE EARNED OVER EXPENDITURE	43,573,725	16,135,356	45,329,782	50,114,379	55,401,498	46,258,026	7,588,750

Note 1.—COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companies as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1913 with the addition of 4 per cent. upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

Note 2.—AUDIT.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1920, are subject to audit, and as regards Government Traffic the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

Note 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of:—(*a*) Replacement of stock of stores and materials; (*b*) Abnormal wear and tear; (*c*) Arrears of maintenance other than permanent way and rolling stock.

Note 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1913 cost of ascertained arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable, but payments have only been made on the basis of a 15 per cent. addition.

Note 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,680 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1920, on Pass Road Vehicles, Steamboats, Canals, Docks, Harbours and Wharves, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars, &c., thus reducing the net balance to £7,141,070. The Government Guarantee is:—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts	£47,440,000
Interest on capital works brought into use	1,050,600
Total Government Guarantee	£48,490,600
Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure	7,141,070
Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1920	£41,349,530

Control commenced Aug. 4, 1914, and ceased Aug. 15, 1921.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1923.

Company	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles Owned, Shared & Worked.	Revenue. Gross Receipts. †	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. P.c. on Gr R'c'pts	Net Receipts. † (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts (Net). †	Total Net Income. †	Divid'd on Ord. Stock.	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock. No. of Loco-mot's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Coach. Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Goods Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s d.					
Great Western	167,805,054	8,500	36,723,331	4,320	29,778,509	81	6,944,822	1,292,201	8,237,023	8 0 0	Paddington...	3,944	10,139	86,249	9,619
London & North Eastern	338,788,139	6,676	67,026,326	10,040	54,836,217	82	12,190,109	1,857,112	14,047,221	5 0 0	Liverpool St.	7,398	21,348	281,748	17,635
London, Midland & Scottish	438,209,424	7,525	87,317,670	11,604	71,019,175	81	16,297,895	3,414,099	19,711,994	7 0 0	Euston	10,292	27,229	302,550	22,983
Southern	148,308,160	2,149	26,440,218	12,303	21,327,221	81	5,112,997	1,138,660	6,251,657	3 10 0	Waterloo	2,253	10,073	35,905	2,522
Metropolitan	19,382,720	65	1,881,447	28,945	1,289,996	69	591,451	287,988	879,439	4 0 0	Moorgate St.	38	111	547	97
Central London	4,706,428	7	573,006	81,858	372,927	65	200,079	80,189	280,268	4 0 0	—	—	257	—	23
City & South London *	4,630,751	7	300,822	42,976	116,812	*39	184,010	29,761	213,771	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
London Electric	19,541,500	24	1,873,158	78,048	1,069,805	57	803,353	166,856	970,209	4 0 0	—	—	562	—	16
Metropolitan & District	12,610,711	28	1,717,719	61,347	1,217,260	71	500,459	221,430	721,889	3 10 0	Earl's Court	10	530	—	60
Belfast & Co. Down	1,640,697	80	384,548	4,807	329,603	86	54,945	7,952	62,897	5 0 0	Belfast	30	211	703	91
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	883,989	94	121,852	1,296	108,917	89	12,935	‡ 24,761	37,696	2 0 0	Cork	20	62	445	23
Dublin & S. Eastern	2,766,207	156	523,914	3,358	421,491	80	102,423	§ 21,113	123,536	1 0 0	WestlandRow	59	268	1,063	73
Great Northern(Ireland)	10,002,691	617	2,267,103	3,674	1,827,606	81	439,497	62,476	501,973	5 10 0	Amiens St.	202	677	5,967	475
Great Southern & Western	15,014,637	1,151	2,840,024	2,467	2,294,787	81	545,237	40,842	586,079	3 0 0	Waterford	325	856	7,693	618
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	192,424	99	59,661	603	74,898	...	Dr. 15,237	¶ 19,757	4,520	—	Londonderry	17	52	274	7
Mid. Great Western	7,274,168	538	1,295,609	2,408	1,041,419	80	254,190	18,800	272,990	4 0 0	Broadstone	139	360	3,049	268

* Traffic temporarily suspended. † Exclusive of amounts received under Section 2 of Railways Act, 1921.
‡ Includes £23,535 received under Section 2 of Railways Act.
§ Includes £12,800 received under Section 2 of Railways Act.
¶ Includes £19,000 received under Section 2 of Railways Act.

"originating" passengers (excluding the District Railway and the London Tubes) rose from 945,465,000 in 1922 to 1,000,741,000 in 1923. Total goods train traffic receipts were £109,700,000 in 1923, against £115,564,000 in 1922 and £64,255,000 in 1913. Compared with 1922, decreases were shown under every head, except that receipts from "other minerals" increased from £14,208,000 in 1922 to £15,800,000 in 1923. "Originating" tonnage of "other minerals" increased from 48,679,000 tons in 1922 to 61,983,000 tons in 1923, and of coal, coke and patent fuel from 200,102,000 tons to 222,239,000 tons, but coal, &c., receipts were only £40,100,000 in 1923 as compared with £40,515,000 in 1922. Though the tonnage of "originating" general merchandise increased from 52,844,000 tons in 1922 to 58,773,000 tons in 1923, general merchandise receipts fell from £65,291,000 in 1922 to £58,300,000 in 1923. The total freight tonnage originating on the railways of Great Britain was 342,995,000 in 1923, as compared with 301,625,000 in 1922 and 364,424,000 in 1913. Coal, &c., tonnage in 1923 was only some 3,362,000 short of that of 1913, but general merchandise and "other minerals" are, respectively, 8,982,000 tons and 9,084,000 tons short of the 1913 figures.

Railway traffic expenditure in 1923 was generally down as compared with 1922, except for increases of about £700,000 in locomotive running expenses, and of about £50,000 in compensation (accidents and losses). Total railway traffic expenditure was £165,500,000 in 1923, as against £174,410,000 in 1922 and £75,456,000 in 1913.

Milage of lines open for traffic, *i.e.*, total single track, including sidings, was 51,782 in 1923, compared with 51,586 in 1922 and 50,604 in 1913. Total engine-miles in the three years were, respectively, 579,652,000, 541,088,000 and 601,224,000. The average receipt per passenger journey was 1*s.* 3·9*d.* in 1923, as compared with 1*s.* 5·84*d.* in 1922 and 9·87*d.* in 1913. Excluding the District Railway and London Tubes, the corresponding figures were, respectively, 1*s.* 7*d.*, 1*s.* 9·91*d.*, and 11·34*d.* For all descriptions of goods train traffic the average rate per ton was 6*s.* 5*d.* in 1923, as against 7*s.* 6·08*d.* in 1922 and

CAPITAL OF NEW RAILWAY COMPANIES.

In place of the numerous separate railway companies, each with several descriptions of debentures, stock and shares, the Railways Act of 1921 has welded the whole of these railway companies, with a few minor exceptions, into four companies, each with its huge capital divided into but a few classes. The division of capital, with the approximate amount of each class, is given in the list below :—

Southern Railway.

		Present Price.
Ordinary "A" (ranking with Deferred, not exceeding 3½ per cent.)	£2,480,198	38
Ordinary "B" (participating with Deferred if over 3½ per cent. on Deferred)	6,110,521	9½
Preferred Ordinary (5 per cent.)	27,553,251	82
Deferred Ordinary	27,531,090	40½
5 per cent. Preference	40,437,895	99
5 per cent. Redeemable Preference, 1924	1,000,000	98½
5 per cent. Redeemable Preference, 1926	175,302	97½
5 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	5,086,562	101½
4 per cent. Debenture †	38,017,546	83
Total	£148,412,365	—

Great Western Railway.

Ordinary	£42,461,897	106
Deferred Ordinary (ranking after Jan. 1, 1929)	437,040	—
5 per cent. Consolidated Preference	29,427,984	101
5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed	23,816,537	102½
5 per cent. Rent-charge	7,708,241	103½
4 per cent. Debenture	25,279,314	84
4½ per cent. Debenture	1,009,494	88½
4½ per cent. Debenture	4,629,317	94½
5 per cent. Debenture	3,234,645	104½
2½ per cent. Debenture	1,727,037	53
Total	£139,731,506	—

London Midland and Scottish Railway.

		Present Price.
Ordinary	£95,202,441	97½
4 per cent. Preference, 1923	40,133,987	80
5 per cent. Redeemable Preference *	700,000	98
4½ per cent. Redeemable Preference‡ †	1,500,000	96½
4 per cent. Preference	118,908,762	80
4 per cent. Guaranteed	40,693,916	81
4 per cent. Debenture	101,791,069	83
Total	£398,229,175	—

London and North-Eastern Railway.

3 per cent. Debenture	ranking *pari passu*	£67,522,993	62
4 per cent. Debenture		39,920,324	83
4 per cent. 1st Guaranteed		31,183,920	81
4 per cent. 2nd Guaranteed		27,696,989	80
4 per cent. 1st Preference		48,222,669	80
4 per cent. 2nd Preference		66,037,430	79
5 per cent. Preferred Ordinary		42,360,925	79½
Deferred Ordinary		35,749,227	28½
N.E.R. 4½ per cent. Redeemable Preference		60,417	—
Total		£358,254,694	—

Total of new Railway Companies £1,044,627,740 —

* To be redeemed at par, June 30, 1926.
† Including £1,025,000 as equivalent of £800,000 Reading Annuities.
‡ To be redeemed at par, June 30, 1925.

Weekly Wages* of Railway Servants from September 20th, 1920.

Porters	40*s.* to 49*s.*	Shunters	46*s.* to 60*s.*
Parcel Porters	45*s.* to 54*s.*	Goods Porters	40*s.* to 47*s.*
Ticket Collectors	45*s.* to 54*s.*	Checkers	46*s.* to 55*s.*
Passenger Guards	48*s.* to 60*s.*	Carmen	45*s.* to 52*s.*
Goods Guards	48*s.* to 60*s.*	Platelayers	40*s.* to 50*s.*

* Excluding War Bonus, if any.

3*s.* 5·47*d.* in 1913. The average receipt per ton for general merchandise was 17*s.* 7*d.* in 1923, 22*s.* 1·61*d.* in 1922, and 9*s.* 3*d.* in 1913; for coal, coke, &c., the corresponding figures were 3*s.* 7*d.*, 4*s.* 9·59*d.*, and 2*s.* 0·12*d.*, and for other minerals, 5*s.* 1*d.*, 5*s.* 10·05*d.*, and 2*s.* 6·26*d.*

Engine-hours in traffic were 67,806,000 in 1923 and 62,360,901 in 1922; train-miles per train-hour were 13·87 coaching and 8·49 freight in 1923, compared with 13·85 coaching and 8·85 freight in 1922; and train-miles per engine-hour were 10·79 coaching and 3·42 freight in 1923, compared with 10·72 and 3·51 respectively in 1922.

Wagon-miles in 1923 were 5,020,800,000, of which 3,355,100,000 (or 66·82 per cent.) were loaded. Corresponding figures for 1922 were 3,045,704,900, 4,552,705,400, and 66·90 per cent. Total net ton-miles, including free-hauled traffic, were in 1923, 18,960,609,000, and in 1922, 16,798,715,000. Net ton-miles per engine-hour were 453·15 in 1923 and 447·55 in 1922. For general merchandise the average haul was 82·75 miles, for coal, &c., 42·91 miles, and for other minerals, 51·72 miles in 1923, the corresponding figures for 1922 being 85·10, 44·41, and 49·46. The average receipt per ton-mile was 2·50*d.* for general merchandise, for coal, &c., 1·02*d.*, for other minerals, 1·13*d.*, and for all descriptions of traffic, 1·47*d.* in 1923. Corresponding figures for 1922 were 3·048*d.*, 1·088*d.*, 1·390*d.*, and 1·714*d.*

HOME RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES (not grouped).

Railway.	Stocks.	Present Price.
Great Britain.		
Central London	Ordinary	65
Central London	Preference (4 per cent.)	69
Central London	Deferred	64
Central London	4 per cent. Debenture	82½
Central London	4½ Rev. Debenture	96
City and South London	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	80
City and South London	4½ per cent. Second Debenture	96
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1891)	96
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1903)	93
East London	Consolidated Ordinary	5
East London	Second Charge 4 per cent. Deb. "A"	80½
London Electric	Ordinary	5½
London Electric	4 per cent. Preference	78
London Electric	4 per cent. Debenture	81½
London Electric	4½ per cent. Rev. Second Debenture	96
Mersey	Ordinary	8
Mersey	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	66½
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Debenture	43½
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Preference	33½
Metropolitan	Consolidated Ordinary	76
Metropolitan	Surplus Lands	67
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Debenture	72
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Preference	69½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Conv. Preference	76½
Metropolitan	5 per cent. Preference	98½
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	50
Metropolitan District	4 per cent. Pr. Lien. Deb. Red.	81½
Metropolitan District	6 per cent. Perp. Debenture	118½
Metropolitan District	5 per cent. Red. Debenture	98½
Metropolitan District	4½ per cent. First Preference	82½
Underground	Ordinary	2¾
Underground	4½ per cent. Bds. 1933 Red.	104
Underground	6 per cent. First Cum. Income Deb. Red.	104
Underground	6 per cent. Inc. Bds., Red.	96
Ireland.		
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	60
Cork, Bandon and South Coast	,,	33
Dublin and South Eastern	,,	19¼
Great Northern	,,	58½
Great Southern and Western	,,	42
Mid. Great Western	,,	31

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921.†

Age 15 or under	16*s.*	On reaching age 18	30*s.*
On reaching age 16	20*s.*	,, ,, ,, 19	30*s.*
,, ,, ,, 17	25*s.*	,, ,, ,, 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks, Engine-cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers.

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919.

Drivers.	Per day.	*Firemen.*	Per day.	*Cleaners.*	Per day.
	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*
1st and 2nd years	12 0	1st and 2nd years	9 6	16 years of age and under	4 0
3rd and 4th years	13 0	3rd and 4th years	10 6	17 years of age and under	5 0
5th year	14 0	5th year	11 0	18 and 19 years of age	6 0
8th year	15 0			20 years of age and over	7 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incrpd under pres. Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson	Charles A. Moore	.....	J. L. Crosthwait	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis ..	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	John E. Chainley	.....	J. G. Robinson, C.B.E. ...	John E. Chainley	.....	Liverpool.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Theodore F. Carroll	John R. Kerr, B.E.	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coe	Cork Terminus.
Dublin & South Eastern ..	1906	Sir T. H. Gratton Esmonde, Bt.	M. J. Maguire ..	.....	G. H. Wild	R. D. Griffith	.....	Dublin.
Great Northern (Ireland)..	1876	Fane Vernon, D.L.	John Bagwell ..	W. J. Bailie	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens ..	R. J. Moore	Amiens, Dublin.
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	1844	Sir W. J. Goulding, Bt., P.C., D.L.	E. A. Neale	Geo. E. Smyth, O.B.E.	J. R. Bazin	Robert Crawford	P. J. Floyd	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O. ...	Sir F. J. C. Pole	E. Ford	C. B. Collett, O.B.E.	A. E. Bolter ..	R. H. Nichols, C.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W.2.
London & North Eastern..	1921	William Whitelaw	Sir R. L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.G.	G. Marshall (S. Area) T. Hornsby (N.E. Area) J. C. Christie, O.B.E. (S. Area, Scotland) S. R. Willox (N. Area, Scotland)	H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.	James McLaren G. F. Thurston	W. Clow, C.B.E. (S. Area, England) C. M. Jenkin Jones (N. Area, England) C. H. Stemp, C.B.E. (S. Area, Scotland) William Johnston (N. Area, Scotland)	Marylebone Station, N.W.1.
London, Midland & Scottish	1921	Sir Guy Granet, G.B.E.	Rt. Hon. H. G. Burgess	S. H. Hunt, C.B.E.	Geo. Hughes	R. C. Irwin	J. H. Follows, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.1.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	J. B. Mullin, D.L.	H. Hunt	.....	W. Napier	H. Hunt	.....	Pennyburn, Londonderry.
Metropolitan	1853	Lord Aberconway, P.C. ..	R. H. Selbie, C.B.E.	W. Holt (T)	C. Jones	W. H. Brown, J.P.	W. Holt	Baker Street.
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	1845	Maj. H. C. Cusack, J.P., D.L.	M. F. Keogh	.....	W. H. Morton ..	(Vacant)	M. J. Ginnetty (Running)	Dublin.
Southern	1921	Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	H. A. Sire, Chief Commercial F. H. Willis, Indoor Commercial G. T. Hedges, Outdoor Commercial	R. E. L. Maunsell (Chief Mechanical) A. D. Jones (Loco. Running)	Godfrey Knight	E. C. Cox, C.B.E. (Chief Operating)	Waterloo Stn., S.E.1.
Underground Electric	—	Lord Ashfield	.....	.....	W. A. Agnew (Mechanical)	J. C. Mitchell, J.P., F.C.I.S.	J. Thornton	Electric Ry. House, Westminster, S.W.1.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 907g.

Weekly Wage of Signalmen from May 21st, 1922.

Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.
Special	375 and over	75*s.*
1	300 to 374	70*s.*
2	225 to 299	65*s.*
3	150 to 224	60*s.*
4	75 to 149	55*s.*
5	30 to 74	50*s.*
6	1 to 29	48*s.*

* The whole of the signal-boxes on the Railways are classified, the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done, etc.

Railway Police from January 9th, 1923.

Uniform Inspectors ... } Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing
Detective Inspectors ... } company to one or other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed.

Rate of Salary for each Year of Service.

Class.	1-2	3-4	5 years.
	£	£	£
3	250	260	270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8*s.* 0*d.* per annum (or 4*s.* per week, if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

Uniform Constables and Sergeants.

Rank.	Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 years
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Uniform Constable ...	63 0	64 0	65 0	66 0	67 0	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0
Uniform Sergeant	75 0	76 6	78 0	79 6	81 0	82 6	84 0	—	—	—	—
Detective	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0	74 0	—	—	—	—
Detective Sergeant ...	77 0	78 6	80 0	81 6	83 0	84 6	86 0	—	—	—	—

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4*s.* per week extra and 3*s.* per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

RAILWAY COUNCILS.

Councils set up under Clause 63 of the Railways Act, 1921, provide for the following stages :—
(a) Local Departmental Committees (at stations and depôts). In operation April 3, 1922.
(b) Sectional Railway Councils (representing various groups of grades). In operation April 3, 1922.
(c) Railway Council (representing all grades covered by the scheme). Partially in operation.
(d) Central Wages Board
(e) National Wages Board.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Train Accidents.

The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents :—

Class of Accident.	A. Passengers.		B. Servants.		C. Other Persons.		Total all Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
1. Collisions in which passenger trains were concerned.....	3	420	5	54	...	1	8	475
2. Other collisions	...	1	2	27	...	...	2	28
3. Derailments of passenger trains.....	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	12
4. Other derailments	...	1	2	8	...	...	2	9
5. Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling-stock ...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	12
6. Fires in train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other accidents	...	16	...	3	7	11	7	30
Total.....	3	449	9	105	7	12	19	566

Movement Accidents.

The following table shows the number of passengers, servants of the Railway Companies and Contractors and other persons killed and injured during 1923 by accidents caused by the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents, as compared with the average for the preceding five years :—

—	1923.		Average of 5 years, 1918–1922.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers :—				
Attempting to enter or alight from trains	24	799	27	716
Falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	7	10	13	7
While crossing lines at stations	6	8	9	8
Falling out of carriages during the running of trains	25	39	27	50
By the closing of carriage doors	...	1,093	...	587
Other accidents	4	313	14	208
Total	66	2,262	90	1,576
Servants of the Companies and of Contractors :—				
Coupling or uncoupling vehicles	5	395	9	384
Other shunting accidents	38	1,600	53	1,362
Falling off or getting on or off vehicles in motion	8	142	8	142
Coming in contact with overbridges or erections at the side of the lines	4	24	4	36
Attending to engines in motion	1	537	2	517
Working on the permanent way	57	83	52	68
Walking or standing on the line on duty, or when proceeding to or from work	65	156	104	195
Other causes	23	554	42	506
Total	201	3,491	274	3,210
Other Persons :—				
Passing over railways at level crossings	37	17	38	15
Trespassing on the line	137	59	153	59
Suicides and attempted suicides	185	9	161	16
On business at stations or sidings or in other circumstances	23	104	29	103
Total	382	189	381	193
Grand Totals	649	5,942	745	4,979

Non-Movement Accidents.

The following information concerning accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles is given as regards the cases shown in Table I. These accidents, for the most part, are not attributable to railway working, and should not properly be classed as railway accidents.

(*a*) *Passengers.*—By falling on steps or from platforms, &c., in station premises 7 were killed and 368 injured, and from other causes 2 were killed and 359 injured.

(*b*) *Servants of Companies or Contractors.*—The fatalities and cases of injury to railway servants and servants of contractors have been classified in respect of primary cause, as shown in the following table :—

Cause.	Fatal.	Percentage.	Non-fatal.	Percentage.
1. Misadventure or accidental	34	89·47	14,727	95·22
2. Want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person	4	10·53	404	2·61
3. Want of caution or breach of rules, &c., on the part of servants other than the persons concerned	—	—	125	·81
4. Defective systems of working, dangerous places, dangerous conditions of work, or want of rules or systems of working	—	—	11	·07
5. Defective apparatus, appliances, &c., or want of sufficient appliances, safeguards, &c.	—	—	190	1·23
6. Neglect or non-observance of rules under the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900	—	—	10	·06
Total	38	100·00	15,467	100·00

(c) *Other Persons.*—Twenty-eight persons other than passengers or servants were killed and 538 injured on railway premises, 13 of whom were killed and 398 injured while on business at stations or sidings. Of the fatal cases, 10 were due to persons falling off walls, bridges, &c., 4 to persons falling off wagons or trucks, 5 to persons being caught between or run over by road vehicles, 5 to persons coming in contact with electrically charged rails while trespassing, and 4 to other causes.

TOTALS OF ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS.

	Total for the Year 1923.		Total for the Year 1922.		Increase or Decrease.		Average for 1912-1921.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
A. *Passengers:*								
I. By train accidents	3	449	5	406	− 2	+ 43	37	582
II. By movement accidents	66	2,262	73	1,870	− 7	+ 392	106	1,674
III. By non-movement accidents	9	727	7	571	+ 2	+ 156	7	613
B. *Servants of Companies or Contractors:*								
I. By train accidents	9	105	4	83	+ 5	+ 22	7	141
II. By movement accidents	201	3,491	203	2,864	− 2	+ 627	338	3,960
III. By non-movement accidents	38	15,467	33	13,021	+ 5	+2,446	45	18,884
C. *Other Persons:*								
I. By train accidents	7	12	12	30	− 5	− 18	2	13
II. By movement accidents	382	189	364	184	+18	+ 5	440	262
III. By non-movement accidents	28	538	27	433	+ 1	+ 105	26	499
Total	743	23,240	728	19,462	+15	+3,778	1,008	26,628

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1924 AND 1923.

Name of Company.	At March 29, 1924.	At March 24, 1923.
Great Western	117,113	109,376
London & North Eastern	207,528	202,232
London, Midland & Scottish	274,523	268,835
Southern	70,484	70,479
Cheshire Lines Committee	4,947	4,957
London Electric	6,507	6,170
Metropolitan	3,971	4,001
Metropolitan District	3,942	4,080
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2,535	2,539
Somerset Joint Committee	1,464	1,455
Railway Clearing House	3,236	3,213
Other Companies	4,303	4,441
Total Great Britain	700,573	681,778

The following table gives the numbers employed in each of the principal grades and in ancillary businesses during the selected week in 1924, with the corresponding numbers for the selected week in 1923:—

MALE STAFF.

	1924.	1923.
Railway Staff:—		
Capstanmen	1,481	1,447
Carters and vanguards	21,271	20,590
Carriage cleaners	7,083	6,667
Carriage and wagon examiners	4,834	4,880
Carriage and wagon oilers and greasers	3,297	3,287
Checkers	11,159	10,896
Cranemen	544	483
Crossing keepers	1,532	1,632
Engine cleaners	11,385	12,234
,, drivers & motormen	38,062	37,186
Firemen & assistant motormen	36,326	35,468
Foremen and chargemen	7,547	7,530
Guards—Goods	16,886	16,570
,, Passenger	7,927	7,907
Hydraulic and pumping-engine staff	1,540	1,625
Labourers	33,415	30,813
Lampmen	2,389	2,442
Loaders, callers off, ropers and sheeters	6,981	6,738
Locomotive shed staff (excluding labourers)	10,731	10,636
Messengers	2,477	2,260
Number takers	2,874	2,786
Officers and clerical staff	77,887	77,798
Permanent-way men	65,751	63,693
Pointsmen	401	387
Police staff — Supervisory grades	215	231
,, ,, Other grades	2,701	2,775
Porters—Goods	21,417	19,290
,, Passenger	27,857	27,710
Porter guards	498	500
,, signalmen	1,807	1,883
Shop and artisan staff:—		
Supervisory grades	3,041	3,070
Other grades (excluding labourers & watchmen)	115,330	110,721
Shunters	18,054	17,960
Shunt horse drivers	736	751
Signal and Telegraph men	5,623	5,416
Signalmen	29,265	29,253
Signal-box lads	1,138	1,123
Stationmasters, Yardmasters, &c.	7,434	7,672
Supervisory staff (other than shop and artisan, and police)	12,216	11,995
Technical staff	2,647	2,474
Ticket collectors	5,026	5,220
Traffic control staff	1,194	1,127
Watchmen	682	696
Miscellaneous grades	11,325	11,411
Railway Total	640,980	626,265

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1924 AND 1923—*continued*

	1924.	1923.
Ancillary Business Staff :—		
Canal staff	1,594	1,589
Dock and quay staff	17,165	14,291
Marine staff afloat	5,444	5,463
Marine and dock shop and artisan staff	3,900	4,291
Motor omnibus and passenger road vehicles :—conciliation staff—traffic department	360	320
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	7,260	6,664
Total—Ancillary Businesses	35,723	32,618
Total—Male Staff	676,703	658,883
FEMALE STAFF.		
Railway :—		
Carriage cleaners	763	882
Clerical and technical staff	9,705	8,822
Crossing keepers	1,435	1,420
Office cleaners and charwomen	3,469	3,361
Shop and artisan staff	1,274	1,135
Waiting-room and lavatory attendants	810	792
Miscellaneous grades	461	577
Total	17,917	16,989
Ancillary Businesses :—		
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	5,828	5,779
Marine staff	125	127
Total—Female staff	23,870	22,895
Grand Total, all staff	700,573	681,778

IRELAND. Name of Company.	All Staff. At March 19, 1924.	At December 31, 1923.
Belfast & County Down	1,167	829
Cork, Brandon & South Coast	650	497
County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	339	304
Dublin & South Eastern	1,657	1,316
Great Northern (Ireland)	6,969	5,365
Great Southern & Western	10,194	8,611
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	381	415
Midland Great Western of Ireland	4,253	3,329
Midland Northern Counties Committee	2,765	2,625
Irish Railway Clearing House	169	(c)
Other Companies	1,967	1,536
Total, Ireland	30,511	24,827
Total, United Kingdom	731,084	706,605

(c) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1923.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 2, 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E.; *Solicitor*, Hon. Edward Granville Eliot; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.; *Secretary*, Peter J. Brennan; *Solicitor*, Barrington and Son; *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott	E. & R. D. Bates.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	C. E. Pinfold.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	John R. Kerr, B.E.	Arthur Julian.
Dublin & South Eastern	C. E. Moore	Sir John O'Connell.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	Cecil Baillie-Gage.
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	J. F. Sides	E. White.
Great Western	J. C. Lloyd, W. Waddell } Joint Chiefs	A. G. Hubbard.
London & North Eastern	C. J. Brown, C.B.E., Southern Area; C. F. Bengough, N. Eastern Area; W. A. Frazer, Southern Scottish Area; Jas. A. Parker, Northern Scottish Area	T. Chew.
London, Midland & Scottish	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	H. L. Thornhill.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R. B. Newell	J. Tracy.
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	I. Buchanan Pritchard.
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	A. W. Bretland	F. de V. White, LL.D.
Southern	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	William Bishop.
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.

* For other Railway Officers see page 907c.

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1868 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22. 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916.	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kilmaigh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	17
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov. 11, 1921	L. & N. W.	Loco. boiler explosion	Buxton	2
Nov. 26, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N. St.)	3
Aug. 21, 1921	S. E. & C.	Workman's train over-ran platform; workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workman's train.	Milton Range Halt.	5
Feb. 13, 1923	L.&N.E.(G.N.)	Collision, express and goods trains	Retford	3
April 26, 1924	L. M. & Scot.	Passenger trains in collision	Euston	5
Nov. 3 1924	L. M. & S.	Derailment of train	Moss Side (Lytham)	14

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Bateshy	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Pict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Colsover	Great Central	1	864
Olhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Perthyr	Great Western	1	735
Ilsby	North Western	1	666
Seamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gidersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G.W. & L. & N.W Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

Indian Railways, 1922–1923.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office or Headquarters.	Miles all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend 12 Months Per Cent. £ s. d.	Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods.	No. of Locomotives.	No. of Passeng'r Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.					
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	134	£2,060,000	19.37.875	13.40.935	69·11	5.96.940	8 0 0	—	32	49	1,211
Assam-Bengal (1892)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1,026	£2,661,800	1.32.42.000	99.08.000	74·82	33.34.000	3 0 0	1,998,722	177	463	4,767
Barsi Light (1895)	Winchester House ...	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	49	197
Bengal N. Western (1884)	237 Gresham House...	2,058	£6,097,233	3.15.58.956	1.47.05.271	46·59	1.68.53.685	11 0 0	3,247,890	345	1,169	9,208
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	132 Gresham House...	158	—	18.13.192	8.85.885	48·86	9.27.307	9 0 0	—	16	60	461
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	132 Gresham House...	2,712	£41,985,234	7.60.76.669	4.88.51.981	64·21	2.72.24.688	6 0 0	—	767	1,526	22,655
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	611.300	25	140	510
Bombay, Baroda & C.I. (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	3,747	£48,170,102	11.75.38.574	8.23.63.785	70·08	3.51.74.789	6 0 0	16,512,475	903	2,449	18,794
Burma (1877)	199 Gresham House...	1,661	Rs.18.45.83.080	3.65.22.989	2.17.09.071	59·44	1.48.13.918	8 10 0	—	315	1,136	7.427
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	147	Rs.1.04.42.500	—	—	—	7.32.000	—	537,118	28	139	463
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrackpur, Calcutta	1,727	Rs.39.09.22.587	5.24.50.582	4.40.77.284	84·03	83.73.298	—	8,433,719	524	2,025	14,330
East Indian (1854)	73-76 King WilliamSt.	2,790	£18,500,000	16.32.67.371	10.23.62.250	62·69	6.09.05.121	5 0 0	25,603,509	1,312	2,293	39,644
Gondal-Porbandar (1881)	Gondal...	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	115	450	
Great Indian Peninsula (1853)	48 Copthall Avenue...	3,366	£6,075,000	15.04.90.036	11.26.76.836	74·87	3.78.13.200	4 0 0	—	1,351	2,350	19,341
Gwalior (1899)	Gwalior	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	90	339
Jodhpur-Bickanir (1882)	Jodhpur	1,401	Rs.5.55.23 820	1.19.49.564	84.57.011	70·80	34.92.553	—	2,487,939	133	475	3,048
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	141	Rs.89.26.386	12.91.867	7.73.043	59·84	5.18.824	—	218,059	15	76	264
Madras-Southern Mah. (1856)	25 Buckingh'm Pal. Rd.	3,190	£10,001,000	7.51.85.000	4.81.77.000	64·10	2.42.83.400	7 10 0	12,947,033	599	1,923	12,476
Mysore-Arkisere (1881)	Mysore	401	£1,704,671	27.53.000	24.70.000	86·09	2.83.000	—	—	40	151	518
Nizam's (The) (1874)	Winchester House ...	912	£6,150,000	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	146	306	3,019	
North-Western State (1861)	Lahore.....	4,405	Rs.1.03.81.28.527	14.46.55.502	12.32.03.975	85·10	2.14.51.527	—	18,283,045	1,676	3,645	30,651
Oudh & Rohilkhund (1862)	Lucknow.....	1,623	Rs.24.52.73.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	1,122	1,867
Rohilkhund & Kumaon (1884)	237 Gresham House...	575	£2,547,000	62.55.170	35.28.388	56·25	27.26.782	11 0 0	1,129,000	73	283	2,227
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	1,878	Rs.28.62.73.582	4.88.99.408	3.44.14.688	70·38	1.44.84.720	8 0 0	—	482	1,838	6,036

Operating figures for all Indian Railways :—

	1922-23.	1921-22.
Total route mileage	37,617·91	37,265·67
Total track mileage	50,219·74	49,498·73
Capital outlay	Rs. 6.69.39.19.000	Rs. 6.47.97.17.000
Gross earnings	Rs. 1.05.65.19.000	Rs. 92.88.67.000
Gross earnings per train-mile	Rs. 6.44	Rs. 5.85
Working expenses	Rs. 72.99.49.000	Rs. 70.79.95.000
Working expenses per train-mile	Rs. 4.45	4·46
Net earnings	Rs. 32.65.70.000	Rs. 22.08.72.000
Operating ratio, per cent.	69·09	76·22
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	4·88	3·41

	1922-23.	1921-22.
Passenger journeys	572,625,400	569,684,300
Passenger miles	18,923,943,000	19.808.613.000
Average journey, miles	33·04	34·77
Passenger earnings	Rs. 37.59.22.000	Rs. 34.29.32.000
Average fare per passenger-mile	Pies 3·81	Pies 3·32
Total coaching earnings	Rs. 43.82.67.000	Rs. 40.33.63.000
Tons of goods carried	93,704,000	90,142,000
Net ton-miles	18,324,825,000	17.712.90.000
Average haul, miles	195·56	196·50
Average rate per ton-mile	Pies 6·11	Pies 5·37
Total goods earnings	Rs. 58.30.04.000	Rs. 49.52.31.000

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853. New lines of an aggregate length of 381·69 miles were opened for traffic during 1922–23. Of this new mileage 192·90 miles belong to Class 1, 66·18 miles to Class 2, and 122·61 miles to Class 3 railways. The total route mileage at the end of the year consisted of 18,349·30 miles 5 ft. 6 in. guage; 15,507·65 miles metre guage; and 3,720·96 miles narrow guages. At the close of the year a total of 862·78 miles were under construction.

The number of staff employed on railways showed a slight decrease as compared with 1921–22—viz., from 759,846 to 753,472. No strikes or other serious unrest originated during the year under review, but a strike on the East Indian Railway which started in the previous year ended in April, 1922.

The stock of locomotives increased from 9,673 in 1921–22 to 9,740 during the year under review, passenger carriages from 18,934 to 19,663, and goods stock from 203,796 to 209,134. Considerable progress was made during the year towards the standardisation of locomotives and rolling-stock. As the result of the work of two special committees of the Indian Railway Conference Association standard designs for the various types of wagons and carriage underframes in common use, with detailed specifications, were issued in Sept. 1922.

Capital outlay during 1922–23 was Rs. 22·58 crores, of which Rs. 18·86 crores represented expenditure incurred on State-owned lines. Of this latter sum Rs. 6·58 crores were spent on works (including stores), Rs. 9·54 crores on rolling-stock, and Rs. 2·74 crores on new lines. For various reasons given in the report less than two-thirds of the annual quota of the Rs. 150 crores to be provided for expenditure on the rehabilitation of railways during the quinquennium commencing with the year under review was actually expended. Partly also as a result of the report of the Inchcape Committee the capital expenditure proposed for 1923–24 is being re-examined.

The year also marked a rise in the working expenses of all railways from Rs. 70·80 crores in 1921–22 to Rs. 72·99 crores in 1922–23. Passenger earnings increased by 9½ per cent. The net result for the year was a gain of Rs. 1,21,99,000 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 9,27,30,000 in the previous year. The enhancement of rates and fares brought into operation during the year was responsible for the substantial increase.

The following are the principal Officials of the Government of India Railway Department:—

Government of India Railway Department (Railway Board).

Chief Commissioner, C. D. M. Hindley, M.A., M.I.C.E.
Members, F. Austen Hadow, C.V.O., M.I.M.E.; G. Richards, B.A., F.C.H.
Government Director, *Sir Ernest Bell, Bt., C.I.E., F.C.H.
Secretary, S. C. Tomkins.
Chief Engineer, A. J. Chase, O.B.E.

India Office (Railway Department).
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Secretary, W. Stantiall, C.I.E.
Government Director, Sir E. A. Bell, C.I.E.
Con. Engrs., Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton.

NOTE:—At the standard rate of exchange of Rs. 10 to the pound sterling, which has been adopted, with effect from the beginning of the official year 1920–21, in accordance with the proposals of the Currency Commission, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) is equivalent to £10,000, and a crore of rupees (100 lakhs) to £1,000,000.

* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.	Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.
G. & S. W.	Glasgow	488	Power*	L. & N. W.	Crewe	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow	374	Power	N. B.	Edinburgh	260	Manual
N. E.	York	295	Manual	L. & S. W.	Waterloo	248	...
L. & N. W.	Euston	288	...	L. & N. W.	Crewe	247	Power
L. B. & S. C.	London Bridge	280	...	G. E. R.	Liverpool St.	244	Manual
L. B. & S. C.	Victoria	269	Power*	S. E. & C.	Cannon St.	243	...
N. E.	Newcastle	266	Power	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

FASTEST RAILWAY RUNS ON RECORD.

The fastest railway run on record in the British Isles was that made in November, 1924 by the "Flying Scotsman" from King's Cross, with a heavy load consisting of 12 vehicles weighing 356 tons and drawn by one of the new L. & N. E. Rly. "Pacific" locomotives, covering part of the journey between Biggleswade and Sandy at 89 miles per hour, and the second fastest was that made by the Great Western Railway 4-2-2 engine No. 3065 *Duke of Connaught*, on May 9, 1904, with the Transatlantic mails from Plymouth to London, when the 118½ miles from Bristol to Paddington, *via* Bath, were covered in 99 min. 46 sec., start-to-stop, at an average of 71·3 miles per hour. But this time included a slow to 10 miles per hour through Bath station, and another to walking pace for the renewal of Cricklade bridge at Swindon. The 81¼ miles from Wootton Bassett to Westbourne Park were covered in 62 min. 55 sec., also including the latter check, and the average speed for most of the journey beyond Swindon was about 80 miles per hour, with a maximum of 91·8 miles per hour near Slough. Earlier in the same journey the 4-4-0 engine No. 3440, *City of Truro*, had achieved another record in attaining a speed of 102·3 miles per hour in the descent of Wellington bank. In the United States, on July 20 of the same year, the "Atlantic City Flier" of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, booked to cover the 55½ miles from Jersey City to Atlantic City in 50 min., is reputed to have completed the trip in 43 min., at an average of 77·4 miles per hour; this is probably the "record" for the U.S.A.

LONGEST BRIDGES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Name of Bridge.	Erected. Commenced.	Erected. Finished.	Railway.	Foundation below Low Water (Feet).	Total Length in Feet.
Sone Delhi	1897	1900	East Indian	5 to 85	10,052
Godavri	1897	1900	Madras Southern Mahratta	48 to 100	9,096
Alexandra	...	1876	North-Western	75	9,088
Mahandi	...	1903	Bengal—Nagpur	69	6,912
Hardinge	1909	1915	Eastern Bengal	160	5,894
Tartipar	1899	1903	Bengal & North-Western	78	3,912
Kristna	...	1873	Great Indian Peninsula	9	3,855
Dufferin	...	1187	Oudh & Rohilkhand	101	3,518
Nerbudda	...	...	B.B. & C.I.	14	2,836
Barak River	1893	1901	Assam—Bengal	83	1,368

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1923).

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
					Min.	Miles.	
Great Western	G. W.	10.28 A.M.	Paddington *	Devonport	244	226·9	55·8
London Midland & Scottish.	L. & N. W.	11.15 A.M.	Euston	Colwyn Bay	258	219·5	51·0
London & North-Eastern	G.N	11.50 A.M. D. 4.0 P.M. U.	King's Cross	York	210	188·0	53·8
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	12.25 P.M. D.	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	159	130·2	49·1
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	7.31 P.M. D.	Grantham	Darlington	142	126·8	53·6
London Midland & Scottish.	Mid.	2.09 P.M. U.	Chesterfield	St. Pancras	166	146·0	52·8
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	6.20 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester, *viâ* Wycombe	114	107·6	56·6
London Midland & Scottish.	Cal.	2.20 A.M. D.	Beattock	Perth	142	111·0	46·9
Southern	L. & S.W.	12.40 P.M. D. 4.38 P.M. D. 12.30 P.M. U.	Salisbury	Exeter	101	88·0	52·3
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	11.35 A.M. D. 1.35 P.M. D.	Victoria	Fratton	110	84·4	46·0
Southern	S.E.& Chat.	10.50 A.M. D. 11.0 A.M. D. 2.0 P.M. D.	Victoria	Dover Marine	100	78·0	46·8
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	3.0 P.M. D.	Dublin	Dundalk	64	54·3	50·9
Great S. & Western (Ireland)	—	6.30 P.M. U.	Maryborough	Dublin	70	51·0	43·7
Mid. Gt. Western (Ireland)	—	6.6 P.M. U.	Dublin	Mullingar	74	50·3	40·8

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
					Min.	Miles.	
Great Western	—	3.45 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	75	77·3	61·8
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	8.59 P.M.	Darlington	York	43	44·1	61·5
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	Arkwright Street	22	22 6	61·5
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	1.0 P.M. 4.58 P.M. 6.20 P.M. 8.20 P.M.	Birmingham	Coventry	19	18·9	59·7
London Midland & Scottish.	Cal.	4.43 P.M.	Forfar	Perth	34	32·5	57·4
Southern	S.E. & C.	6.0 P.M.	Tonbridge	Ashford	28	26·5	56·8
London Midland & Scottish.	Mid.	6.41 P.M.	Kettering	St. Pancras	76	72·0	56·8
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	7.39 P.M. 7.52 P.M.	Grantham	Doncaster	54	50·5	56·1
Southern	L. & S.W.	7.56 A.M.	Dorchester	Wareham	16	14·9	55·9
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	6.45 A.M.	Dublin	Drogheda	36	32·0	53·0
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	14 trains	Manchester	Warrington	18	15·7	52·3
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	10.19 P.M.	Shenfield	Prittlewell	24	20·7	51·8
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	7.12 P.M.	Horsham	Arundel	24	20·6	51·5
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	5.45 P.M.	Polmont	Lenzie(*h*)	22	18·7	51·0
London Midland & Scottish.	G. & S.W.	5.10 P.M.(*d*)	Glasgow	Ayr	50	41·5	49·7
London Midland & Scottish.	L. & Y.	4.47 P.M.	Hellifield	Chatburn	14	11·6	49·7
London & North-Eastern	G.N.S.	1.00 P.M.	Aberdeen	Auchindachy(*k*)	71	56·8	48·0
Great S. & Western (Ireland)	—	6.47 P.M.	Kildare	Dublin	38	30·0	47·4
Midland & G.W. (Ireland)	—	6.06 P.M.	Mullingar	Dublin	74	50·3	40·8

* This is also the longest regular non-stop run in the world.
d And at 8.25 A.M. Ayr to Glasgow. *h* Conditional stop. *k* Working stop to cross train on single line.

Highest Altitudes Reached by British Railways.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (H.R.)	Dalnaspidal	1,485
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Weatherhill	1,444
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North-Eastern (N.B.R.)	Between Currour and Tulloch	1,350
Great Western (B. & M.R.)	Between Dowlais Top and Fochriw	1,314
London Midland and Scottish	Waenavon	1,286
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybwch and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (M.R.)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,166

Highest Altitudes on World's Railways.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Antofagasta & Bolivia, Chile	Collahuasi	15,809
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,583
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfrau	11,342
Transandine Railway, Argentine	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Ceylon Government (2 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
St. Gothard	Gothard	3,789

RAILWAY GAUGES OF THE WORLD WITH A 200 AND OVER MILEAGE OF EACH GAUGE.

Gauge.	Country.	Mileage.
5 ft. 6 in. (1·678 metre)	Argentina	14,356
	Ceylon	614
	India	28,389
5 ft. 5¾ in. (1·67 metre)	Portugal	2,436
	Spain	4,777
5 ft. 5 in. (1·65 metre)	Chile	670
5 ft. 3 in. (1·6 metre)	Ireland	2,896
	South Australia	1,124
	Victoria	4,092
	Brazil	1,023
5 ft. (1·525 metre)	China	3,746
	Finland	2,658
	Latvia	926
	Rumania	729
	*Russia	19,800
	Ukraine	6,562
4 ft. 9 in. (1·448 metre)	China	344
	*Austria	2,900
4 ft. 8½ in. (1·435 metre)	Algiers	1,297
	Argentina	1,973
	Belgium	3,038
	Bulgaria	1,404
	Canada	38,867
	Chile	431
	China	2,242
	Chosen (Korea)	1,157
	Commonwealth of Australia	1,056
	Cuba	2,287
	Czecho Slovakia	8,496
	Denmark	2,326
	Egypt	1,849
	†France	27,602
	*Germany	42,851
	Great Britain	20,070
	Greece	780
	Hungary	11,854
	Italy	11,518
	Netherlands	2,604
4 ft. 8⅛ in. (1·435 metre)	Sweden	7,307
	Latvia	281
	New South Wales	5,048
	Yugo-Slavia	1,569
3 ft. 6 in. (1·067 metre)	Philippine Islands	925
	Queensland	5,931
	S. Australia	1,210
	Sudan	1,500
	Sweden	327
	Tasmania	818
	Union of S. Africa	8,982
	Venezuela	200
	Western Australia	3,538
3 ft. 5½ in. (1·05 metre)	Palestine	322
	Algiers	829
3 ft. 3⅜ in. (1 metre)	Abyssinia	236
	Algiers	410
	Angola	226
	Annam (French Indo-China)	1,343
	Argentina	7,337
	Belgium	2,128
	Bolivia	358
	Brazil	18,987
	Cameroon	409
	Chile	1,497
	Colombia	345
	Denmark	257
	France	4,308
	French Sudan	1,186
	Germany	1,125
	Greece	639
	India	15,708
	Italy	214
	Luxemburg	312
	Madagascar	623
	Malaya	1,209
	Mesopotamia	624
	Porto Rico	325
	Portugal	251
	*Russia	369
	Senegal	494
	Siam	836
	Spain	3,644
	Switzerland	608
	Tanganyika	1,092
	Togoland	206

Gauge.	Country.	Mileage.
3 ft. 3⅜ in. (1 metre) ...	Tunis	1,635
	Norway	1,297
	Palestine	356
	Peru	1,016
	Poland	10,114
	Rumania	8,664
	‡Siam	596
	Switzerland	4,003
	Tunis	668
	Turkey	814
	United States of America	247,756
	Uruguay	1,557
3 ft. 6 in. (1·067 metre)	Angola	390
	Bechuanaland and Rhodesia	1,532
	Belgium	306
	Belgian Congo	469
	Cape of Good Hope	205
	Chile	275
	Commonwealth of Australia	676
	Costa Rica	322
	Ecuador	288
	Gold Coast	358
	Hungary	339
	Japan	7,248
	Mashonaland	729
	Newfoundland	912
	Mozambique	520
	Neth. East Indies	3,161
	New Zealand	3,010
	Nigeria	983
	Norway	652
	Uganda	685
3 ft. (0·914 metre)	Colombia	577
	Guatemala	962
	Ireland	545
	Mexico	1,848
	Peru	306
	U.S.A.	1,285
2 ft. $11\frac{5}{16}$ in. (0·891)	Sweden	1,694
2 ft. 6 in. (0·762 metre)	Brazil	454
	Chile	784
	India	3,375
	Sierra Leone	344
	Union of S. Africa	560
2 ft. 5⅛ in. (0·76 metre)	Austria	397
	Rumania	465
2 ft. $5\frac{15}{16}$ in. (0·75 metre)	Belgian Congo	250
	Estonia	211
	Egypt	915
	*Germany	857
	Neth. East Indies	319
	Poland	578
2 ft. 3⅜ in. (0·7 metre)	Poland	250
2 ft. (0·610 metre)	India	609
	Union of S. Africa	561
1 ft. $11\frac{5}{16}$ in. (0·603 metre)	Brazil	1,152
1 ft. 11½ in. (0·6 metre)	Poland	250

IRISH RAILWAYS IN 1922.

Not including the Belfast and County Down, the Northern Counties Committee, and other railways situate wholly within Northern Ireland.

Twenty companies work their own lines, and there are 18 worked lines. Of these 38 companies 24 are standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge, with a total length of 2,613 miles (first track); 13 are 3-ft. gauge, with 410 miles; and there is one monorail, 9 miles long, making a total length of 3,032 miles (first track). The total amount of capital on which interest and dividend was payable at December 31, 1922, was £41,179,227, and the average rates per cent. paid were: on loans, 3·22; debenture, 3·96; rent-charge, 4; baronial guaranteed, 4·03; guaranteed, 3·59; preference, 3·90; ordinary, 3·34; all classes, 3·66.

Revenue receipts and expenditure are summarised in the following table:—

	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	£	£	£
Railway	6,788,829	6,306,016	482,813
Steamboats	11,861	11,670	191
Canals	4,951	22,865	Dr. 17,914
Docks, harbours and wharves	25,294	26,903	Dr. 11,609
Hotels, refreshment rooms, and cars	101,369	107,868	Dr. 6,499
	6,922,304	6,475,322	446,982
Miscellaneous receipts (net)			157,228
Total net income			604,210
Proportion of amount receivable under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921, appropriated for revenue purposes			863,765
Net income			£1,467,975

Net income has been appropriated as follows: rentals and fixed charges, £49,468; interest and dividends on capital, £1,504,021; general reserves, &c. (net), £9,863; total, £1,563,352, leaving a debit balance of £95,377.

Engine-mileage in 1922 (14,408,819) showed a decrease of 1,025,421 miles, or 6·64 per cent., as compared with 1921, and the proportion of loaded to total wagon-miles decreased from 78·66 per cent. to 75·75 per cent. The average wagon-load for 1922 was 2·96 tons against 2·89 tons, and the average train-load was 57·09 tons, compared with 57·26 tons in 1921. Net ton-miles per engine-hour decreased from 287·17 to 284·03.

Passengers originating on the companies' systems increased from 16,136,548 in 1921 to 16,284,973 in 1922. First-class passengers increased from 543,157 to 902,965, and third-class from 13,369,977 to 13,580,190; but second-class fell from 895,542 to 688,418. The improvement in first-class and decrease in second-class are mainly due to the reduction in first-class fares and the abolition of second-class on certain lines. Freight train tonnage was 4,069,545 and ton-mileage 227,272,864, representing decreases of 6·10 per cent. and 12·01 per cent. respectively, as compared with 1921.

IRISH (FREE STATE) RAILWAY TRIBUNAL.

The Tribunal set up under the Irish Free State Railway Act, which was passed on July 23, 1924, held its first public sitting on Tuesday, October 14.

The parties represented before the Court were the Minister of Industry and Commerce, for whom Mr. E. A. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Bewley appeared, and the amalgamating companies, for whom Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C., Mr. E. J. Phelps, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Kelly appeared.

At the outset the Tribunal decided that, not only the review, but the determination of the charges must be made within the three months specified in the section, i.e., after the passing of the Act.

Evidence was then heard on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in favour of substantial reductions in the existing rates.

* Approximate estimate.
† Including railways of 1·440 m. and 1·445 m. gauges.
‡ From April 1, 1924, converted to metre gauge.

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REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH COMMERCE

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BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By Joseph L. Carozzi, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

By no stretch of imagination can it be claimed that 1924 has been a good one from the British ship-repairer's point of view. In previous years there has been a considerable amount of work involved in the conversion of steamers from coal to oil burners, but the reduction in the price of coal as compared with oil has to some extent checked the flow of such work. The higher wages paid in the industry relatively to those obtaining on the Continent resulted in work which, under more favourable circumstances, would have been carried out in British yards, being sent abroad—mainly to Holland and Germany. This tendency, regrettable as it must be regarded, was chiefly due to the depressed condition of the shipping industry, which necessitated owners practising every possible economy. Two factors, however, are now in operation which will materially reduce the volume of work sent abroad. There has been an upward wage movement in both the countries alluded to, and latterly the British worker has realised that in such cases time is the essence of the contract, and hence British ship-repairers have been able to carry out work in a more expeditious manner—naturally an extremely important consideration for the shipowner. The outstanding repair job of the year fell to Messrs Harland and Wolff, who at their Belfast works reconditioned the White Star liner *Homeric*, 34,356 tons, the largest ship in the world propelled by reciprocating engines, and at the same time converted her to oil burning. Some idea of the magnitude of this task may be gathered from the fact that 720 tons of iron and steel were used and 37 separate tanks, with a capacity of 5,050 tons of oil, were built into the ship. The wing bunkers, port and starboard, extend for 242 feet, the full length of the four boiler-rooms, and a new cofferdam deck, 25 feet in length and the full width of the ship, was built over the new oil tanks in the reserve coal bunker forward. About 200 tons of new piping were used, and the pumps, refrigerating plant, ventilating trunks and various parts of the machinery were thoroughly overhauled. This ship was built by the Germans and was launched as the *Columbus*. This extensive overhaul, however, brought her completely into line with British naval architectural and engineering practice. The result of this work was eminently satisfactory—so much so, in fact, that her speed was increased; she was enabled to bunker in 15 hours instead of three days, and a reduction from 171 to 59 was made in the boiler-room staff. The cost of this work was £250,000. During recent years Messrs. Harland and Wolff have laid themselves out to cater for ship and engine repairing on a very large scale, the fundamental principle of their policy being to provide facilities for the repair and overhaul of the largest vessels centred on Liverpool, Southampton and London. The wisdom of such a plan is obvious when the part they have played in the construction of the largest class of ship is remembered. The builders of the vessel are thoroughly *au fait* with every detail of her construction, and therefore when repairs are necessary they are in a position to execute them expeditiously and economically. Their self-contained works at Liverpool and Southampton are equipped to undertake every class of overhaul work, whether it refers to the propelling machinery or to the passenger or catering departments. In such contracts the reconditioning of kitchen and cooking apparatus at the end of each voyage is a very important item. The latest phase of Harland and Wolff development in this direction is the establishment of new and extensive ship and engine repair works on the Thames. The nucleus of these were originally under the control of the Port of London Authority, who in 1921 leased their properties to Messrs. Harland and Wolff. The existent works were then thoroughly modernised and supplemented by new shops on a very comprehensive scale and equipped with all the latest appliances. They are conveniently situated at various points between London and the Tilbury Docks, which are the most seaward section of London's dock system. The largest of these new works is located at King George V. Dock, and some idea of their extent will be gained from the fact that they cover over 14 acres. Adjacent to each of their plants are graving docks, an arrangement which makes for cheap and rapid repairs and overhauls. The facilities for hull and engineering work to meet the requirements of the very largest ships are certainly not surpassed by any other plants of a like nature, either at home or abroad. Moreover, although these establishments were primarily designed for speedy and economical repairs, they can also undertake the construction of tugs, river craft, lifeboats, &c. With the steady increase in the number of motor-ships in service it is essential, when adjustments of their machinery are necessary, that these should be executed by specialists. As Messrs. Harland and Wolff are builders of motor-ships and their engines, having constructed nearly all the British vessels of this type which make London their home port, they are pre-eminently qualified to undertake this highly specialised and important service to shipowners.

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SHIPBUILDERS & ENGINEERS

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EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE RAPID AND ECONOMICAL EXECUTION OF REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

REPAIR WORKS

LONDON

LIVERPOOL AND SOUTHAMPTON

SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods; thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden; by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance, lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales, the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without pains-taking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred *new* varieties were discovered in China. It is noteworthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.

Seedsmen to the whole World by merit alone!
SUTTON'S SEEDS
have a world-wide reputation for Quality. There is no habitable portion of the Globe but has seen their bounteous crops—from the Mission Stations of the Arctic to the Tropics of Asia, Africa and America.
AWARDS NOW EXCEED 900 GOLD MEDALS, etc.
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SUTTONS S S SEEDS

THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed ourselves and the world, the word itself is by way of being a misnomer, for only one of the article's very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked; and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv. 3: "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful penetration" into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first-built and largest biscuit factory in the world; this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat-growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British Industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being coincident. The primitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate; and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service": to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, gingers—not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civilised country; while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South-Western, and South-Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust, occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of principle is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase "British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it has helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropic heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all the fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag: the British biscuit goes with it.

BY APPOINTMENT

IN the science of economy there is an axiom that the best is the cheapest.

¶ Huntley & Palmers biscuits cost you no more than inferior kinds, yet their superiority is beyond all question.

¶ They are manufactured of only the purest materials, under conditions of most exceptional cleanliness, in buildings which are models of sanitation.

¶ By these methods, practised consistently for 100 years, Huntley & Palmers have won their great reputation.

¶ The millions who, in every quarter of the world, daily enjoy Huntley & Palmers biscuits need fear no modification of their quality.

¶ Those who have yet to try them may do so with confidence.

Huntley & Palmers Ltd.

Reading London

LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO other trade or craft holds so high and honourable a position as that attained by printing in modern times. No other power is comparable to that of the printed word.

And no other name stands for sounder reputation and more solid achievement in the annals of British printing than that of Clowes.

The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man, William Clowes, who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London, and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £350.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work, which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day, so as to release the type for further service, was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journeyman printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long, larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray, Longmans, and the Religious Tract Society, for which the firm still print to this day.

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm, though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs. Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised, Messrs. Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to-day.

Besides the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

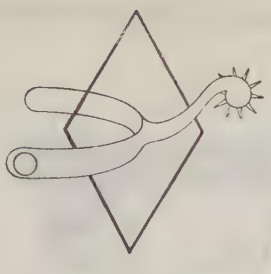
When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported, the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports, and Mr. George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons, was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital, the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted, and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps, however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue, which took twenty-seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically-driven machinery, this now constitutes one of the largest book-printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary, and increasing business necessitated, in 1897, the renting of additional land at Duke Street, where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court, this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

In combination with its capacity to print in any language, the firm has proved itself of incalculable advantage to British merchants and manufacturers by enabling them to translate and produce catalogues, labels, price lists, etc., for any country.

Long ago as they were established, Clowes have never allowed themselves to become old-fashioned in ideas or equipment. They have always been among the first to utilise the intermittent stream of new mechanical and other devices that have from time to time revolutionised print-craft on its technical side; and to-day as modern printers their several establishments stand second to none.



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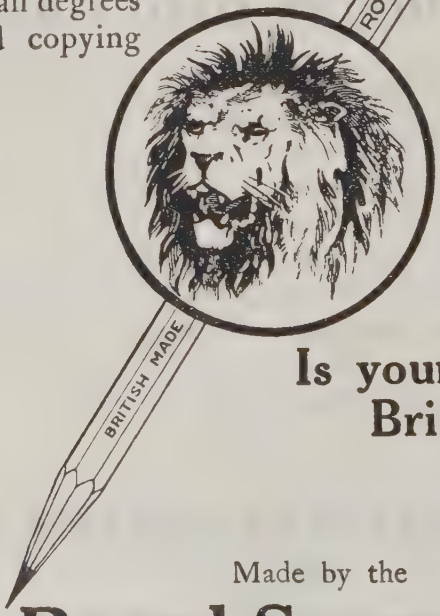

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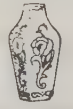

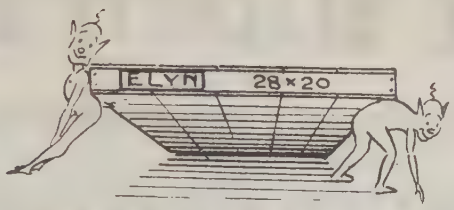

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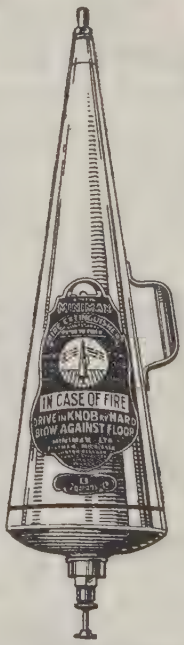

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In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1858 is given below.

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1888 and for further information *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic.

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (*see* page 929).

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1924, the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,078 vessels, 21,546,044 gross tons, exclusive of 930 ships (332,456 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 61,514,140 tons; and sail, 2,509,427 tons.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phœnix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Elburkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1854. Donaldson Bros. established at Glasgow.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

1858. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool.

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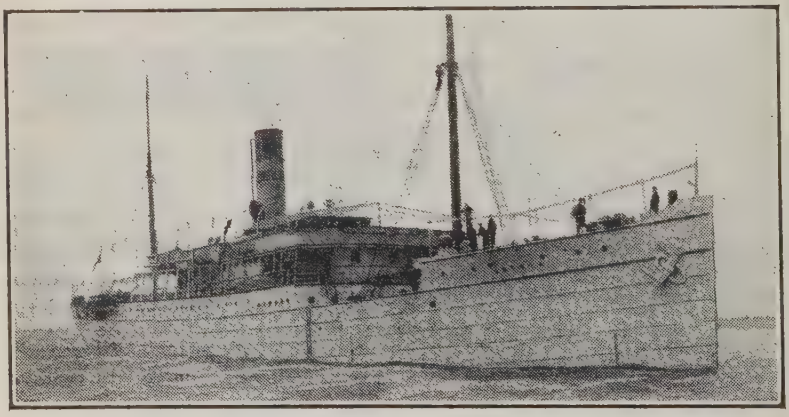

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British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.
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Canadian Govt. Mercht. Mar., Ltd.	Toronto.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
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Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.
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Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red.
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue; A-I in black on a white diamond.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five-pointed blue star.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co.	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine, Ltd.	Buff; black top	Blue: thin red cross over broad white cross.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Three blackand two red bands	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav Co.	Buff	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

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THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1924), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations.— Br. = British ; Bra. = Brazil ; Den. = Denmark ; Fr. = French ; Ger. = German ; Hol. = Netherlands ; Itl. = Italian ; Jap. = Japan ; Nor. = Norway ; Swe. = Sweden ; U.S. = United States ; ◊ = Turbines : ** = Twin screws ; *** = Triple screws ; **** = Quadruple screws ; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Agamemnon ** (*ex* Kaiser Wilhelm II.)	U.S.	19,361	684	72	40	20½	1902	U.S. Shipping Board.
Albania ◊**	Br.	12,768	523	64	43	15	1920	Cunard.
Albert Ballin◊**	Ger.	20,815	602	78	41	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Almanzora ◊***	Br.	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	21,144	668	74	47	17	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion ◊**	,,	13,736	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
Andania◊**	Br.	13,950	520	65	39	15½	1922	Cunard.
Andes ◊***	,,	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61	45	14½	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia ◊**	Br.	13,867	519	65	39	15½	1921	Cunard.
Antonio Delfino**	Ger.	13,502	499	64	38	14	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Aquitania ◊****	Br.	45,647	868	97	49	23½	1914	Cunard.
Arabic ** (*ex* Berlin)	,,	16,786	590	69	38	17	1908	White Star.
Aramis◊**	Fr.	14,664	541	65	44	N.R.	1922	Messageries Maritimes.
Arcadian**	Br.	12,015	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Arlanza ◊***	,,	14,930	570	65	33	17	1912	,,
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	39	17½	1903	Union Castle.
Arundel Castle ◊**	,,	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921	,,
Ascania ◊**	,,	13,900	519	65	43	N.R.	1924	Cunard.
Athenia ◊**	,,	13,465	526	66	38	15½	1923	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athenic **	,,	12,366	500	63	45	13	1901	White Star.
Aurania ◊**	,,	13,000				N.R.	1924	Cunard.
Ausonia ◊**	,,	13,912	520	65	39	15½	1921	,,
Ballarat **	,,	13,033	519	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Balranald **	,,	13,039	519	64	29	14½	1922	P. & O.
Baltic **	,,	23,884	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Baradine **	,,	13,144	519	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Barrabool **	,,	13,148	519	64	37	14½	1922	,,
Belgenland ◊***	,,	27,132	670	78	44	17½	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd
Bendigo **	,,	13,039	519	64	37	14½	1922	P. & O.
Berengaria ◊*** (*ex* Imperator)	,,	52,226	883	98	57	23½	1912	Cunard.
Cadillac	,,	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd
California◊**	,,	16,792	553	70	38	16½	1923	Anchor.
Cameronia ◊**	,,	16,365	552	70	38	16½	1920	,,
Canopic **	,,	12,268	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Norte**	Ger.	13,615	499	64	38	14	1922	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Cap Polonio ◊***	,,	20,576	637	72	39	18	1914	,, ,,
Carmania ◊***	Br.	19,566	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Caronia **	,,	19,782	650	72	40	18	1905	,,
Cedric **	,,	21,073	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	21,026	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic ◊***	,,	18,495	655	69	43	16	1913	,, ,,
Champollion **	Fr.	12,500	508	62	43	N.R.	1924	Messageries Maritimes.
Chiloré◊**	U.S.	13,154	549	72	40	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
City of Los Angeles**	,,	12,642	560	62	35	14½	1899	Los Angeles S.S. Co.
Cleveland **	,,	15,746	588	65	46	14½	1908	Atlantic Mail Corp. Inc.
Colombo **	Itl.	12,087	518	64	24	17	1917	Nav. General Italiana.
Columbus**	Ger.	32,354	749	83	49	20	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Conte Rosso ◊**	Itl.	17,048	570	74	35	20	1922	Lloyd Sabaudo.
Conte Verde◊**	,,	18,765	570	74	35	20	1923	,, ,,
Corinthic **	Br.	12,367	500	63	45	13	1902	White Star.
De Grasse ◊**	Fr.	16,950	550			N.R.	1924	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Deutschland◊**	Ger.	20,602	602	78	51	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Devonian **	Br.	12,153	582	60	38	15	1902	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Diogenes ◊**	,,	12,341	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric ◊**	,,	16,484	575	67	41	16	1923	White Star.

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Name of Steamer	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length	Breadth.	Depth	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines
Duilio §****	Itl.	23,228	602	76	46	18½	1923	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Empress of Asia §****	,,	16,909	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Australia §** (*ex* Tirpitz)	,,	21,861	589	75	41	17	1914	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Canada §**	,,	21,517	627	77	42	20	1922	,, ,, ,,
Empress of France §****	,,	18,357	571	72	41	19	1913	Allan.
Empress of Russia §****	,,	16,810	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Scotland ** (*ex* Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	,,	25,128	677	77	50	17½	1905	,, ,, ,,
Esperance Bay §**	,,	13,853	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Euripides §***	,,	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
France §****	Fr.	23,666	689	75	48	24	1912	Cie. Gen. Transatlantique.
Franconia §**	Br.	20,158	601	73	40	17	1923	Cunard.
G. Harrison Smith **	,,	15,371	550	72	44	N.R.	1921	International Petroleum Co.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	16	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	699	78	50	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §****	Itl.	21,657	602	76	46	20½	1921	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Hansa ** (*ex* Vict. Luise)	Ger.	16,376	660	67	40	17½	1900	Hamburg American.
Henry Ford II.	U.S.	12,000	590	62	32	N.R.	1924	Ford Motor Corp.
Hobsons Bay §**	Br.	13,837	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Homeric **	,,	34,351	751	83	48	18½	1922	White Star.
Ionic **	,,	12,352	500	63	45	13	1902	,, ,,
Jervis Bay §**	,,	13,839	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,054	570	75	42	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co., N. Jersey.
Kenilworth Castle **	Br.	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union Castle.
Kungsholm **	Swe.	12,500	550	62	34	15	1902	Sverige-Nord-Amerika.
Laconia §**	Br.	19,680	601	73	40	17	1922	Cunard.
Lafayette §****	Fr.	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1915	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Lancastria §**	Br.	16,243	552	70	38	17	1922	Cunard.
Lapland **	,,	18,565	605	70	37	17	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay §**	,,	13,851	530	68	39	15	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Leviathan §**** (*ex* Vaterland)	U.S.	59,957	907	100	58	23	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia §****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Majestic §**** (*ex* Bismarck)	Br.	56,551	915	100	58	26	1921	White Star.
Maloja **	,,	20,837	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Manchuria **	U.S.	15,445	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. W. Virginia.
Massilia §****	Fr.	15,147	577	64	37	20	1920	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §****	Br.	30,696	762	88	57	26	1907	Cunard.
Medic **	,,	12,222	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17	1909	,, ,,
Melita §***	,,	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Metagama **	,,	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	,, ,,
Minnedosa §***	,,	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1918	,, ,,
Minnekahda §***	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1917	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Minnetonka §**	Br.	21,998	600	80	49	16½	1924	Atlantic Trans. Co., Ltd.
Minnewaska §**	,,	21,716	600	80	49	16½	1923	,, ,, ,,
Moldavia §**	,,	16,277	552	72	38	16	1922	P. & O.
Mongolia §**	,,	16,385	551	72	38	16	1923	,,
Mongolia **	U.S.	15,442	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Montcalm §**	Br.	16,418	549	70	40	17	1921	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montclare §**	,,	16,314	549	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Montlaurier **	,,	17,282	590	68	38	16½	1908	,, ,, ,,
Montrose §**	,,	16,402	548	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Montroyal **	,,	15,646	548	65	36	18	1906	,, ,, ,,
Mooltan **	,,	20,847	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Moreton Bay §**	,,	13,850	530	68	39	15	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
München **	Ger.	13,325	526	65	34	15	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Naldera **	Br.	15,993	580	67	44	18½	1918	P. & O.
Narkunda **	,,	16,227	581	69	27	18½	1920	,,
Nestor **	,,	14,547	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara §***	,,	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Ohio **	Br.	18,940	590	72	37	18	1923	Royal Mail.
Olympic §***	,,	46,439	852	92	59	23	1911	White Star.
Orama §**	,,	20,000	632	75	33	19	1924	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
Orbita §***	Br	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Royal Mail.
Orca §***	,,	16,063	550	67	43	15	1918	,, ,,
Orduña §***	,,	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ormuz **	,,	14,588	550	67	35	16	1914	,, ,,
Oronsay §**	,,	20,000	630	75	47	19	1924	,, ,,
Oropesa §**	,,	14,072	530	66	41	14½	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya §**	,,	12,257	525	62	32	14	1923	,, ,,
Orsova **	,,	12,036	536	62	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	,,	12,129	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,,
Pan America **	U.S.	13,712	517	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Paris §****	Fr.	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Paul Lecat **	,,	12,989	510	61	42	14½	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Persic **	Br.	12,231	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Pesàro ** (*ex* Moltke)	Itl.	12,335	525	62	35	15½	1901	Banco di San Giorgio.
Pittsburgh §***	Br.	16,322	575	67	41	16	1922	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
President Cleveland §**	U.S.	14,123	517	72	36	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, Grant §**	,,	14,119	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Harding §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Jackson §**	,,	14,124	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Jefferson §**	,,	14,174	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
,, Lincoln §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, McKinley §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Madison §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Pierce §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Roosevelt §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1922	,, ,,
,, B. Taft §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Wilson §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
Presidente Wilson **	Itl.	12,578	477	60	43	17	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Regina §***	Br.	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Reliance §*** (*ex* Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U.S.	16,798	592	72	39	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Republic **	,,	17,910	599	68	48	14	1907	U.S. Shipping Board.
Resolute §*** (*ex* William Oswald)	,,	17,258	596	72	40	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,535	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau §****	Fr.	12,678	559	62	43	16½	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Rotorua **	Br.	12,184	526	61	33	15	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Runic **	Br.	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star.
Samaria §**	,,	19,602	601	73	40	17	1921	Cunard.
San Fabian §	,,	13,031	530	69	42	N.R.	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Felix §	,,	13,037	530	69	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Fernando §	,,	13,056	530	69	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Florentino §	,,	12,842	530	68	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Gaspar §	,,	12,910	530	68	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Gerardo §	,,	12,915	530	68	42	N.R.	1922	,, ,, ,,
San Gregorio	,,	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	,, ,, ,,
San Jeronimo	,,	12,028	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Lorenzo	,,	12,097	527	66	42	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Melito	,,	12,286	530	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Nazario	,,	12,029	525	66	41	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
Saranac	,,	12,070	530	66	42	N.R.	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Saxon **	,,	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union-Castle.
Saxonia **	,,	14,197	580	64	38	16	1900	Cunard.
Scythia §**	,,	19,730	600	73	40	17	1920	,,
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,039	558	62	35	14½	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Sophocles §**	Br.	12,361	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Southern Cross §**	U.S.	13,789	516	72	27	17	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor.	12,977	532	64	29	16	1918	Norske Amerika.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,835	547	62	34	15½	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika.
Stuttgart **	Ger.	13,367	527	65	34	15	1923	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Suevic **	Br.	12,686	550	63	39	13	1901	White Star.
Taiyo Maru** (*ex*Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	14½	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tenyo Maru §***	,,	13,402	558	61	35	14½	1908	,, ,, ,,

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Transylvania §**	Br.	17,250	550	70	42	N.R.	1924	Anchor.
Tuscania §**	,,	16,991	552	70	38	16½	1922	,,
Ulysses **	,,	14,626	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Vandyck §**	,,	13,233	510	64	39	15	1921	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Veendam §**	Hol.	15,450	550	67	41	15	1923	Holland-Amerika.
Volendam §**	,,	15,434	550	67	32	15	1922	,, ,,
Voltaire **	Br.	13,248	510	64	39	15½	1923	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Walmer Castle **	,,	12,546	570	64	38	17½	1902	Union Castle.
Western World §**	U.S.	13,712	517	72	41	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
William Rockfeller **	,,	14,054	554	75	43	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co. of NewJersey.
Windsor Castle §**	Br.	18,967	632	72	41	18	1922	Union Castle.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Hardwicke Grange, 481,021 cubic feet (Houlder); *Princesa*, 473,689 cubic feet; *Baronesa*, 473,481 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 470,457 cubic feet; *Marquesa*, 464,622 cubic feet; *Canonesa*, 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Neponset*, 461,646 cubic feet (U.S. Shipping Board); *Norfolk*, 447,433 cubic feet (Fed. Steam Nav.); *Nariva*, 445,400 cubic feet; *Natia*, 445,200 cubic feet (R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd.); *Argyllshire*, 442,856 cubic feet (Scottish Shire Line). There were on June 30, 1924, 864 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these, 136 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 33 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 186 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Majestic, 56,551 tons (White Star); *Berengaria*, 52,226 tons (Cunard); *Olympic*, 46,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 30,696 tons (Cunard); *Belgenland*, 27,132 tons (International Nav. Co.); *Empress of Scotland*, 25,128 tons, *Empress of Australia*, 21,861 tons, *Empress of Canada*, 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.); *Duilio*, 23,228 tons (Nav. Gen. Italiana); *Minnetonka*, 21,998 tons (Atlantic Transport); *Minnewaska*, 21,716 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Mooltan*, 20,847 tons, *Maloja*, 20,837 tons (P. & O.); *Cap Polonio*, 20,576 tons (Hamburg Sud Amerik); *Franconia*, 20,158 tons (Cunard); *Orama*, 20,000 tons (Orient Steam Nav. Co.). There were on June 30, 1924, 3,162 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,789 were over 5,000 tons, and 203 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—1,051 steamers and 146 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Majestic, France, Aquitania, Berengaria, Olympic, Leviathan, Mecklenburg, Oranje Nassau, Prinses Juliana, Wahine, Paris, La Savoie, Esperia, Princess Patricia, Giulio Cesare, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Nairana, Maori, Loongana, Empress of Asia, Empress of Canada, Empress of Russia, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux, Columbus, Conte Rosso, Conte Verde.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Paris, Versailles, Anglia, Hibernia, Cambria, Scotia, Newhaven, Rouen, Viking, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, H. F. Alexander, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, Dieppe, Manxman, Brighton, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, Engadine, Riviera, Victoria, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co.	26*	132,000	Copenhagen	Java	8,681	Own 7 Steamers.
Glen Line	11*	90,000	London	Glenogle	9,513	Own 3 Steamers.
Bélot, G.	34	82,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,110	Own 4 Steamers.
Reading Co.	81	72,000	Philadelphia	Cumru	1,780	Own 12 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	44	54,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kreger	1,838	Own 9 Steamers.
Cie. Francaise d'Armement	12	53,000	Paris	Valparaiso	3,081	Own 7 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	23	46,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 6 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelson	11*	43,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,614	
Pendleton Bros., Inc.	19	36,000	New York	Marsala	2,422	Own 6 Steamers.
Southern Trans., Inc.	31	36,000	Philadelphia	Portsmouth	2,215	Own 9 Steamers.
Nelson (Charles) Co., Inc.	20	31,000	San Francisco	Daylight	3,756	Own 5 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Leviathan, Majestic, Berengaria, Olympic, Aquitania, Paris, Homeric, Columbus, Mauretania, Belgenland, Empress of Scotland, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, George Washington, France, Dallio, Minnetonka, Empress of Australia, Minnewaska, Giulio Cesare, Empress of Canada, America, Cedric, Celtic, Mooltan, Maloja, Albert Ballin, Deutschland, Cap Polonio, Franconia, Orama, Oronsay, Caronia, Scythia, Laconia, Samaria, Carmania, Agamemnon, Arundel Castle, Windsor Castle, Ohio, Conte Verde, Lapland, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, Republic, Montlaurier, Minnekahda, Resolute, Transylvania, Nieuw Amsterdam, Conte Rosso, Tuscania, De Grasse, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Reliance, California, Arabic, Regina, Doric, Montcalm, Montrose, Mongolia, Hansa, Cameronia, Pittsburgh, Montclare, Moldavia, Lancastria, Narkunda, Orca, all 16,000 tons and above.

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Name.		Output 1922 & 1923 (Gross Tons).
Harland & Wolff, Ltd...	Belfast.	215,223
Swan Hunter,	Wallsend	110,707
Workman, Clark	Belfast	91,814
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle	74,482
Palmer's	Jarrow	66,369
W. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool	62,854
Furness Shipbuilding Co.	Haverton Hill	55,323
Scott's	Greenock	50,056
Caledon	Dundee	49,085
Stephen & Sons	Linthouse	45,051
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch	42,925
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank	38,605
Lithgows	Port Glasgow	36,459
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn	36,431
Sir J. Laing & Sons	Sunderland	34,165
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead	34,107
Wm. Beardmore	Dalmuir	32,504
Henderson	Partick	32,155
J. Readhead	South Shields	31,950
Wm. Doxford	Sunderland	31,279
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co.	Howdon	28,423
Vickers, Ltd.	Barrow	23,525
Wm. Denny	Dumbarton	20,026

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

	Days.		Tons.
1862.	Under 9 from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8 ,, ,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7 ,, ,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6 ,, ,,	City of Paris	10,669
1894.	,, 5⅓ ,, ,,	Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6 ,, S'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349
1903.	,, 5½ ,, Cherb'g.	Deutschland	16,502
1909.	4*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.* from Q'town.	Mauretania	30,696
1924.	5*d.* 1*h.* 49*m.* to Cherb'g.	Mauretania	30,696

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

Name.		Output 1922 & 1923. (Horse Power).
Harland & Wolff	Belfast.	137,650
N. E. Marine Eng. Co.	Wallsend and Sunderland.	72,226
Workman, Clark	Belfast.	55,300
Richardsons, Westgarth	Middlesbrough and Sunderland	53,560
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle	52,150
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend.	50,530
J. G. Kincaid	Greenock.	47,350
Central Mar., Eng.	W. Hartlepool.	43,515
Scott's	Greenock.	42,250
Denny & Bros.,	Dumbarton	40,500
Palmer's	Jarrow.	38,900
D. Rowan & Co.	Glasgow.	32,050
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank	31,250
Stephen & Sons	Linthouse	29,730
Wm. Beardmore	Dalmuir.	28,900
Wallsend Slipway	Wallsend.	27,530
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn	25,300
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead.	22,950

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

		Feet.		Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western	1,340
1845.	,, ,,	300	Great Britain	2,084
1858.	,, ,,	680	Great Eastern	18,918
1871.	,, ,,	400	Oceanic (1)	3,807
1881.	,, ,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,, ,,	601	Campania	12,952
1899.	,, ,,	685	Oceanic (2)	17,247
1904.	,, ,,	709	Baltic	23,884
1907.	,, ,,	762	Mauretania	30,696
1911.	,, ,,	852	Olympic	46,439
1912.	,, ,,	883	Berengaria	52,226
1914.	915 × 100 × 58 feet		Majestic	56,551

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES.

Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
African Steam Ship Co., 23, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36 & 38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 45, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
Bennett S.S. Co., Ltd., 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Bibby Bros. & Co., 10, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
Blue Star Line (1920) Ltd., Holland House, Bury St., E.C. 3.
Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., 52, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., North Quay, Eastern Basin, London Dock.

British India S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
British Tanker Co., Ltd., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.
Bullard, King & Co., Ltd., 14, St. Mary's Axe, E.C. 3.

Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 38, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., 17–19, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.; Head European Office, 62–65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., 8, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
City Line: Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, (1920) Ltd., 104, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd.: 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth & Government Line, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Cook, Thos., & Son: Head Office, Ludgate Circus. Branches: 38 & 39, Piccadilly; 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, &c., &c.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; 22, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Compania Trasatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 26, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Davies & Newman, Ltd., 3, Gracechurch St., E.C.
Denholm, J. & J., Ltd., 155, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Devitt & Moore, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd., 16, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

Eagle Oil Transport, Ltd., 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow Street, W.C. 2.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 104 & 106, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Embiricos, M., Port of London Building, Pepys St., Seething Lane, E.C. 3.

Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

General Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 15, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Glen Line, Ltd., 19, Billiter Street, E.C. 3.

Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Harrison Line Brokers: John T. Rennie, Son & Co., 1, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 64, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Holland-America Line: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 53, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Houston Line, 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Leyland Line, 11, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
London & Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd., 2–12, Wapping High St., E. 1.

MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.
MacIver, David, & Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
McIlwraith, McEacharn's Line Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C. 3.
Messageries Maritimes, 72 to 75, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, and 62, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Milburn, Wm., & Co., 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., 31–33, Lime Street, E.C. 3.
Mogul Line: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Moss, H. E. & Co., 43, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

Nederland Line: Agents, Keller, Bryant & Co., 115–117, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 98, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3. Branches, 14, Cockspur St., S.W. 1., and Australia House, Strand.
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co., The, Royal Mail House, E.C. 2.
P. & O. S. Nav. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Power Line, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Prince Line, 12, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Rotterdam Lloyd: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Royal Mail Stm. Pkt. Co., Royal Mail House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.

Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., Turnbull, Martin & Co., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Southern Pacific Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Strick, Frank C., & Co., Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

Tankers, Ltd., 37–41, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., 3 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.

Watts Watts & Co., 7, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Weir, Andrew, & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21, Bury St., E.C. 3.
White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Worms & Cie Steamship Lines: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE, BERKS.	An Examination for Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions (three £30, two £60, two £30), will be held in June. Particulars can be obtained from the BURSAR, BRADFIELD COLLEGE, BERKS.
KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.	Scholarships are offered for competition twice annually, in June and November. A King's Scholarship is tenable with an Entrance Scholarship, so that a boy may at entrance win scholarships to the value of £55 15*s.* a year for five years. Full information from HEADMASTER, KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.
DOVER COLLEGE.	Three Entrance Scholarships for Boarders are awarded in July, value £70, £50, and £30, one of each. The Common Entrance Examination is used as a Preliminary Test and selected Candidates are asked to do higher papers. The examination can be taken at the Preparatory School.
EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.	Entrance Scholarship Examination July 3rd and 4th, 1925. Four Scholarships, £40–10, may be offered, and one Honour Scholarship of £40 for the Sons of Officers who have fallen in the War. University Endowment, £600 a year. Apply to THE HEADMASTER, EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.
SEDBERGH SCHOOL.	Entrance Scholarship Examination in May or June in London, after preliminary test at Preparatory Schools. Ten Scholarships (£100 to £40) are offered. House Exhibitions may be awarded to deserving candidates. Apply to the HEADMASTER'S SECRETARY.
UPPINGHAM.	An Examination will be held in May or June, 1925, for about Eight Open Scholarships, varying from £85 to £30 per annum. Allowance is made for age, but a candidate must be under 14 on May 1st, 1925. Apply to THE BURSAR, OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, UPPINGHAM.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.	An examination is held each Summer Term. Candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under 16, and for Junior Scholarships under 14, on May 1st. The value of the Scholarships depends upon the Standard attained, but never exceeds the amount of Tuition Fees (£39 per annum). See "Public Schools' Year Book."

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[*See* p. 978 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

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[*See* p. 978 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

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The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

GIRLS.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

FINISHING HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES OVER 16.

The Abbey is a beautifully decorated house standing in 2 acres of old-world garden.

Curriculum.—Theoretical and Practical Housewifery, Cooking, Laundry, Dressmaking and Plain Needlework, Sick Nursing, Hygiene, Sport, Dancing, etc. Domestic Science a speciality.

Organised educational excursions to London and other places of interest in England and abroad.

For Illustrated Prospectus and Terms, apply PRINCIPAL.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. Southern Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)

G. K. THOMPSON, M.C., M.A.
Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford.

Prepares boys for the leading Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Premises specially designed for school purposes and constructed in extensive grounds (16 acres). Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Inclusive fees.—40 guineas per term.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 12½ miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A. / C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7–14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,469.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £4 4*s.*, £5 5*s.* Boarders, £20 extra.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The town holds a first place among health resorts owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 20,363.

[*See* p. 978 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.**

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

GIRLS.

WINCEBY HOUSE SCHOOL,

HASTINGS ROAD, BEXHILL.

Principals {**Miss WILSON.**
Miss WINIFRED WILSON.

Assisted by fully qualified staff.

Premises.—Detached in own grounds on edge of open country, but near sea.

Curriculum.—Adapted to meet requirements for Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Drawing and Music special features.

Great attention paid to Physical and Mental welfare of pupils.

Girl Guides, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Net-ball.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—£35-40 per term.

GIRLS, 6-17.

THE SEASIDE SCHOOL,

BEXHILL.

Principal - Mrs. HEATH.

Premises.—Situate in the highest part of Bexhill, facing sea, with open country behind.

Aim.—To combine first-class teaching, free time for development of individual tastes and initiative, and self-government, calling forth loyalty, unselfishness, resourcefulness, honesty.

Nursery School.—Norland lady-nurse. Montessori methods. Care of health, happiness, manners. Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 to £35 per term.

BIDEFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Healthy residential town, subsoil shale, standing high above River Torridge, one mile from famous Westward Ho! Golf Links. Climate mild and most bracing in Devon. Excellent educational facilities. Direct through train service to London (S.R.)."

GIRLS. **WEST BANK SCHOOL.**

(Recognised by the Board of Education.)

Principal - - Miss ABBOTT.

Premises pecially built for a school, stand on high ground. Gymnasium, Laboratory, Playing Field, Three Tennis Courts.

Aim.—To give good modern education combined with careful individual attention and healthy country life.

Special attention to Music, Art, Languages and Literature. Preparation for University Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Physical training and health of highest importance.

There is a junior boarding-house for children under ten. Entire charge taken.

Fees.—30-36 guineas per term.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

ANSTEY PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

ERDINGTON.

Principals - {**Miss Anstey** (*Bergman Österberg Diploma*). **Mrs. I. Bridgman** (*Bergman Österberg Diploma*).

Vice-Principal - - Miss E. Rowe, B.A.

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete Training for Teachers' Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Net-Ball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields.

Prospectus on application.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 90,640. Sunshine (1923), 1,332 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere."

The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. Sunshine (1923), 1,727 hours. Southern Rly., L. & N.E. Rly., and L.M. & S. Rly. Pop. 91,770.

[*See* p. 979 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

(*Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing.*)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

GIRLS.

NETHERHALL SCHOOL,

POOLE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH WEST.

Principals { **Miss M. M. STEVENS, B.A. (Lond.).** **Miss G. H. STEVENS.**

Home and Finishing School situated near cliffs and sands.

First-class education, with special facilities for Music, Art and Languages.

Individual attention and special care of health.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Pleasant Garden for Tennis and Net-ball.

Bathing under Supervision.

Fees.—From £26 to £36 per term.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds." L.M & S. Railway. Pop. 3,579.

GIRLS.

THE BEACON, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal- - - Mrs. W. H. DINSMORE.
Head Mistress - Miss A. M. COLLINS, M.A.

Premises picturesquely situated on the hill, with south aspect and commanding delightful view of the Trossach Hills. Attractive gardens. Excellent playing field. Gymnasium. Laboratory.

Aim.—Development of character. Thorough modern education. Cultivate special gifts, and give a healthy joy in life.

Pupils prepared Oxford and Cambridge Locals, English and Scottish University Entrances, and Associated Board of Music. Entire charge taken.

Hockey. Cricket. Tennis. Swimming.

Fees.—£35 to £38 10s. per term.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1910 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent. in excess of London; in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

With its two piers, its immense promenade, its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds, together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town. Sunshine (1923), 1,718 hours. *See* p. 979 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - { Miss SALMON. Miss BLACK.

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Large detached house in own grounds.

Aim.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations. Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Swimming. *Fees.*—50 guineas per term inclusive.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL.

PRESTON PARK.

Principals - - { Miss WOODHEAD. Miss CLEARE.

Assisted by a Fully Qualified Staff.

Premises.—Healthily situated. Within easy reach of the Sea and South Downs.

The curriculum is comprehensive, and the educational methods up to date.

Pupils prepared for Universities, Associated Board of Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations.

Gymnastics, Outdoor Sports and Swimming in the hands of a qualified mistress.

Fees.—28 to 30 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SUSSEX HALL,

4, SUSSEX SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Recognised by the Board of Education).

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON.

Thorough education with the comforts of a home.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses.

Pupils prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams. and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., and Royal Drawing Society's Exams.

Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Fees.—From £75 p.a. (Junior) inclusive.

Prospectus and reference on application.

BRIDGE OF WEIR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Weir stands well above sea-level, about 350 feet. Climate bracing. Air very pure. Rainfall is average for West of Scotland. The ground dries quickly owing to rock subsoil. Good motoring roads."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

RANFURLY CASTLE SCHOOL.

MODERN CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boarders received by the Day, Week or Term. Day Pupils.

Headmaster - C. K. COTTON, B.A.

Premises.—In own grounds about 200 feet above sea-level.

Fully equipped science laboratories.

Preparation for Universities, Higher Certificate, &c. Playing field 3½ acres for Rugby Football, Hockey, Tennis and Cricket.

Prospectus and fees on application.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

OAKLEA, BUCKHURST HILL.

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a sub-soil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1923), 1,804 hours. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway, 75 miles from London.

[*See* p. 980 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
(*Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*), and
R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (*Honours*)
(*Clare College, Cambridge*).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS.

PORT REGIS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
BROADSTAIRS.

Principal—G. C. BEALL, B.A.

BOYS.

ST. EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age.

Pleasantly situated, with pretty grounds attached.

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships. Close personal and individual attention.

Entire charge taken. The fees are moderate and inclusive.

For Prospectus, apply Headmaster.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Established over 30 years.*)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster or Headmistress.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply good and soft." Sunshine (1923), 1,105 hours.

[*See* p. 980 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS

HOLM LEIGH.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

For Boarders only.

Principals { **A. DUDLEY SMITH, M.A., LL.B.** (Scholar of Pembroke College, Camb.). **M. G. FERGUSON, B.A.** (Queen's College, Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the side of Corbar Hill, overlooking Buxton, protected from north and east.

Cricket and Football Field. Two asphalt playgrounds. Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range. Detached Sanatorium.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

Prospectus and list of Scholarship Successes on application.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally are well suited here, whilst acute rheumatism is rare. Within a mile of the Borough boundary the Cotswold Hills rise to an altitude of 1,000 ft." Pop. 48,444. Sunshine (1923), 1,363 hours.

[*See* p. 981 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (Oxford).

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6–14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

GIRLS.

GLENMORE.

Principal – Mrs. H. G. BROWN.

Premises.—Situated on the outskirts of the town in own grounds of 2½ acres.

Aim.—To provide the comforts of a well-ordered home consistent with school discipline. Close attention given to education and moral training.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Knowledge, usual English subjects, French, Drawing, Nature Study, Class Singing, Physical Exercises and Needlework.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—20–25 guineas per term.

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort."

[*See* p. 980 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,

Pinecroft, Barton Fields, Canterbury.

Principals { **Miss W. GERMAN, L.T.C.L.** (First Class Honours R.U.I.) **Miss F. GERMAN.** (Inter Honours, R.U.I.)

Premises.—In own grounds on a height overlooking the city. Electric light. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddock.

Aim.—To provide sound education on modern lines in home-like and happy environment. Careful moral and physical training.

French taught conversationally. Music. Art. Individual attention.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—24 to 28 guineas per term.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¾ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex Coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanilo at the side of the Cathedral is a 15th century tower 120ft. in height; the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping. Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS.

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.

Principal—

Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)

(*Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.*)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

CHISLEHURST

(Kent), distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character, interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

BOYS.

BICKLEY HALL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals—
A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.
B. S. FARNFIELD, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level, in a beautiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil.

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories. Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel. Cadet Corps, Rifle Range. Sanatorium. Swimming Bath. Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Faces nearly due south; is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. Air is bright, clear and bracing; much brilliant sunshine. Fogs very rare, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1923), 1,706 hours." [*See* p. 981 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

S. MONICA'S SCHOOL.

Principal - - MISS WILSON.
Assisted by
Miss DUTTON, B.A. (Hons. Lond.).
Miss NUNN, L.R.A.M.
Miss TOMASSON, B.A. (Mathematics), French.
Miss SANDERS, Liverpool Training College (1st Class), Games, Dancing, &c.
Miss WHEELER (Hons. Cam.), H.L.
Miss CATTELL, N.F.U.

Premises—Close to sea, with tennis court and playgrounds. Net ball, hockey, &c.

Aim—To provide an education for the formation of self-reliant character as well as Physical and Intellectual development. Oxford locals. Girl Guides. Brownies.

Fees.—28–30 guineas per term, without extras.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"An essentially bracing and healthy town standing on elevated ground 50 miles from London and 9 miles from the sea. The air is very pure and free from mists and fogs. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low."

GIRLS.

ENDSLEIGH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals—**Miss A. G. WILLETT and Miss J. B. TURNER, Hons. LL.A., Oxford Diplomas Education and Geography, &c.**

Premises consist of four houses specially adapted for school purposes, with Tennis lawns, Gymnasium and Hockey field.

Aim.—To develop and train pupils to become useful citizens. Character building of supreme importance.

Course of study includes English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, National Science, Class Singing, Drawing, Needlework, Drill and Games. Great attention given to Music and Eurythmics.

Entire charge where parents abroad.
Inclusive Fees from £20 per term.
Special fees for daughters of clergymen.

COOKHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Quaint old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics, &c. On gravel soil. Public water-supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records." Population (estimated), 3,685.

BOYS.

THE VICARAGE,
COOKHAM, BERKS.

The Vicar of Cookham, Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the Vicarage.

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school.

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired.

Well-known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington.

Rev. Dr. BATCHELOR, Vicarage, Cookham.

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lying in the valley of the Devon, snuggling under the Ochils, Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water-supply and drainage."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

DOLLAR ACADEMY
(JOHN M'NABB'S SCHOOL).
(*Founded* 1818.)
CO-EDUCATIONAL (10–18).
Headmaster - - HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A. (Glasgow), B.A. (Oxon.).

Premises beautifully situated in 20 acres of grounds at the foot of the Ochil Hills.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional, and Industrial Careers. Several Bursaries and Scholarships. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge where parents abroad.
Boarding fee.—80 guineas per session.
School fee.—16 guineas per session.

DONCASTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Rapidly developing important town in West Riding of Yorkshire. Railway centre. Clean, airy, healthy. Low death rate. Little infectious disease. Splendid train service." Pop. 55,220.

GIRLS.

THORNE HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

THORNE, Near DONCASTER.

Principal—
J. B. PRICE, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.I.,
Assisted by staff of trained graduates.

Healthy situation with extensive playing fields.

Preparation for all Examinations, special facilities provided for pupils from overseas. Trained nurse and matron.

Music a speciality.

Prospectus and full particulars on application.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex). Municipal Borough. Population 62,030. Southern Railway. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death rate 1921, inclusive, 10·28 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1923), 1,869 hours.

See also p. 956.

[*See* p. 983 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

CHOLMELEY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon).

Buildings specially designed in own grounds, 3 acres, in the healthiest part of Eastbourne, provide accommodation for 40 boys.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Thorough grounding.

Organised games. Physical Drill. Gymnasium. Rifle Range. Swimming.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

DEERHADDNN,

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Principal—

Miss A. E. GODFREY (Registered).

Premises situated in own grounds on sea-front, in the best part of the town. Large Assembly Hall, Electric Light. Games Field.

Education thorough and up-to-date. Conversational French. Music a special feature.

Swedish Drill, Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis.

Fees.—35 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

GRANVILLE HOUSE, MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education.

Principal—

Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey.

Good references.

GIRLS.

CLAREMONT-FAIRFIELD COURT.

AN EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses DAWSON.

(Staff of English and Foreign Mistresses and well-known Masters.)

Fairfield Court is one of the most commanding residences in Eastbourne, standing in 3 acres of ground; it has tennis lawns and many beautiful class-rooms. Hot-water radiators throughout.

The aim of the school is to combine the highest educational advantage with the comforts of a happy home.

Entire charge of foreign and Colonial pupils.

GIRLS.

GREENCROFT,

GRAND PARADE, EASTBOURNE.

Principals - { Miss C. A. DAVIES, B.A. Hons. / Miss S. DAVIES (French acquired in Paris).

Premises.—Situated in own grounds on sea-front.

Aim.—To give a thorough and practical education, combined with careful personal supervision and training of character.

Pupils prepared London Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, Art and Music Examinations.

Health and physical development receive greatest care and attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—45 to 50 guineas per term.

DOWNHAM

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Downham is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand; modern drainage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. **HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - { Miss MARKHAM. / Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 80 guineas inclusive.

EASTBOURNE.

FOR CLIMATIC HEADING *see* page 955.

GIRLS. **RIPPINGALE,**

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principals—

Miss ETHEL WORTERS

(Class. Tripos Girton Coll. Camb. Training Coll.),

Miss BURNEY

(Oxford Degree Cert. Hons. Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.).

Premises.—Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To give high-class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual, and physical training.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees—38 guineas per term

EDINBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. Winter temperature same as London; summer temperature lower." L.M. & S. Rly. and L. & N.E. Rly.

[*See* p. 983 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

DREGHORN CASTLE SCHOOL,

COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmasters: H. M. RUSH, B.A.

(*Formerly Headmaster Merchiston Castle Preparatory School.*)

R. W. BURTON, B.A., M.C.

Premises.—The Castle stands in extensive grounds at the foot of the Pentland Hills, 3 miles from Edinburgh. 400 acres of park land.

Fees.—£45 per term.

Special fees for sons of Clergy.

FARNHAM

(Surrey). Pop. 12,133. Southern Railway. 38½ miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot. On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath. Dry, bracing air. Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishop of Winchester.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

CLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses SCUTT.

Premises.—Fine Georgian residence. Well-timbered park of 200 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough sound training: moral, intellectual and physical. Pupils prepared usual examinations.

Special attention to Music and French. Domestic economy and dressmaking. Hockey, net-ball, cricket, and tennis. Large playing fields. Own cows and poultry. Boarders, 5–19 years; Boys, 5–9 years.

Fees.—75–105 guineas per year.

Entire charge from 120 guineas per year.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. Sunshine (1923), 1,754 hours." [*See* p. 985 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **PENFILLAN HOUSE.**

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),

and

Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.)

(*First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.*)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for

UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Terms moderate.

List of successes on application.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400. L. & N.E. Rly.

BOYS. (*Founded 1864.*)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,

SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.

(*Late House Master Felsted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 30 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £99.

GLOUCESTER.

Pop. 51,330. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W.Railway. 114 miles from London. Cathedral City of great historical interest abounding in antiquities. Good centre for tourists.

See p. 985 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

TIBBERTON COURT.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. GAIRDNER, B.A.
(*Brasenose College, Oxford.*)

Premises.—Situate 5 miles from Gloucester, in own grounds of 26 acres commanding exquisite views. Entirely new and up-to-date sanitation. Central Heating, Electric Light.

Aim.—To develop boys' characters and give proper attention to the religious, intellectual, physical and athletic sides.

Curriculum.—Based on the recommendations of the Headmasters' Conference.

Fees.—£40 per term.

GOATHLAND,

Yorkshire, L. & N. E. Railwy, 9¼ miles from Whitby, 15 miles N. from Pickering. The vale of Goathland furnishes some strikingly beautiful scenery. Thomasin Foss, Water Ark, and Mallyan's Spout, Church of St. Mary, erected 1821, rebuilt 1894-5.

[*See* p. 985 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

GRAYSTONES,

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(registered P.N.E.U.).

Beautiful Mountain Air.

Highly recommended for delicate children.

Specialists for Music, Art, Languages, Dancing, &c.

Apply THE PRINCIPAL.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated amongst the Fens. It lies 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low."

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,

NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Beautifully situated in extensive grounds of 35 acres. 1¼ miles from Gosberton Station. 2½ miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours.

Elocution taught by Miss Harrison (pupil of A. Acton Bond, Hon.A.C.M.).

Dancing and Eurythmics by Miss Selby (of Madame Wordsworth's Training College).

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—Mrs. H. E. HARRISON, M.I.S.M.
(*Registered Teacher*).

HALE,

Cheshire. Situated in the east of Cheshire, about 10 miles S.W. of Manchester. The climate is a particularly healthy one, bracing but not severe. Lying on the open plain of Cheshire it obtains the full benefit of the prevailing winds from the sea.

BOYS.

WADHAM HOUSE.

Principal - C. JOWETT EDWARDS.

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Playing fields of 9 acres attached to School. Class-rooms and dormitories, facing south, built with special attention to lighting, heating, and ventilation.

Anglo-Indian boys can be arranged for during the holidays.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Highly qualified resident staff.

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Physical Exercises, Boxing, Carpentry, Dancing.

Fees.—38 to 40 guineas per term.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Sunshine (1923), 1,397 hours.

[*See* p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ROYAL NAVY.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.

Playing Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

BOYS.

PORTINGTON HOUSE,

COLD BATH ROAD, HARROGATE.

PRE-PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (4–14).

Principal - HENRY B. OSTLER.
Assisted by highly qualified staff.

Premises.—Situated in the highest part of the town, specially designed and furnished to provide a home for children whose Parents are abroad. Individual attention and thorough grounding.

MONTESSORI SYSTEM.

Special attention given to Physical Exercises and Games. Cricket and Football Field adjoining house. Also fully equipped Carpenter's Shop.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—35-40 guineas per term.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—
N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 65 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—180 guineas per annum.

HAYWARD'S HEATH

(Sussex), is a delightfully picturesque and salubrious region for the healthy, and well adapted for the needs of convalescents and of delicate constitutions requiring an open-air life without excessive stimulation. Southern Railway.

BOYS.

BEECHMONT PREPARATORY SCHOOL

(REMOVED FROM SEVENOAKS, 1921).

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - Rev. C. W. L. BODE, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar of Eton and Pembroke College, Oxon.*)

Fine house, high ground, 27 acres, 1½ miles from station.

Mrs. Bode has great experience in care of boys, and has an excellent Matron.

Many Honours gained at Public Schools and afterwards, also many athletic distinctions.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Telephone, 155 Hayward's Heath.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD,

24½ miles from London. L. M. & S. Railway. Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country residential district, on a dry subsoil of gravel and chalk, at an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. Good water-supply and drainage.

BOYS.

HEATH BROW SCHOOL,

BOXMOOR.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. W. EASTWOOD, M.A. (Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the outskirts of Boxmoor, 400 feet above sea level, in Chiltern Hills, on gravel soil.

Aim.—Moral, intellectual and physical training and formation of habits of self-reliance and independence.

Thorough grounding. Small classes.

Household arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Eastwood.

Prospectus on application. 'Phone, 19 Boxmoor.

HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.

BELTINGE.

Principal - Miss I. C. M. TILLOTT (Westfield College, London University).

Premises.—Situated on high ground, half-mile from Herne Bay, in fine open position.

Aim.—To combine advantages of comfortable and refined home with thorough modern education on Public School principles.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Theory, Natural Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine airy position; considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS.

TWIZZLETWIG.

(*Anglo-Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys*).

Principals { Miss A. HUMPHREYS. / Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Good modern education. Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HORSHAM.

An important agricultural town, 123 to 230 feet above sea-level, noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, which include St. Leonards Forest. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is 2 miles distant. 36 miles from London (Southern Railway).

GIRLS.

S. CHRISTOPHER'S.

P.N.E.U. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDERS AND DAY PUPILS.

From 6 to 18 years.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial children.

Girls can specialise in Art, Languages and Music.

Every care given to health and happiness. All-round development aimed at.

Fully qualified Staff.

Beautiful country—walks and picnics.

School Company of Girl Guides and Brownie Pack.

Guilds for Nature Study and Newspaper work.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 4,282. L. & N.E. Rly. Sunshine (1923) 1,244 hours.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.*)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS. **ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1923), 1,418 hours.

BOYS. **KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.**

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by
J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for forty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There are a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

ILFRACOMBE.

Occupies a natural basin almost surrounded by craggy heights. The air is moist and unirritating; breezes are light and from the west; there is a large average amount of sunshine. The range of temperature is comparatively small. Winter months are warmer and summer months cooler than average of rest of Kingdom. Climate is therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble. Sunshine (1923), 1,427 hours.

[*See* p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **HEREFORD HOUSE.**

Established 1873.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss M. JONES.

Aim.—To combine home comforts with school discipline, to instil good and orderly habits and thoughtful manners.

Education.—On sound modern lines with preparation for University Examinations if desired.

Numerous successes in examinations of the University Locals, Associated Board of Music and Royal Drawing Society.

Physical Training, Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Swimming.

Fees.—30-35 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **ADELAIDE COLLEGE.**

Established 1889.
Principals—
Mrs. and Miss WARRELL-BOWRING, L.L.A.

Premises situated in well-wooded grounds overlooking the sea. Playing field.

Aim.—To give a systematic Modern and Commercial Education combined with the comforts of Home.

Curriculum includes Divinity, usual English subjects, French, Drawing, Mathematics, Science, Needlework, Theory of Music, and Class Singing.

Preparations for usual examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees from 50 guineas per annum.

ILKLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A health resort of high reputation due to its invigorating moorland air, the beauty of its scenery, and the purity and healing quality of its waters. Children and flowers thrive vigorously. One of the most attractive and healthy of our inland watering-places; situated among the noted bracing 'dales' of Yorkshire and the valley of the Wharfe. First-class golf courses, tennis, cricket, fishing, bathing, &c."

BOYS.

GHYLL ROYD.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - M. N. JUKES, M.A. (Haileybury Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Oxon.).

Premises.—Stand high in own grounds.

Aim.—To combine home training and comfort with sound teaching and discipline.

Domestic arrangements in the hands of Mrs. Jukes, assisted by competent Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 to 38 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

OAKLANDS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { **Miss NESSIE C. CLAGUE, B.A., Reg. Teacher.**
Miss IDA L. PERRY (C.H.L. Hons.), Reg. Teacher.

Assisted by efficient staff of qualified Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Premises.—Stand in extensive grounds 600 feet above sea-level, on the edge of the moors. Central Heating.

Aim.—To give sound and thorough education with individual attention to moral, mental and physical development.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—30-35 guineas per term.

IPSWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ipswich is situated in one of the most sunny and driest areas in England. Soil light gravel and sand. Water supply excellent. Death-rate low, and general conditions of life are conducive to longevity."

GIRLS.

FONNEREAU HOUSE SCHOOL,

FONNEREAU ROAD, IPSWICH.

Principal – Miss MEAD (Registered Teacher),

Assisted by a qualified resident and visiting staff of fifteen.

Premises.—Stand on high ground with southern aspect. Lawn Tennis, Playing Fields, Gymnasium.

Curriculum.—Offers a very wide choice, so that each pupil may take advantageous use of her special abilities. Complete scheme of education for girls from 5 to 18 years of age.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special care delicate or backward children.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 to 50 guineas per annum.

KESWICK.

(Lake District). Beautifully situated in the midst of high mountains, having romantic and picturesque scenery. Pure mountain air; climate invigorating and bracing, yet soft.

[*See* p. 984 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

STORMS SCHOOL.

(*Co-educational.*) 2 miles from Keswick.

Principals—

J. A. SPEDDING, J.P., Uppingham and Trinity Coll., Camb.

Mrs. J. A. SPEDDING,

Assisted by Resident University Staff.

Premises.—600 ft. above sea-level overlooking Derwentwater. 200 acres farm land and woodland. Tennis, cricket, and sports fields.

Work.—Preparation for London Matriculation and Universities.

Inclusive fees.—£150 per annum.

Telephone—KESWICK 9.

KIDDERMINSTER

(Worcestershire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In valley of River Stour, tributary of Severn; subsoil of beds of new red sandstone. Elevation 110 feet to 265 feet above sea-level. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare. Outskirts of town very healthy."

BOYS.

BLAKEBROOK,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Extremely healthy position. Grounds of 9 acres.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Two exhibitions awarded each term, value £35 per annum.

Particulars from Headmaster.

KILMACOLM, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Kilmacolm is a well-known health resort. It is entirely residential, and is situated on the moorlands, between 300 ft. and 500 ft. above the Firth of Clyde. The soil is light and porous; the air particularly pure and invigorating."

GIRLS.

ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL,

KILMACOLM.

(The Girls' School Co., Ltd.)

Fully Equipped Modern School for Girls.

Head Mistress - Miss WAUGH.

Highly qualified staff, including Games Mistress.

Premises.—Specially built with large Hall, Laboratory, etc. Boarding Houses separate and beautifully situated.

Aim.—To fit girls for the duties and responsibilities of life, and to establish their health and character.

Older girls may specialize in Music, Art, etc. Preparation for all usual Examinations.

Fees.—38-43 guineas per term.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

GIRLS.

ST. BONIFACE COURT
(LEE COLLEGE).

Principals - The Misses CLARKE & McLELLAN.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Net-ball, Cycling, and Swimming. Swedish Drill.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The air possesses invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing." Pop. 11,286. [*See* p. 987 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ROSEMEAD.

Principals - { Miss YOUNG, B.A., Hons. Lond. / Miss SHARPE (Registered).

Premises specially adapted for school purposes. Five acres of grounds. South aspect.

Aim of school to study the characteristics of each pupil and to give good sound education on the lines most beneficial to each.

Preparation for usual Examinations and University entrance where desired. Great attention paid to Health. Modern languages taught conversationally as well as grammatically.

Physical Training, Gymnasium, Sea Bathing, Riding.

Fees.—33 to 35 guineas per term.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm." Sunshine (1923), 1,330 hours. [*See* p. 987 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH, OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—
CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound general education under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.
Under 9, £100 per annum.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Liverpool is situated on the east bank of the Mersey, with docks extending for seven miles, accommodating the finest ocean-going fleets and ships trading with all ports in the world. Splendid tramway system and overhead electric railway. Pop. 803,118.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,
HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).

President, The EARL OF DERBY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL
TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports, Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

GIRLS.

THE WATERLOO GIRLS' COLLEGE,
Waterloo Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Principals - { Miss I. SLATER, A.T.C.L. / Miss J. SLATER, L.R.A.M. / Miss D. MATE, Inter. B.A. (Lond.)

Aim.—To provide good and liberal education leading up to Universities or preparing for home life. Health and comfort studied. Particular stress laid on formation of character by moral and religious training, and fitting pupils for practical business and duties of life.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Inclusive Fees.—23 to 33 guineas per term.

LONDON.

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LOWESTOFT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Has the distinction of being the most easterly town of Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, the climate being magnificently bracing. Sunshine (1923), 1,647 hrs."

[*See* p. 987 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

SOUTH LODGE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—
T. J. ELLIOTT SEWELL, M.A. (Camb.)
University Scholar and Scholar of Rugby School.

Premises consist of 2 detached houses in own grounds on sea front. Playing Field 5 acres, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Scheme of work includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Elementary Science and usual English Subjects.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Shooting.

Fees.—£33 to £36 per term.

MAIDENHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated, within easy reach of Town by rail or motor-bus. Subsoil: gravel overlying chalk. Low rainfall. Mild climate. Efficiently sewered and drained." Pop. 16,741.

BOYS.

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE,

BRAY, near MAIDENHEAD.

Visitor—
The MARQUESS OF CARISBROOKE, G.C.V.O.

Chairman—
Rt. Rev. BISHOP SHAW, D.D., Oxford.

Commandant—
Lieut.-Colonel NORMAN COATES, M.C., M.P.

Boys 13 to 19 years accepted for Army, Universities, and Professions. Beautiful grounds of 50 acres. Rugby, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Golf, Rowing, Running, Swimming, Boxing.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (8-13).

Fees.—From 30 guineas per term.

MARGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The chief reason for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appears to be its dry, bracing climate; it has the smallest rainfall in England." [*See* p. 989 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. Estab. half a century.

CLIFTONVILLE COLLEGE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - W. RUSSELL DAVIS, F.R.G.S.

Assisted by a staff of University Graduates.

Premises.—Four houses close to the sea.

Aim.—To provide a really sound education on thoroughly up-to-date lines, cultivate the character of each pupil, and develop self-reliance, courage and tenacity of purpose.

Preparation for usual Exams. and for the Public Schools.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In Hampshire, 3½ miles S.W. of Lymington. Climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny; gravel soil. Air contains properties strength-giving to growing children. Good bathing."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ELLALAND.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

Principal - - - Miss EDITH AUKLAND.

Premises situated on Cliff, in own grounds, with beautiful surroundings.

Both Boys and Girls received. The children lead a happy, regular, and, as far as possible, outdoor life.

Training throughout on Froebelian principles. Health and Happiness chief consideration.

Entire charge taken of children from India and Colonies, the genial climate being especially suitable.

Physical Exercises, Games, and Daily Walks.

Fees.—From 70 guineas per annum.

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10·5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise." Pop. 17,809.

[*See* p. 988 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS, M.A.
(Scholar, Keble Coll., Oxford),
H. PAULLEY, M.A.
(Nat. Sci. Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.).
R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—
J. E. HEALEY, M.A.(Oxon.).
S. R. S. BROWN, M.A.(Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive).—50 to 55 guineas per term.

MINEHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the edge of Exmoor. Equable climate. Low rainfall. Excellent water and milk supply. Cool in summer, from moorland air. Well sheltered in winter from westerly gales."

[*See* p. 989 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. ALDWYNS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Miss E. M. G. THOMAS,

Higher Local First-Class Honours Certificate, Brevet Superieur.

Premises situated on the Hill near Moor and Sea, particularly suited to delicate children and those born in India and other warm climates.

Great attention paid to health and physical development.

Fees.—75 to 100 guineas per annum.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY,

MALVERN WELLS.

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON.

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, French House, and House for Domestic Training, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff; every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

The aim throughout the Prepatory House is to make the best of the first years of school life.

BEAUPRÉ GENTHOD-GENEVA.

Beaupré is run in connection with the Abbey School, and is under the direct supervision of the Principals.

GIRLS.

THORNBANK,

MALVERN WELLS.

Principal - - Miss HILDA ROGERS
(late Assistant Mistress of Bedales, Petersfield).

Premises.—In own grounds on slope of Malvern Hills. Cottage in grounds for Sanatorium. Own Games Field.

Aim.—To develop intelligence and reasoning power of each pupil, and train them to become useful, responsible and cultured women.

Preparation for Public and University Examinations. Swimming, Riding, Games, Gardening and other outdoor pursuits.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.
Prospectus on application.

MUSSELBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Musselburgh, 6 miles from Edinburgh. Faces north, overlooking the sea. Soil and subsoil sand and gravel. Healthy climate, bracing air, and situated in one of the driest areas in Scotland. Excellent water supply and good drainage." Pop. about 18,000.

GIRLS AND JUNIOR BOYS.

KING ARTHUR SCHOOL,

DRUMMORE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH, near EDINBURGH

(Under the direction of the Scottish Educational Trust, Ltd.).

Principal—
Miss E. H. C. PAGAN, M.A. (Edin.) (Honours).

Premises in well-wooded grounds, 24 acres, overlooking the Firth of Forth. Open-air class rooms for summer. Gymnasium.

Aim.—School training with originality of thought and feeling and wider interest in Nature and humanity.

Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Gardening, Sea Bathing.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees—35 guineas per term.

NEWPORT, I.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The Borough is situated central of the Island, in a valley almost surrounded with Chalk Downs. Enjoys an equable climate. The subsoil varying, part clay, part chalk, part gravel. Enjoys good water supply. Well drained and lighted."

GIRLS.

SHIDE HOUSE,

Near NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

Principal - Mrs. MOFFETT, B.Sc.

(*Registered Teacher.*)

Premises.—Detached in own grounds of 2¾ acres, with Tennis Lawn.

Curriculum includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Eurhythmics, Natural Science, Music, Drawing, Handwork and Domestic Subjects.

Preparation for University Matriculation College Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—33-40 guineas per term.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,837. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor. It enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches, an ample though not excessive figure."

BOYS.

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department for which both Day boys and Boarders are received. The College has also an efficient O. T. C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn Term and Hockey in the Spring Term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPRINGFIELD,

FORDE PARK, NEWTON ABBOT, P.N.E.U.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 5-12, BOYS 5-9.

Principals - Dr. and Mrs. POCOCK.

Sound education and happy home life.

Every care and attention, good feeding. Climate very suitable for children from abroad.

Within easy reach of sea and bracing uplands of Dartmoor.

Fees.—From £25 per term.

Entire charge from £120 per annum.

NEWQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Newquay is characterised by (1) the remarkable equability of the temperature, (2) the small amount of humidity, (3) the very great proportion of sunshine and high temperature in winter. Sunshine (1923), 1,587 hours."

[*See* p. 990 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

NEWQUAY COLLEGE.

Ideally situated, facing the sea.

Bracing and equable climate, specially suited to delicate and colonial boys.

Sound education for boys. Preparation for all Public Examinations. Staff of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates. Trained nurse matron.

Preparatory form for boys from 6 years of age.

Playing Fields, Swimming, &c.

Fees.—From 20 to 25 guineas per term.

Prospectus on Application.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes and to seekers after genealogical clues. L. & N.E.R. & L.M. & S.R. Pop. 120,653.

BOYS.

BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).

Staff: **F. E. SCOTT, B.A. (Lond.).**
A. J. ANDREWS, B.Sc. (Lond.).
P. M. HOUGHTON, B.A. (Cantab.).
A. L. ALDRIDGE, Inter. B.A.

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Universities and Public Schools. Formation of Character regarded of prime importance. Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References.

Fees.—Termly, £25-£30. Yearly, £100-£120.

GIRLS.

EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Lacrosse.

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

NONINGTON, KENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A healthy village and parish situated in the heart of the rural district of Eastry. Climate dry and bracing. Average rainfall 28–29 in. Soil loam and chalk, subsoil chalk."

GIRLS. **BOYNE HOUSE SCHOOL,**
FREDVILLE PARK.
Principal - Miss M. C. C. HARDY.
(Assisted by Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.)

Premises.—The beautiful old Mansion of Fredville Park with Playing Fields, Gardens and Tennis Courts.

Aim.—To give sound modern education under exceptionally favourable conditions. Development of character and manners specially attended to.

Nursery Wing with Nurse Matron and Under Nurses for very young children.

Indoor Racquet Court. Swimming Bath.

Resident Games Mistress.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£25–£35 per term.

RAMSGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The average annual rainfall is about 22 inches. The autumn months are characterised by long hours of bright sunshine." Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. Sunshine (1923), 1,762 hours.

[*See* p. 990 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **"ST. WINIFRED'S,"**

West Cliff House, St. Lawrence Cliffs, Thanet.

Principals - { Miss BROAD. Miss FOAKES.

Premises.—Beautiful old Mansion, once a Royal Residence, in own grounds of 4½ acres, extending to the sea. Central Heating. Electric Light.

Aim.—To give good general education, develop and train pupils to become useful citizens.

Special attention to Music and Art Preparation for usual Examinations. Domestic Science Course.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

BOYS.
DUDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,
GRANGE ROAD, WEST CLIFF.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Principal—
J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P. (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Situated 100 feet above sea level with fine sea views.

Curriculum.—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-Keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Cambridge Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

ORE, SUSSEX.

Situated on the outskirts of Hastings and St. Leonards, 400 feet above sea level. Equable temperature. Great immunity from fog. Dry bracing air and fine scenery.

[*See* p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **HURST COURT.**

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

H. B. V. VAUGHAN-EVANS, M.A., B.C.L., LL.B., assisted by R. J. S. CURTIS, B.A., C. M. GLOVER, B.A., LL.B., and other Resident Graduates and Visiting Tutors.

Premises.—Detached in own grounds, 500 feet above sea-level. Playing field, fives courts, covered gymnasium, and carpenter's shop.

School course includes all subjects necessary for Public Schools Scholarships and Royal Navy.

Recent Scholarship and Entrance Successes.

Fees—£45 per term.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing and sunny. Rhyl is well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Extensive sands. Safe bathing. Rhuddlan, a village 3 miles from Rhyl, was once a considerable port. Rhuddlan Castle, built by Edward I., 1277." Sunshine (1923), 1,418 hours.

[*See* p. 990 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **COLET HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—Lt.-Cmdr. G. E. C. BROWNE, R.N. (retired) (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Stand in spacious grounds on the sea-front. Sanatorium, Tennis Lawn.

Course of Instruction includes Scripture, Classics, Mathematics, French, English subjects, History, Geography. Special care given to Writing and Spelling.

Cricket Field, Gymnasium.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£35 per term.

GIRLS.
ELWY HALL SCHOOL,
PENGWERN, RHUDDLAN.
(3½ miles from Rhyl.)

Principals - { Miss LONG. Miss ELSIE LONG, Professor of Music.

Premises.—Beautiful old-world country house in 20 acres of ground. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Domestic Science House. Central Heating.

Aim.—To combine thoroughly up-to-date education, individual care and training with comforts and culture characteristic of home life.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£135 per annum.

REDHILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Beautifully situated, 20 miles from London. 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water supply soft and pure."

BOYS.

HILLSBROW,

REDSTONE HILL, near REDHILL.

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—500 feet above sea-level in own grounds of 19 acres, ½ mile from Redhill.

There is a staff of University men, including the Rev. W. J. Perry, M.A., LL.D.

Exceptionally good health record. Matron is a trained nurse.

Careful coaching in Games. Boy Scout Troop.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Prospectus and all particulars can be obtained from Headmaster. Telephone—Redhill 54.

ROSS-ON-WYE.

A picturesque little market town on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. *Aspect :* S.W. and W. *Soil :* Porous ; red sandstone which dries very quickly. *Elevation :* 110 feet to 230 feet. *Climate :* Mild, fairly bracing at higher elevations. Its outstanding features are low humidity, moderate rainfall, pure air and abundant sunshine, particularly during the winter and spring months. Surrounding country richly wooded and very undulating, affording extensive picturesque views. Sunshine (1923), 1,456 hours. Pop. 4,665.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

GIRLS.

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A thorough Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Sole charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Anglo-Indians and delicate children receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk ; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542.)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D.
(late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin).
Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£80 to £85 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing ; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort.

[*See* p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, and THE LODGE (Junior House).

Boarding School for Daughters of Gentlemen.
THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH. / Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical : every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. *Fees* from £120 a year.
Entire charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils.

BOYS. *Established 1877.*

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM.")
Principal—
W. H. KING, B.Sc.(Lond.), L.C.P., M.I.H.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.

Course of Instruction.—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self-control.

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home-grown Fruit and Vegetables.

Fees.—18 to 21 guineas per term.

SANDWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 3,200. 65 miles from London, 1½ miles from shore. Sea breezes usually strong and bracing from three points of the compass. Is a healthy old town with low death-rate. Sea shore sandy. Excellent and safe bathing."

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150–250 ft. The annual mean temp. is 51° F. The daily average of sunshine is 5 hours. The water-supply is abundant and of the purest.

[*See* p. 992 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

STONAR HOUSE SCHOOL.

GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principals { Miss G. E. CROOK, N.F.U., M.I.H. (Registered Teacher). Miss I. C. BLACKWELL, I.L.A. (Registered Teacher).

"THE HEALTH SCHOOL."

An open-air country life combined with sound liberal education. Modern hygienic buildings standing in 5½ acres, ample and excellent school accommodation.

Curriculum includes Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, preparation for Public Exams., &c. Speciality made of home life of children. Entire charge taken.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

UPPER CHINE,

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss DAMON.

Premises.—Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central Heating. Electric Light. Beautiful Gardens, 8 acres. Large Playing Field.

Aim.—To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.

Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—36–48 guineas per term.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. Southern Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. It is a climate eminently suited to convalescents. The air has a true tonic effect on sick patients and produces a really marvellous improvement in a short time. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it." The prevailing winds are south and west, the Downs affording considerable protection from north and east. Elevation, 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

GIRLS.

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE.

(Recognised.)

Principals { Miss A. PAINE, B.A. Miss M. A. WITHERINGTON, M.A.

And large Residential Staff.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Premises.—Specially designed, on Downs, central heating, 5 acres grounds, Gymnasium, Sanatorium.

Curriculum—Arranged to meet requirements of various examining syndicates. Particular stress laid on foundation of character and fitting for practical business and duties of life.

Games under trained specialists. Outdoor Skating Rink. *Fees.*—£25 to £37 10s. per term.

BOYS.

WEST CLIFFE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals { P. DAVIES (London University). Mrs. P. DAVIES (South Kensington Art and Oxford Higher Local Certificates).

Premises.—Specially built, stand high within easy reach of the sea.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Numerous successes, including Scholarships. Thoroughness in work and physical fitness special features.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Physical training. Swedish Drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town of Sevenoaks, with a population of some 10,000, is situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Kent. It is essentially of a good-class residential type, and stands high. The water supply is excellent, and main drainage is provided throughout the town. The soil is dry and gravelly. The climate is bracing, and the yearly amount of sunshine high." Situated 22½ miles from London, and 14 miles west of Maidstone, on the River Darenth, amidst some of the finest Kentish scenery. Sevenoaks is a well-known tourist centre.

[*See* p. 992 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. *Founded* 1432.

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by Board of Education.

Head Master - GEOFFREY GARROD, M.A.

Assisted by Staff of University Graduates.

Stands 500 feet above sea-level in own grounds of 3 acres.

Playing fields 10 acres. Open-air Swimming Bath. Exceptionally healthy situation.

SENIOR, JUNIOR, AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

Education thoroughly modern and specially adapted for Professional or Business careers.

Entire charge of boys from abroad.

Fees from £90 per annum.

GIRLS.

KIPPINGTON HOUSE.

Principal - - Mrs. C. H. VIGERS.

Premises.—A Georgian Mansion, 500 feet above sea-level, on gravel soil. Grounds 14 acres.

Aim.—To promote development of each girl and foster a due sense of responsibility.

Curriculum.—Planned to give sound education on modern lines. All subjects taught by specialists.

Concerts and Lectures in London attended.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—50 to 60 guineas per term.

If school closed through illness, fees repaid proportionately. Telephone, 202 Sevenoaks.

GIRLS.

THE GREY HOUSE FARM AND GARDEN SCHOOL,

MRS. PEARCE CLARK

receives girls needing individual care and an open-air life.

Practical training in Gardening given, also in Poultry, Rabbit, and Bee Keeping.

The Home in connection with the Farm School aims at providing a refined and happy family life with training in indoor occupations—Cookery, Needlework, Knitting, and Basket Weaving.

Modern Languages, Dancing, Drill.

Entire charge can be undertaken.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum. — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Charmingly situated in the north-east corner of Warwickshire, 300-500 ft. above sea-level. The soil is sandy and porous, the atmosphere dry and bracing. The sanitation and water supply are excellent."

GIRLS.

THE SUTTON COLDFIELD COLLEGE,

Inveresk, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Principals - The MISSES BELL.

Premises stand in own grounds on rising ground, overlooking a charming park.

Aim.—To develop character and give as much attention to physical side as to mental.

Pupils prepared for London Matriculation and other examinations. Music and Languages receive special attention. Home life under careful supervision. Trained Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees from 93 guineas per annum.

SWANAGE

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage and excellent water. Pop. 7,112.

[*See* p. 993 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **HILL CREST SCHOOL,**

DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(*Honours Classics*).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7–14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.

Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £45 per term.

SWANLEY

(Kent). Southern Railway. 17¾ miles from London. A village situated amongst the orchard gardens of Kent, rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

S. DAVID'S SCHOOL,

HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT.

Principal - - - - Miss SAINT.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses, and a trained Nurse.

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country, 18 miles from London.

Excellent health record. Daily Drill.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Net-Ball, Swimming, Dancing.

Individual attention.

Fees.—60–75 guineas per annum.

Entire charge of pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered." G.W. Rly.

BOYS. **TAUNTON SCHOOL.**

Headmaster—H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.).

1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos.
Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 30 acres, with additional playing-fields in immediate vicinity. Buildings include Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Five Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, etc.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

Inclusive fees.—From 66 guineas per annum.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." *Elevation:* From sea-level to 400 ft. *Aspect:* South. *Soil:* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply:* From Dartmoor; constant. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. Sunshine (1923), 1,830 hours. Pop. 39,432.

[*See* p. 994 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals {Miss K. VICCARS.
{Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY LODGE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.
(Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign Pupils.

GIRLS.

SAINT AGNES' SCHOOL,

Babbacombe, Torquay.

A PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS AND LITTLE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss C. D. LAWE.

Premises.—Situated in the healthiest part of Babbacombe, 300 feet above sea-level, near the Downs and sea-front.

Curriculum.—Scripture, English, Mathematics, Nature Study, Botany, French, Latin, Brush Work, Drawing, Needlework, Class Singing, Cooking.

Organised Games, Swedish Drill, Swimming, Dancing.

Fees.—From 24 guineas and 31 guineas, according to age at entrance.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ miles from London. Southern Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS. **THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.**

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).

Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service. Appointments granted in the R.N., R.N.R., Bengal Pilot Service, &c. **Present Terms.—£140 per annum, including uniform.**

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E.C.3.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Sunshine (1923), 1,611 hours."

BOYS. **ROSE HILL SCHOOL,**

Principals { Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.
Miss M. B. SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—£35 per term.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS. **WARWICK SCHOOL.**

(*Chartered by Edward the Confessor.*)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 100 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster,

H. S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc.(Dub.).

Fees for Boarders, 87 guineas per annum.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. Southern Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Specially recommended by the medical profession. High cliff and marine promenade give unrivalled facilities for healthful exercise. Some sort of breeze always blows. Early vegetables bear witness to the mildness of the temperature.

BOYS. **UPTON SCHOOL,**

RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 30 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—105 to 120 guineas.

GIRLS. **THE DOWNS,**

Sheen House.

Principal - - Miss C. PHILIPPS KEELY.

Head Mistress - Miss THOMAS, M.A. (Oxon.)

(Late Senior History Mistress, Wycombe Abbey).

Assisted by Fully Qualified Mistresses.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds, with playing field. 4 Tennis Courts and well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough education on broad lines. Individual development of character encouraged. Particular attention paid to health, manners and social training.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). **The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Principally residential, 17½ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop. 49,439.**

BOYS. **SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 5,096.

[*See* p. 995 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Recently extended, now include, besides well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. *Aim*—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

SEA ROAD, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Principals { **Miss E. M. MARTIN, B.Sc.**
Miss B. M. SIMMS, L.R.A.M.

assisted by fully-qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises consist of three detached houses in own grounds, facing sea. Gymnasium, Playing field.

Curriculum includes usual English subjects, French, German, Latin, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill.

Music and French special features. Preparation for usual examinations. Many successes.

Fees—40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

WESTGATE HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. RUSSELL-DAVIES.

Premises.—Stand in own grounds near sea and three minutes from Railway Station.

School work based upon P.N.E.U. Course of Instruction includes the Bible, English Language and Literature, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, French, Latin, Natural Science, Drawing, Music, Singing, Eurythmics, Needlework, Physical Training and Games.

Every care and attention. Diet nourishing and varied. Fruit and vegetables from own gardens.

Fees.—£35-40 per term.

BOYS.

FLETE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

M. W. PETERS, M.C., M.A.
(*Christ's College, Cambridge*).

Premises consist of two detached houses joined by covered way in own grounds on the sea front.

School Course includes usual subjects required by Common Entrance Exams. and Entrance Scholarships.

Small classes. Individual attention.

GIRLS.

STANMORE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Premises.—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum.—Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training.—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,681.

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English*, *Music*, *Art*, and *Foreign Languages*.

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, it is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, which tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extend for over two miles; protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths, and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating 2,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric tramcars.

Sunshine (1923), 1,384 hours. Water-supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy.

Baths, sea water, swimming, Turkish, &c. Bathing, mixed. Pop. 31,653.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

Large Cadet Hall. Covered Cricket Pitch. Professional Coaching during winter.

BOYS.

CLARENCE SCHOOL.

Established 1886.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. WOODHOUSE, M.A.

(*Late Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxon.*)

Premises.—Close to sea. Well-equipped Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Science Laboratory, Electric Light, Sports Field of 10 acres, adjoining Golf Links.

Preparation for Common Entrance, and Scholarship Examinations for the Public Schools. Two Close Scholarships for Canford School.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—90–100 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

SYLVESTER HOUSE SCHOOL,

70, Beach Road, Weston-Super-Mare.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - N. S. LOTT.

(*Clifton College.*)

Premises.—Detached, near sea front. Electric Light, Carpenter's Shop, Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Curriculum.—Designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Public School Entrance and Scholarship Examinations and Royal Navy.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Physical Exercises and Games receive special attention.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—30–35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

EASTERN HOUSE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(Recog. by Board of Education.)

Principal - - Mrs. A. L. LAWS.

Provides a high standard of education combined with home influences. Art and music special features.

Domestic Science (Housekeeping, Cooking, Dressmaking, &c.) taught in Model Cottage School, limited to eight pupils.

Full prospectus on application.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises.—Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per annum.

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

WIMBORNE,

Hants. A market town, head of a county court district, 10 miles N.W. of Bournemouth, 114 miles from London. L. M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. *Soil:* Light loam, subsoil clay and gravel. Wimborne is an ancient place occupying the site of a Roman station.

BOYS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded in 1496).

Head Master—

Rev. A. D. H. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

Situated in beautiful country in the Stour Valley on the outskirts of the New Forest.

Fine School Hall, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Engineering and Carpentry Shops. Gymnasium, Playing Fields Bathing Place. Cadet Corps.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Navy, Professional and Business Careers by strong Staff of Masters.

Fees.—£65 per annum.

WIMBLEDON.

Pop. 41,604. In Surrey, 7 miles S.W. of London, Southern Railway. Is noted for its open breezy common of 628 acres, which is 200 feet above sea-level. It is a healthy, bracing, residential town on gravel soil, well supplied with all the essentials of a modern suburban district as regards facilities for amusements, recreation, and education.

GIRLS.

THE KEIR,

WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.

FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION—AGES 14 TO 19.

Principal - - Miss MARY PEACHEY.

Premises—Modernised Georgian Residence in own grounds of 4 acres, unique position on best part of Wimbledon Common, adjoining golf links.

Specialities—Art, Music, Languages, Literature and Domestic Science.

Modern Side—Domestic Science in all its branches.

Afternoons given to Tennis, Riding, Golf, Sight-seeing, &c.

Limited numbers. Entire charge.

Fees from 50 guineas per term.

GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS.

NETHERTON,

THE DOWNS, WIMBLEDON, S.W.20.

Principal - Mrs. W. T. OGILVY.

(Assisted by qualified English and French Resident Mistresses and Visiting Teachers.)

Premises.—Detached with large Garden and Tennis Lawn. Close to the Common.

School Course includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Nature Study, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill, Handicrafts, Elementary Drawing and Painting.

Limited number of pupils.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term inclusive.

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Coniston Slate and Flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below. It has a good and abundant water-supply of a soft character, and is well drained." [*See* p. 984 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL,

BROWHEAD, WINDERMERE.

The St. Anne's High School, a private boarding school for girls, recognised by the Board of Education, has been removed from St. Annes-on-the-Sea to the above address.

The new premises are spacious, they stand in an elevated position within 60 acres of private grounds.

Principals - { S. HELEN LEIGH. / EDITH M. MORRISON, M.A.

PREPARATORY HOUSE

(For girls under 12 years of age),

ELLERAY, WINDERMERE.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 48,848.

BOYS.

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees.—£80 to £100 per annum

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1923), 1,805 hours. Pop. 35,224.

[*See* p. 996 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - { Miss FISHER. / Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1923 to September 1924. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851–1900 is added for comparison.

Places.	1923.								1924.			
	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year.		Jan.		Feb.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%
Aberdeen	46·9	43	38·4	32	37·8	22	45·9	28	39·6	14	40·0	18
Balmoral	43·4	—	33·0	—	33·7	—	42·6	—	35·4	—	35·6	—
Bath	50·9	24	37·7	27	40·9	17	49·9	31	41·9	19	38·3	17
Birmingham	49·0	23	38·1	27	38·6	11	48·1	24	39·7	17	36·9	8
Blackpool	50·7	28	40·5	32	39·5	18	48·8	30	40·1	15	39·5	23
Bournemouth	51·9	30	39·1	41	41·5	29	—	—	42·9	26	38·6	28
Bradford	48·3	27	37·4	22	37·3	15	46·9	27	38·5	11	37·4	4
Brighton	53·3	29	41·0	39	40·9	22	50·6	39	42·5	24	38·9	22
Buxton	46·1	20	35·5	25	35·9	13	45·1	30	37·3	12	34·9	9
Cambridge	49·9	30	37·9	35	36·9	14	—	33	40·0	24	36·9	15
Cardiff	50·6	29	39·6	39	41·4	23	49·4	35	41·9	20	39·3	27
Cheltenham	50·7	25	38·3	34	39·7	18	49·7	30	41·4	22	37·7	16
Clacton-on-Sea	51·9	29	39·9	38	38·1	18	49·5	38	39·7	24	37·7	19
Colwyn Bay	51·5	30	41·8	30	42·5	16	49·9	32	42·7	22	40·3	20
Coventry	49·5	27	37·5	27	38·4	11	48·7	28	40·1	19	37·6	11
Cromer	50·3	25	40·7	39	38·3	23	—	37	38·9	23	36·6	18
Douglas, I. of Man.	49·1	38	41·2	40	41·4	22	48·0	35	41·5	15	40·3	28
Dublin	50·4	37	40·3	34	43·0	21	49·7	32	44·1	13	41·7	16
Dundee	46·8	34	37·0	32	36·4	21	46·1	27	37·6	18	38·6	20
Eastbourne	53·7	30	41·3	42	41·1	25	50·6	43	42·9	25	39·3	25
Edinburgh	47·6	37	37·9	26	38·2	21	46·2	29	39·6	22	38·4	21
Falmouth	52·5	38	43·1	54	44·9	30	51·2	39	45·7	22	41·5	31
Felixstowe	52·1	30	39·3	36	37·3	18	49·2	39	38·9	26	37·3	21
Greenock	48·4	—	39·3	—	39·4	—	47·1	—	40·2	—	40·5	—
Guernsey	54·5	28	45·1	40	45·9	22	52·3	43	45·9	26	42·2	23
Harrogate	47·4	34	36·7	29	36·1	24	46·1	31	36·9	17	36·9	18
Hastings	52·9	29	40·5	43	40·5	24	50·2	41	42·1	27	38·3	25
Hull	49·3	27	38·5	21	37·3	14	48·2	26	39·5	10	38·6	12
Leamington Spa	48·5	27	36·2	29	38·2	14	48·1	28	39·9	23	37·8	14
Lincoln	49·5	—	37·7	—	37·3	—	48·5	—	39·3	—	38·3	—
Littlehampton	52·3	35	39·1	44	40·2	28	49·5	41	42·0	27	38·1	26
Liverpool (Bidston)	49·7	28	40·9	30	41·3	22	48·8	31	40·9	21	39·1	19
Llandudno	51·3	26	42·4	27	42·7	14	—	30	42·9	23	40·6	21
London (West'r)	52·5	27	39·2	17	39·8	5	—	29	42·3	14	38·5	8
Malvern	49·8	26	38·5	46	40·0	27	49·1	33	40·5	28	37·7	22
Manchester	49·8	17	39·3	6	39·7	3	49·1	21	41·2	3	38·7	7
Margate	53·1	32	41·5	38	39·5	19	50·5	38	40·9	26	38·1	21
Marlborough	48·9	—	35·9	—	38·2	19	47·7	—	39·9	21	36·5	17
Newquay	52·3	33	42·1	48	44·7	22	50·5	36	45·3	24	40·7	30
Norwich	50·0	26	38·0	38	36·4	16	48·8	35	38·7	23	36·7	17
Nottingham	49·4	22	37·9	18	38·1	7	48·5	23	39·9	14	38·3	10
Oxford	50·6	28	38·1	41	39·5	21	49·3	33	41·6	23	37·9	19
Paignton	52·9	40	41·5	47	43·8	30	51·3	41	45·1	25	40·3	30
Penzance	53·1	—	44·1	—	46·1	—	51·7	—	46·7	—	42·5	—
Plymouth	52·3	33	41·7	45	44·0	31	51·2	37	45·3	20	40·2	32
Portsmouth	53·3	34	40·7	42	41·3	24	51·3	40	43·2	25	39·3	27
Ross-on-Wye	50·5	25	38·8	41	40·6	29	49·4	33	41·4	24	38·5	22
Scarborough	49·9	31	40·9	26	38·3	18	48·5	32	40·3	17	39·9	15
Scilly	53·0	37	45·4	47	47·1	21	51·6	35	47·3	—	43·4	25
Sheffield	48·8	29	38·9	25	38·5	14	48·1	29	39·9	19	38·1	14
Skegness	49·5	29	39·1	33	36·9	22	47·9	35	38·8	23	37·5	18
Southampton	51·7	30	38·5	39	40·1	22	50·1	37	42·4	23	37·8	26
Southend	51·8	30	38·9	29	38·1	14	50·0	36	40·1	25	37·5	19
Southport	50·0	30	39·8	29	39·1	18	48·5	32	40·1	16	39·0	23
Stonyhurst	48·2	25	38·0	23	37·8	16	46·9	27	39·1	11	37·5	14
Torquay	53·2	38	42·3	46	44·3	30	52·1	41	45·5	23	40·9	30
Totland Bay	53·3	31	40·9	39	41·8	25	50·5	39	43·3	24	38·5	26
Tunbridge Wells	51·3	30	38·5	35	38·7	18	49·4	36	40·6	25	37·1	19
Valencia	50·9	28	42·4	32	46·5	13	50·3	29	45·8	17	43·1	29
Ventnor	53·5	30	42·3	41	42·8	29	51·2	39	44·1	26	39·3	27
Weymouth	54·0	31	41·3	39	42·9	24	51·6	38	44·3	25	39·9	29
Woolacombe	53·1	24	43·1	29	44·3	17	51·0	30	44·9	15	40·9	28
Worthing	52·4	32	39·7	41	40·3	24	50·0	40	42·3	26	38·6	24
Yarmouth	50·8	25	40·2	40	37·3	20	48·8	37	38·9	25	37·1	20
York	48·9	29	38·4	25	37·4	18	48·2	28	39·5	13	39·1	20
Nice (1851–1900)	61·0	—	52·7	—	47·3	—	—	—	46·4	—	47·5	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1923 to September 1924. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

Places.	1924.													
	March		April		May		June		July.		Aug.		Sept.	
	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.
	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%
Aberdeen	37·2	28	42·5	34	46·5	23	51·9	23	56·8	26	56·1	26	51·8	39
Balmoral	32·4	—	39·9	—	44·0	—	50·8	—	53·2	—	51·7	—	48·1	—
Bath	41·7	44	46·8	34	54·5	39	58·5	32	60·4	43	58·5	29	57·5	30
Birmingham	39·6	30	44·7	25	52·2	26	56·7	29	59·3	38	56·7	25	55·8	24
Blackpool	39·4	41	43·9	33	52·5	36	56·7	30	59·5	31	58·3	31	56·1	29
Bournemouth	41·4	50	46·3	39	53·5	42	57·6	43	59·9	46	58·9	38	57·6	34
Bradford	36·7	25	42·8	22	50·7	24	55·5	30	57·9	35	56·0	29	55·5	34
Brighton	41·8	48	45·9	35	54·3	47	58·8	42	61·2	51	59·8	43	59·5	39
Buxton	36·1	31	41·5	23	49·7	22	54·3	30	56·9	33	54·2	24	53·1	27
Cambridge	39·9	43	45·5	36	54·7	35	58·7	37	60·9	47	58·9	35	57·5	31
Cardiff	41·2	46	46·1	42	53·2	36	56·9	32	59·3	45	57·7	37	56·3	32
Cheltenham	41·2	46	46·3	37	54·3	28	58·5	31	60·5	41	58·1	29	57·1	29
Clacton-on-Sea	39·7	49	45·5	40	54·7	48	58·7	44	61·1	53	59·9	42	58·7	32
Colwyn Bay	41·8	47	45·2	39	52·9	36	57·1	34	59·5	35	58·2	28	56·8	34
Coventry	40·0	35	45·5	31	53·8	28	58·3	32	60·5	41	58·1	33	56·8	27
Cromer	39·3	49	44·5	37	53·0	35	57·6	37	61·2	44	59·1	38	57·5	30
Douglas, I. of Man.	40·1	42	43·3	41	49·0	32	53·7	29	56·3	29	55·5	29	54·6	33
Dublin	41·9	37	45·5	34	52·3	31	57·5	22	59·0	31	57·7	28	54·6	32
Dundee	36·3	25	43·0	31	47·5	21	54·4	32	57·5	26	56·4	20	53·1	36
Eastbourne	41·1	49	46·1	35	53·9	53	57·7	47	60·5	56	59·7	44	58·7	36
Edinburgh	38·1	35	42·9	34	47·5	25	54·0	37	56·8	29	55·8	22	52·5	38
Falmouth	44·1	47	47·3	44	52·7	38	57·5	36	59·5	42	58·9	43	57·1	35
Felixstowe	38·9	53	45·1	41	54·1	46	58·5	44	61·9	54	59·9	41	58·5	36
Greenock	38·6	—	44·2	—	48·6	—	54·5	—	57·■	—	56·4	—	53·5	—
Guernsey	45·3	52	47·3	45	54·1	49	57·5	48	60·5	58	59·6	48	58·7	48
Harrogate	36·3	36	42·3	33	50·3	28	55·3	33	57·9	34	55·6	27	54·8	33
Hastings	41·3	50	45·5	32	54·1	51	57·5	43	60·5	51	59·1	43	58·5	36
Hull	37·9	28	44·7	32	52·7	20	57·7	28	60·8	30	58·9	27	57·1	31
Leamington Spa	39·7	38	45·5	33	53·5	32	58·1	34	60·1	44	57·5	32	56·7	29
Lincoln	39·6	—	45·5	—	53·7	—	58·7	—	61·5	—	58·9	—	57·3	—
Littlehampton	40·8	50	45·3	40	53·1	50	57·1	46	59·2	55	58·5	43	58·3	40
Liverpool (Bidston)	39·7	36	44·2	35	52·9	34	56·7	31	59·3	35	57·7	30	56·1	28
Llandudno	41·8	46	44·7	37	52·5	35	56·4	31	59·3	34	58·3	29	56·7	31
London (West'r)	42·0	36	47·6	26	56·5	38	60·4	39	62·9	47	60·1	34	58·9	29
Malvern	40·5	43	45·9	37	53·1	28	57·5	32	59·5	44	57·8	33	56·0	32
Manchester	41·0	31	45·0	21	53·2	22	58·1	25	60·5	26	57·9	17	56·8	23
Margate	40·6	53	45·7	39	55·0	53	59·3	48	62·5	55	60·5	45	59·3	39
Marlborough	39·7	45	44·3	31	52·5	35	56·5	31	57·7	45	56·5	31	55·3	29
Newquay	43·5	48	45·5	39	52·3	38	56·6	34	58·7	39	57·9	39	56·9	33
Norwich	39·3	51	45·7	33	55·0	36	59·4	40	62·1	46	59·1	36	57·5	33
Nottingham	39·1	32	45·2	24	53·2	23	57·7	27	60·5	35	57·7	24	56·5	30
Oxford	40·5	48	46·5	38	54·4	36	58·5	37	60·5	44	58·4	33	57·1	28
Paignton	42·7	49	47·1	43	53·3	37	58·4	43	60·1	47	—	—	57·7	37
Penzance	44·9	—	47·7	—	53·1	—	57·6	—	59·5	—	58·9	—	57·3	34
Plymouth	43·5	48	46·7	39	52·7	32	57·7	36	59·3	41	58·7	38	57·4	35
Portsmouth	42·5	52	47·1	37	55·3	46	59·2	48	61·7	54	60·2	41	59·3	40
Ross-on-Wye	40·5	43	46·2	37	53·2	29	57·1	33	59·1	40	57·7	28	56·5	29
Scarborough	39·8	37	45·7	39	51·6	28	57·1	31	60·1	34	—	—	56·9	33
Scilly	45·5	44	47·3	43	52·3	42	56·1	33	58·3	40	58·1	43	56·9	39
Sheffield	38·5	32	44·3	28	52·5	28	57·2	34	59·6	35	57·4	29	55·9	30
Skegness	39·4	46	44·4	36	52·1	34	57·7	40	60·3	44	58·5	39	57·7	35
Southampton	40·9	49	46·5	36	54·3	42	58·3	44	60·5	50	59·1	39	57·6	35
Southend	40·8	49	46·9	39	56·2	49	60·9	43	63·1	52	60·9	45	59·5	33
Southport	39·7	41	44·1	37	52·7	36	56·4	33	59·4	37	57·9	33	56·3	32
Stonyhurst	38·0	38	42·6	31	51·1	27	55·4	26	57·9	28	55·7	26	54·7	26
Torquay	43·7	49	47·7	43	53·5	37	58·5	40	60·7	49	59·7	42	58·3	37
Totland Bay	41·3	50	45·9	38	53·3	45	57·1	45	59·8	49	59·5	39	58·1	34
Tunbridge Wells	40·9	50	45·7	32	54·6	45	58·3	42	60·3	50	58·7	41	57·4	30
Valencia	44·7	25	46·6	38	52·4	41	55·7	18	57·7	25	57·2	27	55·2	24
Ventnor	42·7	52	46·4	34	53·7	45	57·5	43	60·5	53	59·7	43	59·1	37
Weymouth	42·7	49	46·9	40	54·0	42	58·8	43	61·1	49	61·0	42	59·3	37
Woolacombe	43·9	44	46·5	36	53·3	32	57·5	30	59·7	40	59·0	32	57·7	26
Worthing	41·7	50	45·9	36	54·1	50	58·1	45	60·3	54	59·7	42	58·7	39
Yarmouth	39·0	49	44·7	35	53·0	41	57·7	42	61·1	47	59·3	40	58·4	33
York	38·5	35	44·4	32	52·9	22	57·6	27	60·5	34	57·9	27	56·8	32
Nice (1851-1900)	50·7	—	56·5	—	62·2	—	69·1	—	73·8	—	73·2	—	68·2	—

"WHERE TO STAY"

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HANTS. U.D.C. Southern Railway. 35 miles from London. Pop. 35,175. Climate—Bracing. Soil—Sandy. Golf (18 holes). Hunting. Fishing. Boating.

HOUSE AGENTS. THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Auctioneers, Valuers for Probate, Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Military Tailors, Outfitters, and Bootmakers. Field service equipments of all descriptions complete. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, No. 36.

BARMOUTH,

MERIONETHSHIRE. U.D.C. G.W. Railway. Pop. 3,559. 234 miles from London on the river Mawddach at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. Air is bracing. Town sheltered from north and east. Seaport and fashionable watering place. Winter is mild. Golf Links (18 holes). Excellent touring centre.

HENDRE HALL AND WAYSIDE HOTELS. High-class Private Hotels and Board Residence. Beautiful grounds overlooking Bay. Separate Tables.
PROPRIETRESS.

BATH,

SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,648. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. **Elevation**—60 to 750 ft. above sea-level. **Neighbourhood**—Woodland, hills and diversified country. **Climate**—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,389 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. **Baths**—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. **Mineral Waters**—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin. [*See* p. 948 for SCHOOLS.

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BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 39,183. 50 miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes).
[*See* p. 949 for SCHOOLS.

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY. W. and H. PEACOCK, 84, High St., Bedford. (Telephone, No. 115.) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees, views and photos of Town and Schools. Post free. Weekly Sales. Auction Rooms, Lime St. Auction Mart, Horne Lane.

BEXHILL,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 20,363. Southern Railway. 71 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, invigorating. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres. **Excursions**—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast; fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. [*See* p. 950 for SCHOOLS.

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 349 and Cooden 15.

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The only Estate Agent a native of the Town.
Telephone, 351. Over 30 years' experience.

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DEVON. M.B. Pop. 9,125. Southern Railway. 220 miles from London. 42 miles from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the River Torridge. The centre of Kingsley's country in the midst of beautiful scenery. The town is in two portions, united by a bridge of 24 arches.

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BOGNOR,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town. Sunshine (1923), 1,818 hours.

ROCK GARDENS HOTEL. First class. Unrivalled position, facing Sea and Private Lawns. Close West End Bandstand. Beautifully appointed Dining, Smoking Rooms and Lounge. 40 Bedrooms. Garage 'Phone, Bognor 25. Telegrams, "Gardens, Bognor."
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BOSCOMBE,

HANTS. (In Borough of Bournemouth.) Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position, at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA, Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 506, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished, forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH,

HANTS. C.B. Pop. 91,770. 107½ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, equable temperature. **Sunshine (1923)**, 1,727 hours. **Soil**—Sand and gravel. **Beach**—Sandy, no currents. A fashionable south coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine-broken cliffs in the wide-open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire.

[*See* p. 951 for SCHOOLS.

BRIGHTON,

SUSSEX. Pop. 142,427. **Means of access**—Southern Railway. 51 miles from London. **Elevation**, 26 to 462 feet. **Aspect**—South. **Sunshine (1923)**, 1,718 hours. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—4½ miles. Marine drive with promenade; lawns, ornamental terrace walks.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto.

[*See* p. 951 for SCHOOLS.

For further information and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE apply SECRETARY, ADVERTISING COMMITTEE, THE MUSEUM, BRIGHTON.

BROADSTAIRS,

KENT. U.D.C. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. **Location**—Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. **Elevation**—About 150 ft. **Neighbourhood**—High cliffs. **Aspect**—South-east. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,804 hours. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—Promenade on top of cliff; ornamental gardens. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet, select, family resort and exhilarating retreat. Remarkably free from fogs and mists; bracing in summer and mild in winter; suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year.

[*See* p. 952 for SCHOOLS.

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Map of District.
COCKETT, HENDERSON & CO.,
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BURNHAM-ON-SEA,

SOMERSET, G.W. Railway. 146¼ miles from London. A growing watering place on the Bristol Channel. Fine stretch of Sands and Esplanade. Bowls, boating, bathing. Golf Links (18 holes).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. Centrally situated on Promenade. Facing Sea. Listed Hotel to R.A.C. and M.U. 'Bus meets trains. Motor on hire. Garage. 'Phone, 97.
G. H. PRUEN, Proprietor.

BUXTON,

DERBYSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 15,651. L.M. & S. Railway. **Location**—Peak of Derbyshire; 24 miles from Manchester; 36 miles from Derby. **Elevation**—1,000 feet. Fashionable inland watering place, importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1923), 1,105 hours.

[*See* p. 953 for SCHOOLS.

BUXTON, Derbyshire. HAMPSON BROS., BUXTON, LIMITED, House Agents, 8, The Quadrant (Tel. 38), invite inquiries as to local properties of every description. Free Lists.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 59,262. **Means of Access**—L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. **Elevation**—33 feet above sea level. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. This famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.
The Premier Hotel of Cambridge.
UNRIVALLED POSITION. CLOSE TO THE COLLEGES.
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CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 23,738. Southern Railway. 55 miles from London. **Aspect**—S.W. **Climate**—Mild and dry. **Water Supply**—Constant and pure. **Soil**—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest.

[*See* p. 953 for SCHOOLS.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.
A.A. THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY.
Close to Cathedral and both Stations.
Re-organised and under New Proprietorship. **FREE GARAGE.**
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CHELTENHAM,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 48,444. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 120 miles from London. 47 miles from Birmingham. A fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, much frequented by Anglo-Indians. Sunshine (1923), 1,363 hours. 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

[*See* p. 953 for SCHOOLS.

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.
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Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain. Medical Baths completely equipped and under expert medical supervision. Delightful surroundings. Recognised centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds. Municipal Orchestra, Theatres, Motor Coach Tours. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Croquet. Many excellent Hotels, Licensed and Unlicensed. All particulars—
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CLACTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 7,049. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, bracing. Water Supply—Constant. Front—Sea wall promenade and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. Beach—Sands. Golf Links (9 holes). Popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents. Sunshine (1923), 1,706 hours.

[*See* p. 954 for SCHOOLS.

GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHCLIFF. Facing South and Sea. The Leading Hotel. Ball-room and Tennis Court. Within easy distance of Golf Links. Station and Pier. Good sea fishing. 140 rooms. Lift. Garage.
Telegrams, "Grand." Telephone, No. 86.
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'Phone, Clacton-on-Sea, 92.

CLEVEDON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,726. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. Elevation—To 300 feet. Aspect—S. & W. Climate—Mild and bracing according to situation. Soil—Light and porous. Pier—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering place. Golf Links (9 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing High, in own Grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Special arrangements Winter Months. Under personal management.
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W. JEFFERISS JONES, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, 73, Hill Road, Clevedon.
Property Lists Free. Telephone, No. 19.

CRIEFF,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 6,445. Means of Access—By Caledonian Railway from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Location—In the Valley of Strathearn, on the south slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. Climate—Bracing; clear air; freedom from fog. A quiet health resort. 2 golf links.

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL. Situated on the Great North Road *via* Sma Glen to Pass of Killiecrankie and Inverness and 9 miles from famous Gleneagles Golf Courses. Renowned for Cuisine, Service and Comfort. Private Garage adjoining Hotel. First-class Cars for Hire. Appointed to R.A.C. and R.S.A.C., A.A. and M.U. Telegrams: "Premier, Crieff."
BRUCE W. KELLY, Proprietor.

CROMER,

NORFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 5,435. L. & N.E. Railway, Midland and G.N. Joint Railway. 138 miles from London. A favourite high-class seaside summer resort. 22 miles from Norwich. Water Supply—Constant (hard). Soil—Sand and gravel. Elevation—70 to 250 feet. Golf Links (18 holes). Sunshine (1923), 1,631 hours.

CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL. Beautifully situated on the West Cliff. Overlooking Sea and favourite Cliff Promenade. Passenger Lift. Electric Light. Garage. Ball Room (spring floor). Billiards.
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DEVON. An extensive upland tract from Brent to Okehampton, 22 miles long, 20 miles broad. Area—about 140,000 acres. Okehampton, Moretonhampstead, Tavistock, and Ivybridge indicate the four corners, and the G.W. Rly. runs up to Princetown. Two Bridges, 1¼ miles from Princetown, is a good spot to begin or end a tramp on the moor. The higher portions of Dartmoor are bleak, wild, and rugged, huge masses of granite culminating in fantastic peaks called tors, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. Hay Tor is one of the principal. Amongst the numerous places of interest are :—Cranmere Pool, the source of the rivers Tay, Dart, Taw, and Teign ; Widdecombe, with its perpendicular church and famous fair ; Fingle Bridge, one of the most beautiful spots ; Postbridge, with its original Clapper Bridge. There are numerous British antiquities on Dartmoor, consisting of maenhirs, or long stones, circles and clam (or stone slab) bridges.

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NEAR PRINCETOWN.

Centre of the Moor. 1,100 feet above sea level.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR. REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.

MODERATE TARIFF.

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Telegrams, "Two Bridges, Princetown."

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3 miles from Bovey Tracey Station, 6 miles from Newton Abbot Station.

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FULLY LICENSED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. 800 ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

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Telegrams, "CRONAN, Ilsington." Telephone, HAYTOR VALE 14.

DERBY,

L.M. & S. Railway. Pop. 129,836. 127 miles from London. Good tourist centre for Peak district. The Tower of All Saints is a grand example of Perpendicular Architecture and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary is a good specimen of Pugin's work.

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, TENANT RIGHT, PROBATE, HOTEL AND GENERAL VALUERS.

D. PAGE & SONS, Auction Offices and Property Sale Room, 33, Wardwick, Derby.

DROITWICH,

WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,588. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham. **Climate**—Mild. **Neighbourhood**—Undulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS, WORCESTERSHIRE. Highly recommended by medical profession, summer and winter, for rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, neuritis, &c. Treatments include Nauheim Baths and Aeration Baths. Good Hotels. Daily Music. 18-Hole Golf Course. Hunting. Booklet free. J. H. HOLLYER, 27, Corbett Estate Offices.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue. About 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths. Corridors heated during winter. Conducted by Miss REILLY, Proprietress. Nat. Tel., 37.

DULVERTON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. A picturesque town on the borders of Somerset and Devon at the head of the romantic ways through the beautiful valleys of the Exe and Barle, the southern gate of Exmoor, one of the best travel centres in the Exmoor borderlands.

LAMB HOTEL. One of the prettiest spots in Somerset. Centre for Hunting and Fishing. Hunters and Hacks can be hired day, week or season. Carriages, open and closed. Austin 20 h.p. cars. Garage. Billiards. Electric Light. For terms apply—
Telephone, 9. Telegrams, "Stanbury." PROPRIETOR.

EASTBOURNE,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 62,030. Southern Railway. 62 miles from London. **Climate**—Mild, invigorating. Moderate rainfall; open to breezes from Sea and Downs. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,869 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Mostly chalk or sandstone. **Front**—3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea wall. **Pier**—1,000 feet; pavilion. **Beach**—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes. A fashionable watering place and residential town (within 1¼ hours from London) and an important educational centre. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens conduce to the healthiness of the town. 3 golf links (18 holes), hunting, boating, fishing, angling.

[*See* pp. 955 and 956 for SCHOOLS.

For further information and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE apply Railway Station (Dept. W.A. 16), INFORMATION BUREAU, EASTBOURNE.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c.,
MATTHEWS, LYNE & MATTHEWS,
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[*See* p. 956 for SCHOOLS.

THE QUEEN HOTEL, St. Colme Street. First-class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies most central position. Electric Elevator. Electric Light. Terms moderate. Personal management. Telephone, C. 3087.
J. W. and J. M. GUNN, Proprietors.

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Telegrams and Telephone, Central 7592 Edinburgh.

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THE English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday seekers; it is rich in literary and historical associations, affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers and seas; is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well-arranged system of tours specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty spots.

[*See* pp. 960 and 973 for SCHOOLS.

GRASMERE.

The village of Grasmere lies in a sylvan valley a little north of its lovely lake and near the heart of the mountain fastnesses. The lake is 1¼ miles long by ¾ mile wide. The green island in the centre covers over 4 acres. **Means of Access**—By coach from Ambleside, &c., in connection with lake steamer. **Places of Interest**—Wordsworth's cottage and tomb. Grasmere sports (wrestling, hound trail and fell races).

ROTHAY HOTEL. UNIQUE LAKELAND HOTEL. Tel., 6 Grasmere. Tel.: "Rothay, Grasmere."

PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL. The only Hotel situated near the Lake. Tel., 4 Grasmere. Tel.: "Prince, Grasmere."

DALE LODGE HOTEL. Tel., 20. Telegrams: "Dale Lodge, Grasmere." R.A.C. & A.A. Supplies from Home Farm. **TOM SCOTT**, Proprietor.

ENGLISH LAKES. Baldry's "Moss Grove." First-class Private Hotel. Old Established. Excellent Catering. Splendid centre for Climbing, Coaching, Boating, and Fishing. Coaches to all parts of the Lake District. Telegrams, "Moss Grove, Grasmere." Tel. 51. Proprietors, MR. & MRS. E. H. BALDRY.

WINDERMERE,

WESTMORLAND. Centrally situated at a considerable elevation above the famous lake from which it takes its name. **Means of Access**—L.M.& S. Railway; by steamer from Lakeside; Furness Railway. From Orrest Head half the mountains in the two counties can be seen. Golf Links (18 holes). Splendid fishing and boating.

J. C. TRUBSHAW, HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, Holly Hill. Best furnished houses in Lake District to let. Extensive Selection Residential property for sale. Building land for sale. State requirements. Lists free. Telegrams, "Trubshaw." Telephone, 127.

EXETER,

DEVON. Pop. 62,000. Southern Railway and G. W. Railway. 171 miles from London. **Location**—On east bank of the Exe. **Elevation**—From 26 to 435 feet above sea level. **Soil**—Red sandstone. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,697 hours. This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Golf Links (18 holes).

JOHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE, Cathedral Yard. Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, and Valuers for Probate or Transfer, Complete House Furnishers, Decorators, Antique Dealers, Carpet Warehousemen, Furniture Removers and Warehousemen, Undertakers, &c. Telephone 111.

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams, "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 57. Established 1843.

EXMOUTH,

DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 13,900. Southern Railway. 10 miles from Exeter, 180 miles from London. **Elevation**—Sea level to 500 feet. **Neighbourhood**—Moorland. **Climate**—Mild. **Water Supply**—Constant, soft. **Soil**—Gravel subsoil. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,633 hours. A pleasantly-situated watering-place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe. Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort. Cricket, golf, bowls.

ROYAL BEACON HOTEL. Fully Licensed. The oldest-established Family Hotel. Unrivalled position, commanding extensive views of Land and Sea. Near Golf Links, Tennis Courts, &c. Proprietor, A. W. BRADSHAW. Telegrams, "Beacon Hotel, Exmouth." Telephone, 41.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES at low rentals. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free.

FALMOUTH,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 291 miles from London. **Location**—On south side of Falmouth Harbour, 15 miles N.N.E. of the Lizard. **Beach**—Shingle, sand as tide recedes. **Climate**—Equable. Seaport town and watering place with a magnificent harbour and excellent facilities for yachting and boating. Pier, park, marine drive. River and sea excursions.

CORNISH RIVIERA. Eight miles from Falmouth. Modern farmhouse. 350 feet above sea level. Inclusive board residence from 3 guineas weekly. Miss L. A. ROW, 'Phone, Penryn 6174. Trebarvah Constantine, Falmouth.
Cornish clotted cream supplied.

FELIXSTOWE,

SUFFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 11,655. **Means of Access**—L. & N.E. Railway; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent *via* Harwich. **Location**—On coast, 12 miles from Ipswich. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Bracing; mild autumn and winter. A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place. 2 golf links (18 holes). Boating, fishing. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,735 hours.

GRAND HOTEL. Ideal situation. Lounge and Balconies overlooking sea. High-class English cuisine. "A most comfortable Hotel." Illustrated tariff. 'Phone, 84. Telegrams "Grand, Felixstowe." RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

FOLKESTONE,

KENT. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 37,571. Southern Railway. 70 miles from London. **Climate**—Dry, equable. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,757 hours. **Soil**—Greensand. Fashionable, select resort, excellent railway facilities. Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, race course, East Kent Hunt, polo. [*See* p. 956 for SCHOOLS.

THE ALBANY. 5 and 7, Clifton Crescent. Facing Sea and Lawns. Redecorated throughout. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Telephone, 541 (2 lines). Proprietress, Mrs. MCPHERSON.

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. Pop. 3,037. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. 4 miles N.E. of Clacton. **Aspect**—S.S.E. **Front**—Greensward 1¼ miles long, 900 feet wide. Fashionable, select watering place. Bathing, boating, fishing. Golf links, (18 holes).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. GILBERT, BROWN & ROBERTS, Main Offices, Garage Buildings, Connaught Avenue. Telephone, 147 Frinton. And at 49, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

GLOUCESTER,

Cathedral city. Pop. 51,330. **Means of Access**—L. M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 114 miles from London. Convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley. Hunting, boating, fishing, golf. [*See* p. 957 for SCHOOLS.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester. Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone, 967 (two lines). Illustrated Register, price 1s.

GOATHLAND,

YORKSHIRE. L. & N.E. Railway. 9¼ miles from Whitby, 15 miles N. from Pickering. The vale of Goathland furnishes some strikingly beautiful scenery. Thomasin Falls, Water Ark, and Mallyan's Spout, a waterfall with a descent of nearly 100 feet, beautifully embowered with trees. Killing Pits, about 2 miles from the station, is the site of a British village. [*See* p. 957 for SCHOOLS.

STAY AT THE

GOATHLAND HYDRO.

For excellence of Comfort, Cuisine, Convenience and Courtesy.

BILLIARDS. TENNIS (HARD COURT). ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARAGE.
Bracing air, 800 feet above sea-level. Near Station, Church and Telegraph Office. Tariff, apply—PROPRIETRESS.

HARROGATE,

YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,938. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Location—200 miles from London: 16 miles N. of Leeds; 20 miles W. of York. Elevation—320 to 620 feet. Climate—bracing, dry, clear air. Sunshine (1923), 1,397 hours. Soil—Alluvial, grit and shale. Baths—Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value.

Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health seekers and visitors. [*See* p. 957 for SCHOOLS.

HARROGATE.

Owing to its unique range of different waters (87) and treatments (over 100), the Ailments that Harrogate cannot mend are few.
The CURE is unexcelled the wide world over.

The Social, Amusement, and Sports aspects of Harrogate render it eminently suitable for a HOLIDAY also.

Free booklet, &c., from F. J. C. BROOME, 99, Royal Baths, Harrogate.

Established 1864.

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PRINCE'S SQUARE.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.
"Homefinder" List free on application. Telephone, No. 36. Telegrams, "Days, Harrogate."

CLOVELLY NURSING HOME, Clarence Drive, Harrogate. Telephone, 471. Telegrams, "Treatment, Harrogate." Rest Cure, Convalescent, Medical, and Surgical Patients received in the Home. Modern Operating Room. Resident Masseuse. Home for Private Patients.
Lady Superintendent—MISS BEWSHER.

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS,

SUSSEX. C.B. Pop. 66,496. Means of Access—Southern Railway. Elevation—20 to 600 feet. Aspect—South. Climate—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild; hillsides and cliff tops more bracing; valleys running inland sheltered and warm.

Hastings, the premier Cinque Port, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. Two golf links (18 holes). [*See* pp. 965 and 966 for SCHOOLS.

METROPOLE.
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Sheltered position on sea front. Central for Golf, Station, and Amusements.
DANCE ROOM. LOUNGE. BILLIARDS. GARAGE.
Moderate terms. 70 rooms.
Telegrams, "METROPOLE, HASTINGS." — Proprietors.
Telephone, 540. Mr. & Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE.

HOUSE AGENT. F. TANTON, F.A.I. Probate Valuer, Auctioneer and House Agent, 16, Grand Parade. Sale Rooms. Tele., 709.

ILFRACOMBE,

DEVON. Pop. 11,779. Southern and G.W. Railways. 226 miles from London. Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights. Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling; hunting. Sunshine (1923), 1,427 hours. *See* p. 959 for SCHOOLS.

"ST. PETROC" PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Tunnels, Bathing Beaches, and famous Torrs Walks. Three minutes Parade and Pavilion. 40 Bedrooms. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Telephone 119. J. CHADDER, Proprietor.

LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE. Pop. 28,946. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 97 miles from London. A high-class residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Grand pump room and bathing establishment. Saline and chalybeate waters. Sunshine (1923), 1,268 hours.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS—FAYERMAN & CO., LEAMINGTON SPA; Midland Counties Estate Agency (Estab. 1874) for all Residences Leamington Spa and District, Country Residences, Estates, &c., to be Let or Sold, with Pictorial Guide, Gratis, Head Offices, 57, THE PARADE. Telegrams, "FAYERMANS, LEAMINGTON SPA." 'Phone, 707.

LITTLEHAMPTON,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 11,286. Southern Railway. Quiet, growing family summer watering place and seaport for small ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade. Golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, boating and fishing. Sunshine (1923)—1,831 hours.

[*See* p. 961 for SCHOOLS.

T. CRUNDEN, F.A.I., Littlehampton, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let, Property and Building Sites for Sale, also for Property at Rustington, East Preston, and country. Telegrams, "Crunden, Littlehampton." Telephone, 41.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

CENTRAL WALES. U. D. C. L. M. & S. and G.W. Railways.

Elevation—750 feet. **Climate**—Bracing. **Mineral Waters**—Sulphur, saline, lithia, chalybeate, &c. A popular health resort. Its great attractions are its mineral springs, but the beauty of its surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors. Golf Links (18 holes).

THE GWALIA HOTEL. The largest unlicensed Hotel at Llandrindod Wells. Fronting Park, unrivalled position. Special attention to Dietary. Near Pump Room. Electric Baths. Golf, Tennis, Bowls, Fishing. Recreation Room. Billiard Room (two tables). Central Heating. Open all through the year. Terms moderate. Special Christmas Programme.

LLANDUDNO,

NORTH WALES. U.D.C. Pop. 19,290. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 227 miles from London. **Soil**—Sandy. **Climate**—Equable, mild in winter. **Beach**—Sand. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,330 hours. A lively, progressive and popular watering-place, crescent shape front with promenade 2 miles long. Pier—800 yards; Pavilion. Good centre for excursions. 2 Golf Links (18 holes).

[*See* p. 961 for SCHOOLS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL. Centrally situated, facing sea, on Grand Parade. Bedrooms with Hot and Cold Water. Extensive Tea and Smoking Balcony, Lounges, &c. facing sea. Two Lifts. Garage (40 cars). En pension terms. Telephone 391 (3 lines).
S. CHANTREY, Managing Director.

DEACON'S GARAGE. The largest and leading motor business in North Wales. New Cars. Repairs, &c.
Telegrams, "Deacons." Telephone, 289.

LOOE,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 231 miles from London. One of the prettiest spots on the Cornish Riviera. Delightfully quaint Cornish town. Sheltered position. Mild climate. Beautiful scenery. Good yachting centre.

HEADLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.

EN PENSION.

SPLENDID POSITION, IMMEDIATELY FACING BAY. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
SEPARATE TABLES. SMOKE ROOM. LOUNGE.
CENTRAL HEATING. TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING.

EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING. GARAGE.

Telephone, 10. Telegrams: "Headlands, Looe." For Tariff, apply—PROPRIETORS.

LOWESTOFT,

SUFFOLK. Pop. 44,326. **Means of Access**—L. & N.E. Railway. **Neighbourhood**—Open, sand dunes and broads. **Climate**—Bracing; absence of fog and mist. **Sunshine** (1923), 1,647 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel and sand. A large and important fishing town and high-class summer resort. Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broads. Excellent fishing, boating. New 18-hole golf links laid out by Braid.

See p. 962 for SCHOOLS.

ESPLANADE HOTEL. Finest and best appointed house on Sea Front. Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade. Recreation room. Open all the year. Ten minutes from new 18-hole golf links.
MR. and MRS. JENNER,
Resident Proprietors.
Telephone, 298.

THE CLYFFE PRIVATE HOTEL, Kirkley Cliff. Facing Sea. Best Position. Recently enlarged and redecorated. Private Tennis Lawn. Near Piers and Golf Links. Good Fishing and Boating. Moderate Tariff.
MRS. NEEVES.

LYMINGTON,

HAMPSHIRE. Pop. 4,598. Southern Railway. 97 miles from London. **Situation**—On the south-west coast of Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest. Summer and winter resort. Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis.

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest, and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, 91, 92, High Street, Lymington. Also Removals and Warehousing. Tel., 93.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London. Pop. 17,809. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. **Location**—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills 8 miles from Worcester. **Elevation**—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Water Supply**—Pure, constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel. **Season**—Summer and winter. **Annual Fixtures**—Shakespeare week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

The Malvern Hills being a single chain there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing. **Places of Interest**—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.); boating, fishing, river scenery. Deerhurst (17 m.)—Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.). Pershore Abbey (16 m.). Bosbury (8 m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb. Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

[*See* p. 963 for SCHOOLS.

FOLEY ARMS HOTEL. Centrally situated, commands beautiful views of surrounding country. Table d'hote, separate tables. Tariff on application to Proprietress.
Telephone, 197 Malvern.

HARDWICKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Nearest Hotel to College and Golf Links. Every modern convenience.
H. WILSON, Proprietor.

GOLD HILL HOTEL (Private). Nearest Hotel to station, Malvern College for Girls and Manor Park. Highly recommended. Every home comfort. Aspect, S.W. Electric Light, Radiators (all corridors), Bath Rooms, Lounge, Garden, Lawns. Telegrams, "Gold Hill, Malvern." Telephone, 91.
MRS. BRAY HARTLAND.

ALDWYN TOWER BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Beautiful situation. 600 feet above sea-level. Balcony commanding magnificent views. Central heating. Hot water night and day. Electric light. Garage near. Highly recommended. Tariff from—
MRS. F. J. SMITH.
Telephone, 304.

Fairholme Nursing Home,
Graham Road.
Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Convalescent and Chronic Cases received.
Trained Nurses sent out on application.
TELEPHONE, 356. *Matron, Miss TAYLOR.*

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences and Building Land to be Let or Sold in the District, on application to
MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I.,
Estate Agents, Malvern.
Telephone, 160. Established over 60 years.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and District Register. Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences free on application. Established 1851.
J. B. HARPER & SONS,
(P. J. ARMSTRONG, F.A.I.)
Telephone, 235.

MAY PLACE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, Malvern Wells. Beautifully situated upon the slopes of Malvern Hills. Commanding magnificent views. Recently redecorated and refurnished. Electric Light. Hard Tennis Court. Garage. Telephone, 138 Malvern.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. L. CLENNELL.

TABLE WATERS, WINES & SPIRITS.

BURROW'S MALVERN WATERS. Famous for Purity and Quality for Centuries. All reliable brands of Wines and Spirits in Stock. Single bottles sold. Telephone 152.
W. & J. BURROW, LTD., The Springs, Belle Vue.

MARGATE,

KENT. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 46,475. Southern Railway. 73 miles from London. **Climate**—Dry, bracing, unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—Promenade gardens, with bandstands, winter gardens: separated from houses by marine drive. A popular summer watering place, a special favourite with Londoners, with accommodation for all classes amidst stimulating surroundings. Cliftonville, quiet and select quarter, commands fine sea views. The unlimited supply of ozone and invigorating sea air makes Margate an ideal spot for convalescents and children. Sunshine (1923), 1,725 hours. [*See* p. 962 for SCHOOLS.

ATHELSTAN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Facing Sea and Oval Bandstand. Best position in Cliftonville. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Open all the year round.
MRS. MAUNDER WILLIAMS.

SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Public House Brokers, 5, Cecil Square, 7, Broadway, Cliftonville, and 36, High Street, Ramsgate. Register containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone: 52 Margate; 291 Margate. Telegrams: Scarlett, Margate.

2 & 4, HAROLD ROAD, CLIFTONVILLE.

EN PENSION.

CLOSE TO SEA AND OVAL BANDSTAND.
GOOD GARDEN.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Telephone, 156 Margate.
Miss F. M. MANT.

MATLOCK,

DERBYSHIRE. Pop. 7,055. L.M. & S. Railway. 143 miles from London, 16 miles from Derby. **Climate**—Dry, bracing; sheltered by hills from north and east. Famous for its mineral springs and hydropathic establishments. Favourably situated as a winter resort, being sheltered from north and north-east winds. Convenient centre for the Peak district.

ROCKSIDE HYDRO. For Health and Pleasure; Mountain Air. Modern Baths. Electric, famous Whirlpool and Pistany Mud Baths. Near Golf (18 holes). Garage. Electric Light and Lift. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls. Entertainer. Tariff, apply— MANAGERS.
'Phone, 12 (2 lines). Tel., "Rockside, Matlock."

MINEHEAD,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,016. G.W. Railway. On south shore of Bristol Channel. 24 miles from Taunton, 167½ miles from London. **Climate**—Mild, equable. **Elevation**—12 feet to 600 feet. **Soil**—Red sandstone on water gravel. A favourite holiday resort in summer and great hunting centre. Good winter residence for invalids. Golf links (18 holes).
[*See* p. 963 for SCHOOLS.

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET. Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing. For register of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—
C. F. J. RICHARDSON, Estate Agent, 17, The Avenue.
Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead." Telephone, 63 Minehead.

MULLION,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway to Helston, thence by motor-bus. 8 miles. On the east side of Mounts Bay. Possesses a climate very suitable for convalescents. The cove, cave and crags attract the attention of innumerable artists. Golf links (18 holes). Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

MULLION COVE HOTEL. The only first-class Licensed Hotel on the Mullion Coast. Five single fire-proof lock-up and other Garages. Sanitation and water supply unexceptional. Safe Bathing. Good Fishing. 18-hole Golf Links. Electric Light throughout. Telephone, No. 8.
Apply MANAGERESS.

MUNDESLEY,

NORFOLK. L. & N.E. Railway. A quiet little seaside resort, 8 miles S.E. of Cromer. Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth sloping sands. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. Golf Links (18 holes).

GRAND HOTEL. Leading and most Modern Hotel. Accommodation for 100 visitors. Nearest to Golf Links. Hard Tennis Courts. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage. Telephone, 22.
PROPRIETOR.

NEWQUAY,

CORNWALL. Pop. 6,000. G.W. Railway. On coast between St. Ives and Padstow. 32 miles N.E. of Penzance. A rising modern health resort. Extensive view of the rugged coastline of North Cornwall. Neighbourhood—Cliff scenery. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Beach—Sands. Climate—Bracing. Places of Interest—Porth, Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Mawgan Porth. Good excursion centre. Golf (18 holes). Sunshine (1923), 1,587 hours.

[See p. 964 for SCHOOLS.

ST. RUMON'S BOARDING HOUSE. Beautifully situated, facing the Sea. Close to beach. Adjoining Golf Links. Tennis. Garage. Telephone, 78. Moderate Winter Terms.
Mrs. JOHNS.

TOLCARNE. Largest and most popular private Hotel. Sea front. 50 bedrooms. Finest catering. Adjoining Garage. Ballroom. Recommended A.A., M.U. Write for tariff.
GRAHAM FARMER (Proprietor).
Telephone, 176.
Telegrams, "Farmer, Newquay."

HOUSE AGENTS. All details free of Furnished Houses to be Let and Properties for Sale upon application to the leading Agents for Cornwall,
JOHN JULIAN & CO., LTD., 4, Victoria Parade, Newquay.

OBAN,

ARGYLLSHIRE. Pop. 6,344. **Means of Access**—L.M. & S. Railway and steamboat. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel in West Highlands. 'Phone, 4 Oban. Telegrams: "Western, Oban."
ALEX. M'GREGOR, Resident Proprietor.

PERTH,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 33,208. L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. 22 miles from Dundee, 40 miles from Edinburgh, 450 miles from London. Situated on both sides of the River Tay. It is a great railway centre for tourists and the principal gateway to the Highlands. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL, PERTH. Jointly owned and managed by the L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. Convenient for the Tourist and the Sportsman. Motor Garage. Telephone, 741 (3 lines).

PLYMOUTH,

DEVON. Pop. 209,857. G.W. and Southern Railways, 226 miles from London. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & BOWDEN, F.S.I., Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free.
Telephone, 153. Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth."

RAMSGATE,

KENT. Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. On south shore of Isle of Thanet, between Deal and Broadstairs. A lively seaport, yachting station and watering place, popular both in winter and summer. **Sunshine (1923), 1,762 hours.**

[See p. 965 for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers. 36, High Street, Ramsgate, 5, Cecil Square, Margate, and 7, Broadway, Cliftonville. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone, 19. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

RHYL,

FLINTSHIRE. Pop. 13,398. L.M. & S. Ry. & G.W. Ry. 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London. A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy. Climate—Mild. Soil—Sandy. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1923). 1,418 hours.

[See p. 965 for SCHOOLS.

MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade. Premier position facing sea. Excellent catering. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision of Proprietress—
MRS. H. E. HASELDEN.
Telephone, 101.

PLASTERION PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade. Facing sea and near Golf Links. Dining, drawing, smoke rooms, lounge. Electric light. Home comforts. Liberal table.
Telephone, 170.
MISS W. MITCHELL.

RIPON,

YORKSHIRE. L. & N.E. Railway. 11 miles from Harrogate, 30 miles from Leeds. **Soil**—Gravel and red sand. **Mineral Waters**—Sulphur. The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. Golf, Boating, Fishing, Hunting.

UNICORN HOTEL.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

In Market Square. One minute from Cathedral and near Golf Links.
Three miles from Fountain's Abbey.
GARAGE for Sixty Cars. Lock-ups and Inspection Pit. R.A.C. A.A.
Moderate Terms. Apply—MANAGER.

Telegrams, "Unicorn, Ripon." Telephone 4.

RYDE,

ISLE OF WIGHT. M.B. Pop. 11,295. The largest and most lively watering place in the Isle of Wight; second in yachting importance only to Cowes. **Climate**—Equable, invigorating.

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel, opposite Pier. Excellent Cuisine. Wine List at Popular Prices. Moderate Tariff. Electric Light. Bath and attendance free.
Telegrams, "Band, Ryde." Telephone, 293. Proprietor, FRANK BAND.
Also **Waverley Hotel**, under same Proprietorship.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA,

LANCASHIRE. L.M. & S. Railway, 225 miles from London. It lies south of Blackpool and west of Lytham.

A modern seaside watering place. The sea frontage is particularly bright and attractive. The esplanade, 1 mile, is supplied with seats and shelters in recesses of rockery and foliage. Promenade, pier. 4 golf links in the neighbourhood. **Sunshine (1923)**, 1,133 hours.

GRAND HOTEL. Beautifully situated on South Promenade, with charming views of Sea and Landscape. New Lounge. Lift. The famous Links of the Lytham and St. Anne's Golf Club are within 5 minutes' walk.
K. HOLLOWAY.
Telephone, 55.

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AGENTS. Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Property for Sale.
CLEGG & COMPANY,
Telephone, 19. 28, The Square.

ST. IVES,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 303 miles from London. Quaint, irregularly built little fishing town, the haunt of artists. Favourite bathing and winter resort. Yachting, boating, fishing, golf.

CHY-AN-DREA HOTEL. Residential Hotel. Charming situation. Uninterrupted view of St. Ives Bay. Excellent cuisine. Electric Light throughout. Close to Sea and Station. Near Golf Links. Telephone, St. Ives 76.
MRS. WHEELER.

TREVESSA PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Adjoining Porthminster Bathing Beach. Near Golf Links and Tennis Courts. Garage near. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision of PROPRIETORS. Tariff on application. Telephone, St. Ives 43. Telegrams, "Trevessa Hotel, St. Ives."

SANDOWN,

ISLE OF WIGHT. U.D.C. Pop. 7,964. A select family watering place. Excellent centre for tourists. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, dry, small rainfall. **Soil**—Sand, gravel and chalk. Golf links (18 holes).

W. A. WHEAT, Beechfield Road, Sandown, I.W. House, Land and Estate Agent. Furnished Houses, summer or winter. Telegrams, "Wheat, Sandown." Telephone, Sandown 122.

SCARBOROUGH,

YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 46,192. L. & N.E. Railway. 230 miles from London. A fashionable watering place, renowned for the variety of its features, its noble cliffs, the broad sweep of its double bay and the medicinal qualities of its mineral waters. **Elevation**—Ranges to 300 feet. Golf links (18 holes). Cricket, tennis, bowls, boating, fishing.

RED LEA PRIVATE HOTEL,
SCARBOROUGH.

SOUTH ASPECT. BEST SITUATION ON SOUTH CLIFF.
BEAUTIFUL SEA VIEWS.
Write for ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET to
MALCOLM ROWNTREE,
Telephone, 188. Resident Proprietor.

SEATON,

DEVONSHIRE. Pop. 2,294. Southern Railway. 152 miles from London. Equable climate. Fine cliff scenery. Pebbly beach. Sea fishing, angling, boating, hunting, shooting, golf (9 holes).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, SEATON. First-class Family. Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground and Golf Links. Motor Garage. Hunting. Fishing. Grand Sea Views. Billiards. Perfect Sanitation. Personal Management. Telephone, 15. Telegrams, "Clarence, Seaton, Devon." A. F. GODDARD, Proprietor.

SEVENOAKS,

KENT. Pop. 9,058. Southern Railway. 22½ miles from London. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, &c. in its vicinity.

[*See* p. 968 for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, 50.

SHANKLIN,

ISLE OF WIGHT. Pop. 7,374. Southern Railway, *viâ* Portsmouth and Ryde. 8½ miles from Ryde. A quiet family watering place. Shanklin Chine, the pride of the place, runs from the beach inland for 450 feet and is abundantly wooded. Golf links (18 holes).

[*See* p. 967 for SCHOOLS.

PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS. BULL & PORTER. Particulars of all Furnished Residences and Properties for Sale on application stating requirements. Telephone, 38 Shanklin.

SHERBORNE,

DORSETSHIRE. Southern Railway. 118 miles from London. 5½ miles east of Yeovil. The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705, interest visitors. Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf.

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. CARTER & CO., the Modern Storekeepers, Tea Blenders, Coffee Roasters, Wine and Spirit Merchants. The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices. One address only.

SOUTHAMPTON,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. Pop. 160,000. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. The leading passenger port. Popular holiday and tourist centre. Golf links (18 holes). Large natural common of 365 acres. Parks and pleasure grounds. Equable climate. Excellent residential district.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I., 17, Above Bar. The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton, New Forest, and Southern Districts. Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS. "Hampshire and Adjoining Counties" Register.

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[*See* p. 969 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 969 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 971 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 973 for SCHOOLS.

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Reserve Fund	**750,000**
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	**875,000**
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Reserve Fund	£3,625,000
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JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY, Esq.

Manager—HENRY PROBYN ROBERTS, Esq. | *Sub-Managers*—PATRICK ERNEST O'HEA, Esq., JOHN DEVEREUX BLACKBURNE, Esq.

Secretary—LOUIS GEORGE BALLY, Esq. | *Auditors*—MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; BARCLAYS BANK, LTD; and MIDLAND BANK, LTD. **Great Britain:** BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND; **Ireland:** THE BANK OF IRELAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED. **France:** BANQUE ANGLO SUD AMÉRICAINE, SOC. ANON., Paris; BARCLAYS BANK (Overseas) LIMITED, Paris and Branches; MESSRS. HEINE & CO., Paris. **Italy:** BANCA BELINZAGHI, Milan; and AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Genoa. **Switzerland:** BANQUE FÉDÉRALE Zurich; **Portugal:** BANCO LISBOA & AÇORES, Lisbon and Branches; BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; MESSRS. PINTO & SOTTO MAYOR, Lisbon. **Spain:** THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED, Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Valencia, Vigo, Seville; BANCO CALAMARTE, Madrid; BANCO SAINZ, Madrid. **Agents in New York:** BANK OF NEW YORK AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

BRANCHES AT

Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande (do sul) Buenos Ayres, Pergamino (sub-Branch to Buenos Ayres), **Monte Video** and **Mercedes** (sub-Branch to Monte Video). Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza Once de Septembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Calle Lavalle, Calle Victoria, Almagro** and **Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, Avenida Rondeau** and **Cordón, Monte Video.**

Correspondents in all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, in the United States of America and in South and Central America. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, &c.

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers: 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Commercial Credits and Consignments.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.
Securities Purchased and Sold.
Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.
Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY

NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON. 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE. (Alex. Brown & Sons)

ESTABLISHED 1800.

[22

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM. *Vice-President:* E. R. C. CLARKSON.
General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH. *Secretary:* WALTER F. WATKINS.

Paid-Up Capital - - -	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Investments - - - -	**$43,649,024.41**	**£8,968,977 12s. 4d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for nearly half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & CO., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - - - SYDNEY.

JAMES KELL, *Governor.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 3,826 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, &c.

At 30th JUNE, 1924.

Savings Bank Balances	£41,071,099
General Bank Balances	33,944,780
Note Issue Department	56,890,225
Other Items	5,014,617
	£136,920,721

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.
C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manager.*

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

and 370 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000	0	0
Uncalled Capital	£1,500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	£1,820,000	0	0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Chairman.*
Hon. Sir JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD.
Hon. Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.S.I.
JOHN PATERSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE SLADE, Esq.
SIDNEY M. WARD, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK W. YOUNG.

Chief Office in Australia: 388, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank, in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.

Remittances made by **Telegraphic Transfer.**

Bills Negotiated or forwarded for **Collection.**

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK:

16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street (Head Office).
475, Fifth Avenue, cor. 41st Street.
901, Madison Avenue, cor. 72nd Street.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.I.

PARIS:

3, RUE D'ANTIN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September 29th, 1924.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in Bank ...	$39,811,201.91	Deposits...	$156,894,628.70
U.S. Government Bonds and Certificates	16,085,720.58	Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, &c.	2,110,274.02
Bills Purchased	32,266,901.48	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	2,072,737.11
Call Loans—Collateral ...	43,024,728.44	Capital Stock	5,000,000 00
Time Loans—Collateral ...	23,179,174.79	Surplus and Undivided Profits	17,363,576.61
Accrued Interest	718,892.54		
Bonds and Stocks	22,061,692.34		
Bonds and Mortgages ...	1,261,427 25		
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	2,071,477.11		
Real Estate	2,960,000.00		
	$183,441,216.44		$183,441,216,44

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.

A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank, the greatest organisation of its kind, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description through 2,200 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and agents and correspondents throughout the world. The Head Office is at 5 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

Affiliations: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd., Northern Ireland; The Clydesdale Bank Ltd., and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland; The London City and Midland Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1924: 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each —Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each—Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,50,000
	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1924	4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1924 ...	5,62,50,000

Managing Governors:—SIR NORCOT WARREN, Kt., K.C.I.E.: N. M. MURRAY.
Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
London Office:—5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C.3.

S. A. H. SITWELL, *Manager.*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge. **FIXED DEPOSITS.**—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE

OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital... **£10,000,000** Reserve Fund Account... ... **£2,201,000**
Capital Paid-up ... **£3,967,605** Reserve Liability of Shareholders **£1,495,527**
Total Assets (March 31st, 1924) ... ... **£38,209,226.**

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates. **DEPOSITS** received for fixed periods at rates ascertainable upon application.

London Board of Advice:

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. The Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH, P.C. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C 2. Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE.
Branch Office—Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. [240

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(*Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March*, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - **£4,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - **£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10*s.* per Share) - - - - **£2,000,000**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - **£2,750,000**

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, *Chairman.* J. N. STUART ESQ., *Deputy Chairman*
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., ROBERT MILLER, ESQ.
SIR MARSHALL F. REID, C.I.E. J. D. NIMMO, ESQ. ROBERT WILLIAMSON, ESQ.
J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN
ADEN, STEAMER POINT
AMRITSAR
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CAWNPORE
CHITTAGONG
COCHIN (S. INDIA)
COLOMBO
DELHI
KANDY
KARACHI
LAHORE
MADRAS
MANDALAY
NEWERA ELIYA
RANGOON
TUTICORIN
ZANZIBAR
KISUMU
MOMBASA } Kenya Colony
NAIROBI
NAKURU
ENTEBBE } Uganda.
JINJA
KAMPALA
DARES-SALAAM } Tanganyika
TANGA } Territory.

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

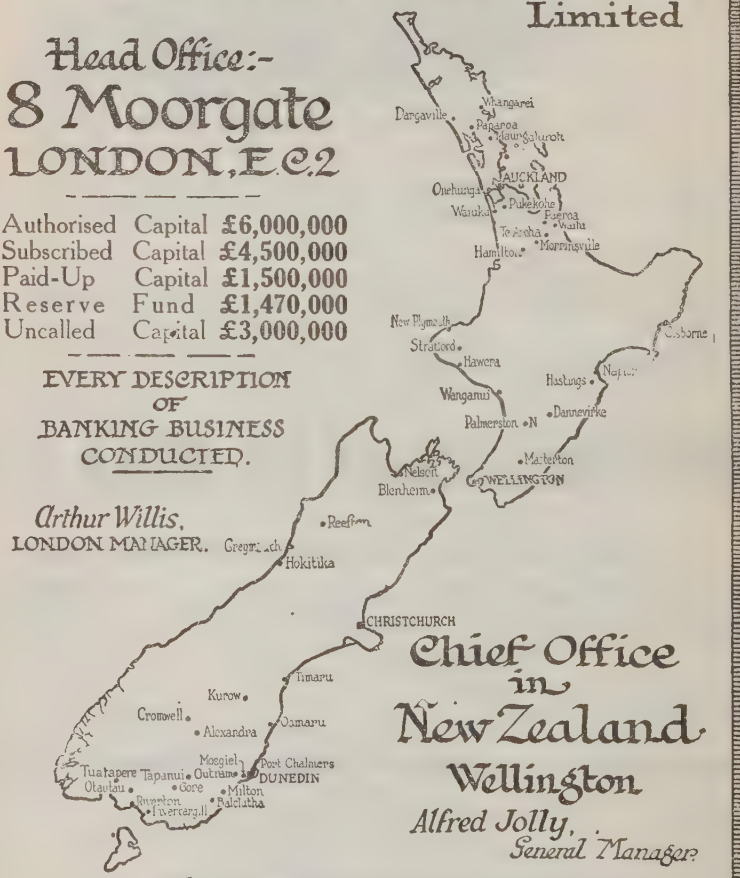
The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND Limited

Head Office:-
8 Moorgate
LONDON, E.C.2

Authorised	Capital	£6,000,000
Subscribed	Capital	£4,500,000
Paid-Up	Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve	Fund	£1,470,000
Uncalled	Capital	£3,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

Arthur Willis,
LONDON MANAGER.



Chief Office in New Zealand
Wellington
Alfred Jolly,
General Manager.

• Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND.

DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND WIRE REMITTANCES GRANTED, AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON NEW ZEALAND PURCHASED OR COLLECTED.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DRURY.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000.**
Paid-up Capital, £1,200,000. **Reserve Fund, £594,957 5s. 0d.**
3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: PITT and HUNTER STREETS; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charters Towers	Gladstone	Killarney	Murgon	St. George
Aramac	Childers	Goombunge	Kingaroy	Muttaburra	Tambo
Ayr	Clifton	Goondiwindi	Laidley	Nobby	Tannymorel
Babinda	Cloncurry	Greenmount	Longreach	Normanton	Thursday Island
Barcaldine	Cooktown	Gympie	Mackay	Oakey	Tingoora
Beaudesert	Crow's Nest	Haden	Malanda	Pittsworth	Toogoolawah
Bell	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Marburg	Ravenshoe	Toowoomba
Biggenden	Dalby	Herberton	Mareeba	Richmond	Townsville
Blackall	Esk	Hughenden	Maryborough	Rockhampton	Warra | Warwick
Boonah	Forest Hill	Ingham	Millmerran	Roma | Rosewood	Winton
Bundaberg	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Mitchell	Sandgate	Wondai
Burketown	Gatton	Ipswich	Mossman	Sarina	Wo olloongabba
Cairns	George St.	Jandowae	Mount Morgan	South Brisbane	Woorooliu
Charleville	Brisbane	Kandanga	Mundubbera	Southbrook	Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. {40

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - -	£2,500,000
Rest and Undivided Profits - -	£2,225,961
Deposits (October 1923) - - -	£37,880,518

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT, C.B.E., D.L. *Secretary*, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON CITY OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Manager, WM. WHYTE. *Deputy Manager*, JOHN ROBB.

LONDON - Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Under the charge of MESSRS. DRUMMOND. *Manager*, W. H. SMITH.

GLASGOW OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. and Buchanan St.
THOMAS LILLIE, *Agent*. W. DONALD, *Sub-Agent*.

Over 200 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Every description of British Colonial and Foreign Banking business transacted. Correspondence invited.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£10,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£8,916,660**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	**£2,229,165**
RESERVE FUND - -	**£2,893,335**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£6,687,495**
	£11,809,995

Board of Directors.

WILLIAM REIERSON ARRUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esq., C.S.I.
SOLOMON B. JOEL, Esq., J.P.
HORACE PEEL, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SELBORNE, K.G.
WILLIAM SMART, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., [G.B.E.

Senior General Manager in South Africa.—J. P. Gibson.
Joint General Managers in South Africa—John Jeffrey, James S. Shiel.
Assistant General Managers in South Africa—G. F. Le Sueur, W. K. Robertson.
London Manager—Francis Shipton. *Secretary*—Herbert G. Hoey.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.
(*opposite the Royal Colonial Institute*).
NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street.
HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse.

OVER 320 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened at the Branches in Africa on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and **COLLECTED.**

DRAFTS issued, **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **COMMERCIAL CREDITS** established.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World.

PURCHASE and **SALE** of Stocks and Shares effected either through the Bank's Brokers or through Brokers selected by Customers.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and **COUPONS COLLECTED.**

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold, &c., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and **TRUSTEE** business undertaken.

INCOME TAX. Claims for Recovery of Income Tax undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers.

STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R.

(Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.)

Formerly State Bank of the R.S.F.S.R.

Created by Decree of the Soviet Government of October 12th, 1921.

Chervonetz.

CAPITAL - - 5,000,000

N.B.—1 Chervonetz contains 119.4826 grains of pure gold and equals £1/1/1¾ or $5.14½

***Head Office:* NEGLINNI PROESD, 12, MOSCOW**

The Bank is represented by over 250 Branches and Agencies in all the principal towns of European and Asiatic Russia; the Bank accepts deposits and opens current accounts in gold, foreign, and Russian currency; remittances to all parts of European and Asiatic Russia, payable both in Russian and foreign currency effected; documentary credits opened; bills discounted; documents payable in Russia collected; banking business of every description transacted.

LONDON AGENTS: Lloyds Bank Ltd.; Barclays Bank Ltd.; Westminster Bank Ltd.; Midland Bank Ltd.; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York; Equitable Trust Co., of New York; National City Bank of New York; Arcos Banking Corporation; Moscow Narodny Bank, Limited.; J. Henry Schröder and Co.; Samuel Montagu & Co.; S. Japhet & Co., Ltd.; Kleinwort, Sons & Co.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£10,500,000
ISSUED CAPITAL		£9,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£3,000,000	together £6,450,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,450,000	
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		£6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
Brigadier-General ARTHUR MAXWELL, C.M.G., D.S.O.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE.
Assistant Manager—W. A. LAING.
Accountant—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has 191 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. **Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand** are purchased or sent for collection. **Deposits** are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1924 - £38,282,744

Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIR WILLIAM BIRD.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART.
THOMAS FREDERICK TATTERSALL.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—9, Tithebarn Street.
LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.
WEST END OFFICE—9, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 34 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 139 Offices in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and North Wales.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS, SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS IN MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ACCEPTANCE CREDITS ARRANGED AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid .. Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... ,, 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SHIMONOSEKI
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SINGAPORE
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SOURABAYA
CANTON	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAMARANG	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
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MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

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On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS. A. P. MITCHELL, *Secretary.* [256

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THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

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(*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*)

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The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [288

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

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(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

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- ¶ An Excellent Investment for your Savings.

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Age at Entry.	Maturing Age.	RESULT.
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40	65	£1760

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£10 Annual Premium will obtain :—

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Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Highest	*£1,392	£1,115	£862	£739
Lowest	£571	£491	£418	£361

Twenty Limited Payments.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
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BY APPOINTMENT.

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For full Prospectus or Particulars of New Schemes write to—
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25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

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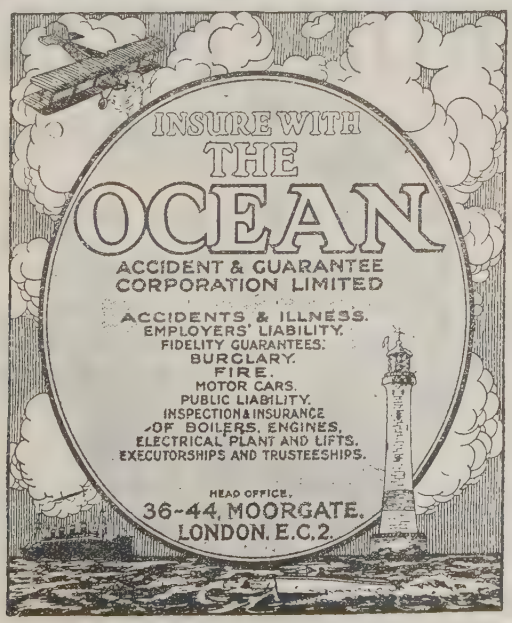

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3. **AFTER PAYMENT of £1000** at end of 25 years the matured policy is *automatically replaced*, without medical examination or furthur cost by

ANOTHER £1000

payable at death, thus continuing the Family Protection or providing for

DEATH DUTIES.

Write for particulars of new "Perfect" Policy.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1831 FUNDS £7,000,000

Head Office:
28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office:
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3

FIRE-ACCIDENT-MARINE

Head Offices:

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office:

112, CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.

THE STATE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Branches at

ABERDEEN.
BATH.
BELFAST.
BIRMINGHAM.
BLACKPOOL.
BRISTOL.
CARDIFF.
CARLISLE.
DUBLIN.
DUNDEE.
EDINBURGH.
GLASGOW.
GRIMSBY.
HULL.
LEEDS.
LEICESTER.
MANCHESTER.
NEWCASTLE.
NORWICH.
OLDHAM.
ROTHESAY.
SOUTHAMPTON
SWANSEA.

CLAIMS PAID, £4,000,000

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager and Secretary.

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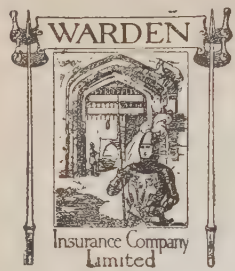


Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.

Established 1875.

LIVE STOCK

The Pioneer Office for this class of Insurance.

FIRE - - ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance except Life.

Chief Office:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

R. R. WILSON, *Manager and Secretary.*

THE WESTMINSTER

208th YEAR. # FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT and MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.

HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE . . 101st YEAR.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,500,000 | **Claims Paid Exceed £23,000,000**

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK.
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 6, NORFOLK ST., W.C. 2.
South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, The BROADWAY, E. 15.
South London Branch: 496, BRIXTON ROAD, S.W. 9.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.
North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.
City Office: 17, MINCING LANE, E.C. 3.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	7	9
25	1	10	11
30	1	15	4
35	2	1	4
40	2	9	0

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. [13

£665 a Year for Life for YOU—from Age 55.

Or—if you prefer it—a Cheque for £7568. Your life, meantime, insured for £5000.

Don't let 55 find you still under the necessity of working. Adopt this plan now and make sure that your later years will be free from financial care.

£665 a year for life is something to look forward to. It will make you independent just at a time when the daily routine of business becomes irksome. With the burden of making a living cast off, and leisure, amusement, and travel taking the place of work, 55 will find you a happy, contented man—happier, possibly, than you have ever been. Life will be a looking-forward and not a looking-back.

The plan is very simple. Each year, for a fixed number of years, you deposit an agreed upon amount with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. These deposits accumulate, and to them are added profits which also accumulate and become profit makers for you. Then when you are 55—if that is the age agreed upon—you will receive from the Company the full amount of the policy plus these considerable profits. No taxes are paid on these profits. Also you get a handsome rebate on Income Tax on every deposit. Assuming the present rate, you will save in Income Tax alone over £600 during the term of this £5000 policy. If you find you cannot keep up the deposits, there are numerous advantageous options at your disposal, and should illness or accident permanently prevent you from following any gainful occupation, a monthly sum of £50 will be paid to you until the capital amount becomes due—and you will not be called upon to pay another deposit.

Then there is the £5000 Insurance. Your family has the protection immediately you make the first deposit; so that if anything happens to you they are provided for. It is an increasing provision, because half of every deposit you make is immediately credited to the insurance value of the policy.

This plan of Investment-Insurance can be adopted at any age and for any amount. The man with a small income need not hesitate because he cannot arrange for so great a sum as the one mentioned.

The Sun Life of Canada (the great Annuity Company), which makes this opportunity for you, has assets of over £42,000,000 under strict Government supervision.

Let us know your name, address, exact age, and the approximate amount you can deposit yearly, and, without any obligation on your part, we will tell you exactly how you can apply this ideal Plan of Investment-Insurance to your own circumstances.

Address your inquiry to J. F. Junkin (Manager), Sun Life of Canada, 20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Londor, W.C. 2.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY

More than 700 Curates are serving in poor and burdensome parishes through the Society's help.

Every penny of the contributions received during the past 20 years has been paid out towards Curates' stipends; the contributions amounted to £862,506 and the payments were £900,816.

The Society pleads for generous support. Letters should be addressed to the Rev. Canon Paul Petit (Secretary),

A.C.S. HOUSE, 51, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

For fatherless necessitous boys and girls from all parts of the country and the Dominions, from early infancy up to 11 years. They are retained till they are 15 years of age, and are given a practical and sound education. Full particulars of the

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(*Incorporated as the Orphan Working School & Alexandra Orphanage*)

may be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to send the Annual Report. 300 children are now in the school, and the work has been carried on continuously for 166 years. It is dependent upon voluntary gifts, and further support is urgently needed.

Subscriptions, donations, and LEGACIES will be welcomed.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD MARSHALL, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Secretary: FRED. J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S.
Offices: 73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

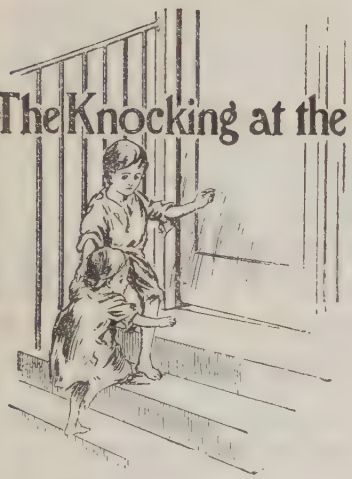
(*Incorporated*),
BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

1923—In-patients, 309. Out-patients' attendances, 36,729.
PLEASE HELP.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.
Hon. Treasurer:—F. BENCH.
HARRY W. WOOLVEN, *Secretary*. [312

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



The Knocking at the Door.

CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto:
"For God and Country"

NO RED TAPE.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO WAITING LIST.

A FEW FIGURES.

98,000 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
13,278 Children dealt with last year.
7,300 always in residence.
407 are Crippled, Invalids, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.
918 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
1,328 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years.
28,681 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia. 98 per cent. do well.

*** *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed, may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Howard Williams, Esq.,*
18 *to* 26, *STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.*1

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"ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES
URGENTLY NEED £25,000

The Branches are at Twickenham, Bisley, Ealing, Sudbury, and Royston, and maintain and train 1,200 Boys and Girls.

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SPECIAL DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED

Patrons ... ... THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
President ... ... H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Vice-President ... ... Admiral of the Fleet VISCOUNT JELLICOE.
Chairman and Treasurer ... ... C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Deputy Chairman ... ... F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.
Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee ... HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN, HENRY G. COPELAND.

Cheques, &c., should be made payable to and sent to The Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

NO LETTERS. **NO PAYMENT.**

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & Co. *Secretary:* Mr. J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C.B.E.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (free of Legacy Duty), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."*

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LADY MARGARET HOSPITAL

Sittingbourne, Kent,

Treats patients by dietary, sun and air, rather than by drugs.
Refuses to go into debt. Is opposed to all painful treatment of animals.

:: :: :: Appeals for **£1,000** :: :: ::

Gifts of grocery, fruit, vegetables, books, etc., welcomed.

L. E. SHARPE, *Hon. Sec.*

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

Arthur St., CHELSEA, S.W. 3.

Patrons:

Her Majesty the Queen. **Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.**

President: THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G., M.V.O

Chairman: Sir FREDERICK ELEY, Bart.

£7,000 urgently required to complete the fund for building the Nurses' Home and to open 47 more beds for patients. Provision will be made for those unable to pay at nursing homes.

Convalescent Home, 28 beds, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID, *Hon. Treasurer.* HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Secretary.* [139

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Vice-Patron	THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
President	COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart.
Treasurer	R. L. BARCLAY, Esq., C.B.E.
General Secretary	HERBERT LANKESTER, Esq., M.D.

The Church Missionary Society works for the extension of Christ's Kingdom in Asia and Africa, where it holds wonderful strategic positions. There are on the staff 1,220 European missionaries and 14,515 native Christian workers. During the last year there have been 52,822 baptisms, 32,402 of those baptized being adults. C.M.S. institutions, colleges and schools have been attended by 353,294 students; the mission hospitals have received 42,940 in-patients, and 862,532 visits of out-patients.

In October, 1923, word was sent to C.M.S. missionaries in all parts of the field that the General Committee, believing God was calling them to go forward, had sanctioned an expenditure in 1924 of **£500,000.** The income for the year ending 31 March, 1924, was only **£460,000.**

And the world is "calling" for the Gospel message.

In INDIA a Hindu lecturer said to his students: "We want Christ, we cannot do without Him." In JAPAN a Christian, as he perished in the fire which followed the earthquake, proclaimed to the very last the Gospel of eternal life. In CHINA, amid chaos, brigandage, and terror, there is calmness among the Christians through the power of prayer; but the teeming millions of heathen need this assurance also. In AFRICA larger numbers than ever are pressing forward to hear the Word of life.

WILL YOU HELP THE C.M.S. TO CARRY TO THESE NATIONS THE MESSAGE OF PEACE THROUGH THE GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST?

Gifts should be sent to the HOME SECRETARY, C.M. House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Now in its One Hundred and Second Year.)

Patron* - - *HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons*: *The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, etc.

The Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of Grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those pioneer parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Many Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Western Canada, Australasia, British East Africa, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

316 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities, and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
Address: The Secretary, The Rev. J. D. MULLINS, M.A., D.D., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.
Treasurer: W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq., C.B.E.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E. 1.

The Hospital, which contains **130** Cots, with the Convalescent Home (**28** Cots) at the Seaside, is conducting a most valuable work in restoring sickly little ones to complete health. Accidents and Urgent Cases are attended to at any hour of the day or night. **HELP IS NOW GREATLY NEEDED.**

£1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

Legacies earnestly solicited. DONATIONS will be thankfully received, and Cheques should be crossed "National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. (Cornhill Branch)," and made payable to

W. M. WILCOX, Secretary.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON. Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G. *Treasurer*—GERALD D. SMITH, Esq.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, Esq. *Secretary*—H. C. STANILAND SMITH.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—**H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.**

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Chairman Executive Committee—H R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air-Force or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT:—MAJOR SIR T. E. S. PASLEY, BART.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS	IN-PATIENTS (1923)	OUT-PATIENTS (1923)
616	**9,761**	**127,836**

Expenditure: £153,767 :: :: Income from Endowments: £66,063.

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is less than £5,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over £80,000 per annum.

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow, or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1086.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. **Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.**

PRESSING NEEDS

at KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, S.E. 5,

make it imperative to re-open

CLOSED BEDS.

Will you not help to relieve the sick ?

Over **5,500** in-patients and **40,000** out-patients treated annually.

Chairman—THE VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Acting Secretary: HERBERT J. SAY.

HOMŒOPATHS!

SUPPORT THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

(The only Homœopathic Hospital in London)

AND HELP TO PAY BACK £15,000 BORROWED FROM CAPITAL FUNDS

AND KEEP OPEN ITS 175 BEDS.

Patron: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. **President: H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.**

In-Patients (1923) 1488, Out-Patients 11,212, and Attendances 59,559. Annual Report on application to the Secretary, The London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, W.C. 1.

Treasurer: Lord Donoughmore. *Bankers:* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL (Kingsway).

HAVE YOU EVER HELPED THE GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE?

It was founded by the late Rev. T. Given-Wilson, for many years Vicar of St. Mary's, Plaistow. We look after the old and feeble, the blind and the lame. We collect cast-off clothes, sent by our subscribers, and supply them to deserving poor. We teach the young to be good citizens. We help poor gentlefolk with clothes and money. Our departments are: Infant Health Centre, Self-Help Mission, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Cadets, Quiet Piece of Work (for helping poor gentlefolk), Holidays for p or mothers and little children, Clubs for Women, Regular Meetings for Aged Widows, Temperance Meetings, The Open Door—a rest room for old poor men. All our meetings are well attended, and able Lecturers, without fee, speak to the people—all very poor and all decent. We try to brighten their lives. The Committee of the Institute meets at regular intervals at the Office of the Honorary Solicitor, Mr. William Negus, J.P., D.L.

T. FERNIE, *Manager and Secretary,*
Given-Wilson Institute, London Road, Plaistow, E. 13.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

elephone: Hop. 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This Hospital is the oldest in London specially devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the skin. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern therapeutic appliances.

Unfortunately, the present position of the finances of the Hospital will not permit the re-opening of the In-Patient Department, which was closed owing to lack of funds. Donations and more Annual Subscriptions are urgently desired.

The practice of the Hospital is open to all qualified medical practitioners and senior students.

Since the foundation of the Hospital in 1841, over 545,000 patients have been treated.

Patients are required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital according to their means, and should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [152

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

President—His Grace The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer—Robert W. Dibdin, Esq., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** and **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£17,000** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand and Seventy,** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£900,000.**

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily: Saturdays, 10 and 2.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.*

Office—65, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1. [164

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 179 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£17,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by:—

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer, or by HY. J. EASON, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

has earned a

NATIONAL REPUTATION

as the

GUARDIAN OF DEFENCELESS CHILDREN.

No less than 4 million children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect. Never was kinder charity than to shield these little ones from ill-treatment and injustice.

LEGACIES ARE A GREAT HELP.

Gifts welcomed by Robt. J. Parr, O.B.E., Director, N.S.P.C.C., Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE

(Founded in 1869 by Dr. Stephenson.)

104–122, City Road, London, E.C. 1.

Principal: Rev. W. Hodson Smith.

General Treasurers:
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.
Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

The twenty-nine Branches of this great national philanthropy provide for every form of child need, with special centres for the care of consumptive, crippled children, etc.

OVER 18,000 HAVE BEEN RESCUED.
NEARLY 4,000 ARE NOW IN ITS CARE

Certified by the Ministry of Health for the reception of children from Poor Law Guardians.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

of its work is the care and permanence of the provision made for the children's future. Temporary relief is not its main object. Boys and Girls are educated and trained for useful trades.

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital

(Formerly QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL)

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1739. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President:—Lord Howard de Walden. *Treasurer:*—Anthony de Rothschild, Esq.
Chairman of Committee:—Major Sir Samuel Scott, Bart.

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. **The admission of Poor Married Women for their confinement; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.***
2. **The provision of skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.***
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Maternity Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,936** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,132** were attended at their own homes.

CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED TOWARDS DEBT OF £17,000

An Annual Subscription of £5 5*s.*, or a Donation of £52 10*s.*, entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor. Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Bank of Liverpool, 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [361

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL,

LONDON, N. 15.

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Hon. Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Murray, G.C.B.

Serves a very large number of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

Over 200 Beds, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments less than **£500.**

£30,000 to be raised each year.

3,000 In-Patients, **100,000** Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, FRED. W. DREWETT, J.P.

Your help is earnestly asked for the

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Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution,
Widows' Benevolent Fund,
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Patron: H.M. The King.

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LONG GREAT SILENCE

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"Without this Association Life to these folk would be almost INTOLERABLE."
(Bishop of London.)

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Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

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More than ONE MILLION Surgical Appliances supplied to the poor.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
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Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited.
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RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary.* [178

THE

R. S. P. C. A.

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

Is the Oldest Animal Protection Society in the World and the **ONLY** one in this country employing a large staff of Inspectors qualified by special training to detect cruelty to animals. Over **20,000** Persons cautioned every year in regard to their treatment of animals. **18,000** complaints of cruelty investigated in **1923**; over **4,000** persons convicted of cruelty to animals.

Please assist in this humane work by sending a donation towards its expenses to

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"In the universality of its work the S.P.G. differs from every other missionary Society. It confines itself to no especial race or country; it works equally in carrying Christianity to the English settlers in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, amongst the Hindus and Mohammedans of India, Africa's negroes and Kafirs, in China, Japan, and Polynesia."—*Times Newspaper.*

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

Under Royal Patronage.

Dear Friends,

Lancaster House, Malvern.

Once upon a time I used to say I should be contented if the receipts of this Society reached in one year the sum of £10,000. Now they have just exceeded £21,000 in twelve months, and I do not see why in the future they should not be £30,000 a year. Nothing succeeds like success, and with the success our ambitions rise and we expect more and more. I think £21,000 is simply wonderful, considering that the Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions are in such difficulties. I can only say to those who have given large sums and those who have given small ones, to those who give us work and those who get up entertainments and sales, "Thank you very much, and thank you also for what you are going to do in the future." For of course this success must mean another success next year, for we cannot go back. I like to feel that those who have passed Beyond, and who have left money to the Society, know how much their gifts have been appreciated. Their works do follow them.

Thanking everyone for their goodness, and thanking God for putting it into the hearts of so many people to help in this country and in many other countries,

I am, Yours sincerely and gratefully,
EDITH SMALLWOOD,
Hon. Secretary.

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GOWER STREET, W.C.

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ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	**£70,000**
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS	**£ 6,000**
ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED	**£64,000**

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£2,015,000**
CAPITAL PAID UP	**£1,015,000**
TOTAL INCOME	**£2,350,000**
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